HISTORY OF MONTPELIER SEMINARY

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7-18

MONTPELIER SEMINARY AND ITS STUDENTS

WITH BRIEF SKETCHES OF
NEWBURY SEMINARY, SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY
BAKERSFIELD NORTH ACADEMY
AND
THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST CENTENNIAL

By
WALTER RICE DAVENPORT, D.D.,
Class of 1877

AUTHOR OF
HISTORY OF METHODISM IN WILLIAMSTOWN, VERMONT,
HYMNS FOR ANNUAL CONFERENCES,
THOMAS DAVENPORT, INVENTOR,
ETC.

7-18

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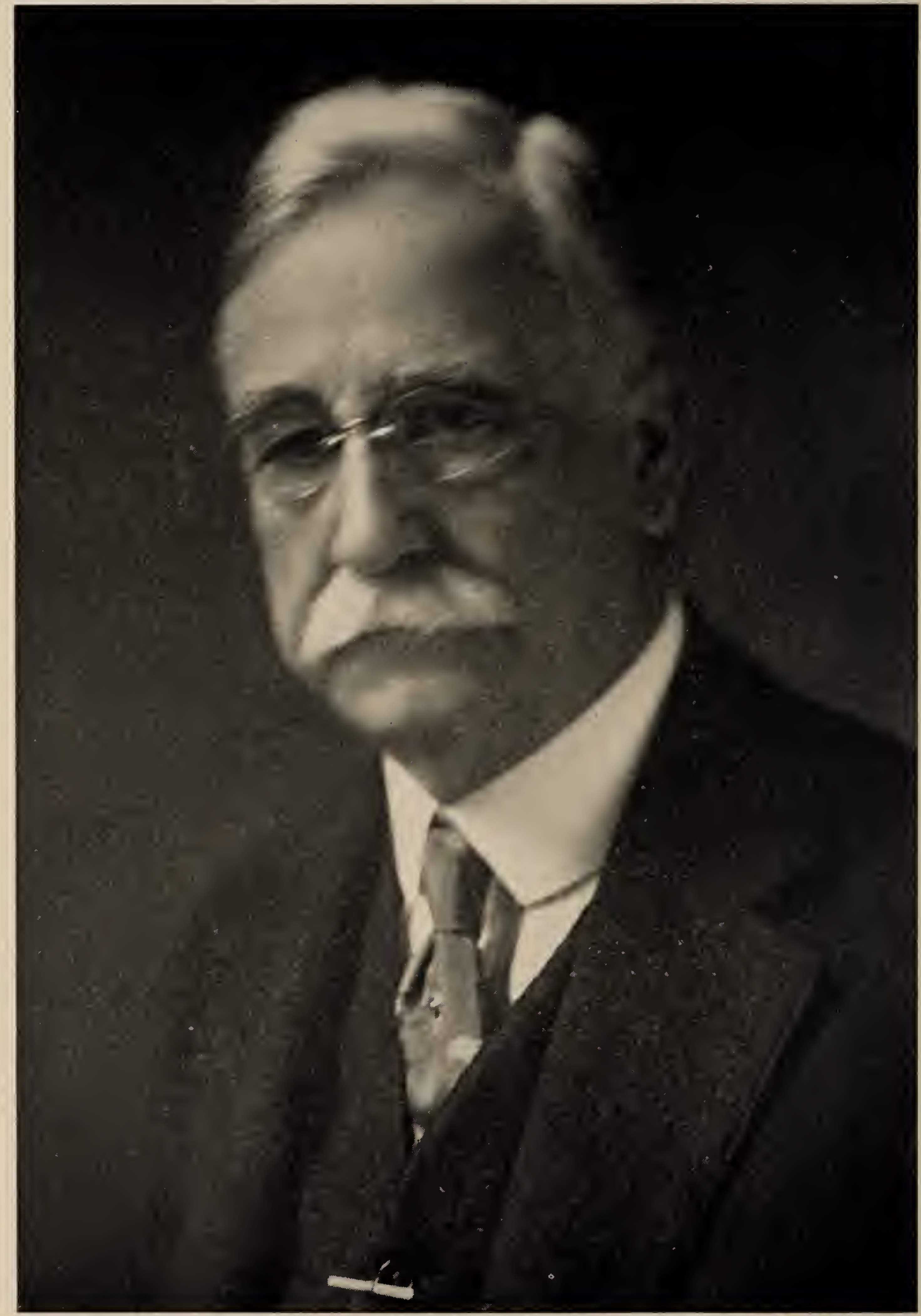

HON. WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM

DEDICATION

IN MEMORY OF THE
HON. WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM
GOVERNOR OF VERMONT, UNITED STATES SENATOR
PRESIDENT OF SEMINARY TRUSTEES
IDEAL CHRISTIAN CITIZEN
LIFE-LONG METHODIST
AND IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE OF YEARS
OF DELIGHTFUL FELLOWSHIP
IN THE SERVICE OF
OUR COMMON LORD
THIS BOOK IS GRATEFULLY DEDICATED

ILLUSTRATIONS

A few of the earlier portraits are seemingly coarse and of imperfect workmanship. This is because they are reproductions from news print in an old book.

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PREFACE

I am greatly indebted to a large number of friends for most valuable information regarding the school, its students and its teachers. Without their aid this history would not have been possible. Not all to whom I wrote for various facts responded but the vast majority of them sent long letters filled with valuable facts which are largely embodied in the following pages. Two things have generally characterized these letters: a profound love for the school, and a gratitude for what it did for them personally. Their loyalty to their Alma Mater has been deep and overflowing. Happy is any school able to inspire such generous and general affection as has Montpelier Seminary.

These letters have come from every section of the land. For instance, Rev. Timothy Prescott Frost, D.D., LL.D. sent a long document of surpassing interest concerning the earliest days of the school. Clarence M. Ward, an old chum of the writer, wrote letter after letter refreshing the memory relative to the period of the Seventies. The Rev. Daniel Dorchester, Ph.D., D.D. a teacher of my own day, was very helpful in correspondence. Rev. Luther C. Freeman, D.D. who preached the baccalaureate sermon on the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation, gave me a choicely worded brochure regarding the school as it was, and the buildings as he wished they might be. Mrs. George O. Howe, née Rosa Cooper, wrote a long and chatty latter with regard to the school, its teachers and pupils. Frank P. Rutherford, Esq., who has climbed the legal heights since leaving M. S., wrote vividly concerning sights and scenes of former days. Dr. Orville C. Poland penned a rhapsody of the way the school seemed to him after a lapse of nigh fifty years. Daniel L. Cady, L.H.D., Litt.D. sent a letter brimming with interest and anecdote. Doctor Cady used his versatility to the best advantage in limning past days and students of that age. Frank L. Goodspeed, Ph.D., D.D., made the former days live again as he sat down and penned his reminiscences. George H. Spencer, D.D., not only revived the past but also read the proof of certain portions of the book and made most valuable suggestions.

In addition to those noted above the following names are among the multitude who have gladly written their memories of the old days. I desire to thank them one and all: Addie M. Carleton, Edward J. Gale, D.D., Mary (Clark) Macomber, Winnifred (Jeffords) Waldo, Editor William C. Belknap, Ivers Batchelder, T. D. Hobart, Dr. Charles A. Briggs, Mrs. William J. Clapp, James W. Page, Mrs. E. O. (Twombly) Dodge, Jennie S. Farwell, (a former teacher, now over ninety years of age), Rev. L. Olin Sherburne, William A. Woodworth, Judge Walter E. Barney, J. Berton Pike, Professor Charles H. Stone, Professor E. E. Grant, Charles M. Sturgess, D.D., Supt. Sherburn C. Hutchinson, Harold A. Dwinell, W. B. Hinkley, Professor Morton Jeffords, Rev. James N. Seaver, Professor Burnham N. Colby, Professor Alfred D. Simpson, Ph.D., Rev. M. W. Barnard, Dr. Truman J. Allen, Mrs. Alethe C. (Roberts) Davis, Glenn C. Carpenter, Rev. Rutherford H. Moore, Lauren H. Pomeroy, Dr. Carl C. Doney, Edith Forrest, a former Preceptress, Walter H. Gould, Ph. D., Otho Williams, Lola Sargent, Charles B. Adams, Esq., Judge Earle R. Davis, Burton B. Bailey, Esq., Donald C. Wedgeworth, James G. Howard, M.D., Alice R. Wheeler, George O. Webster, D.D. S., ex-Principal William N. Newton, Amos J. Eaton, etc. etc. etc. Frank A. Gaylord has not only written again and again, but has paid money each month for the copying of the manuscript, and has subscribed $300.00 toward the publication of the book.

I also most heartily desire to thank Miss Miriam I. Kimball, former instructor of English in the Seminary, for her most careful and searching revision of the manuscript, a work entirely without compensation on her part. I am further deeply indebted to Miss Carrie E. Willey, my copyist, for her infinite patience with my repeated revisions and additions, and also for many valuable suggestions regarding matter and manner of composition. Much of the manuscript was also submitted to Mrs. John W. Hatch, former teacher of English at the Seminary, and also to others, for valuable revision.

It was the idea from the first to make the book treat of the school, and also of its teachers and students. It is not the buildings chiefly but rather the teaching force that make a school great. And the Seminary has had its full share of notable teachers who have put their very life blood into the school, counting all as naught so that they might help to train and inspire young boys and girls to go out and live lives of usefulness. The book does not give half the credit due to such teachers, only the "recording angel" can do that.

The after lives of large numbers of the young men and women who have gone out from the halls of the school to make the world better have been such as to justify the largest expectations of the original promoters of the school. Some few of them are mentioned on the following pages. But those whose names are mentioned are but an earnest of the much larger number for whom no room was found. And no one man, nor any set of old students, had a wide enough acquaintance to group together all of those who received on Seminary Hill an inspiration to live unusual lives and do unusual things. The student who was not inspired to better and larger things through years of stay on the Hill was the exception, not the rule. Any old student will tell all kinds of stories to this effect. Scholarship was important, and its necessity was taken for granted, but character and achievement were the ends held up to view.

"Tell the truth" was the answer given by a former Principal of years long gone by to the writer when asked what should be said about episodes in which persons in power failed to measure up to the highest expected of them. But the writer has sought to tell the truth in love, and with a sure knowledge that perfection is not for this earth, and that to err is human for us all. Yet it must also be said that, taken as a whole, the men and women who have been in power in the Faculty and on the Board of Trustees have been of high class, working unselfishly and unremittingly for the school they loved.

They never ceased to think that the background of the Seminary was religious, and that Christian character was the goal ever to be set before the student.

The value of a fruit tree is determined by the character and the amount of the fruit it bears. Measured by this standard the following pages, which show a cross section of the after lives of the Alumni and former students, are most convincing arguments for the supreme value of the school to its patrons, the state and the nation. Like the best of the colleges its usefulness increases with the procession of the years, as its output grows, and the benefits to the world become apparent.

May this book do a little to help the world to see the value, the supreme value, of such a school as Montpelier Seminary.

Montpelier, Vermont,
April 17, 1934.

CHAPTER I

THE ORIGINAL SCHOOL

Seventy-five years ago Methodism as a whole was stigmatized as an ignorant church, and its preachers as illiterate men. In some places this allegation had somewhat of truth regarding both the laity and the ministry but the dominant influences of Methodism have always been in favor of a broad and profound scholarship.

John Wesley, the founder and organizer of Methodism, was a graduate of Oxford University, later becoming a "Fellow" and an instructor in that great seat of learning. He inherited all of the traditions and instincts of a wide and tolerant scholarship, as his father and grandfather were both graduates of the same institution. Charles Wesley, brother of John, the poet and hymnologist of the denomination, and one of the greatest writers of singable hymns of all the ages, was yet another Oxford graduate. John Fletcher of Madeley, famous as the theologian of early Methodism, was a graduate of a Swiss University, a master of five languages, and wielded a trenchant pen for Methodism. Although a clergyman of the Established Church, he was one of the mightiest defenders and exponents of the spirit and purpose of early Methodism. George Whitefield, the great orator of Methodism, and one of the most eloquent preachers of all times, as well known in this continent as in England, took his four years of college work as a "servitor" at Oxford, and became one of her most distinguished graduates. Adam Clarke, the celebrated Irish Methodist, was not a college graduate, but studied so long and so diligently as to become far more expert in several languages than most of the college men of his generation. Although his eloquence filled to repletion the largest churches to which he was sent, he soon decided to devote himself to literary work, and, after writing and publishing in six volumes a Biographical Dictionary, he devoted nearly twenty-five years to preparing and publishing his great "Commentary" of the entire Bible, a work which blazoned his name to the ends of the earth, and won for him the honorary degree of "LL.D.", a degree conferred then much less liberally than in later years.

Another early Methodist of vast and varied scholarship was Alexander Coke, LL.D., who was an Oxford graduate, and a clergyman of the Church of England with a brilliant future before him. Dismissed from his position in that church because of his friendliness with Methodists and his willingness to aid them in their great work, he became formally one of their number, and was made the Superintendent of the London Circuit, and was associated with John Wesley in the work of the general visitation of the newly formed societies calling themselves Methodists. In 1784 he was selected by Mr. Wesley to become the titular head of Methodism in America, and was formally ordained for that task by Mr. Wesley, and instructed to go to America and there ordain Francis Asbury as his assistant. The preachers in America, upon their own part, elected both Coke and Asbury as Bishops, whereupon Coke ordained Asbury, and the new denomination was officially and formally legitimized in the new world. Soon a college in America was named after Bishop Coke. But Coke was seemingly too large for any one place, and later returned to England, presided over Conferences in the British Isles, started foreign missions for Methodism in the West Indies, and elsewhere, often defraying the expenses of his journeys and his missions from his own private purse. He finally started for India with the purpose of starting a Methodist mission within its vast confines, but died en route. Bishop Coke well upheld the traditions of early Methodism by his breadth of scholarship, his intense earnestness in evangelism, and his far-seeing vision of a world church and a conquering faith.

These citations should be sufficient to show that the earliest years of Methodism stressed the supreme importance of scholarship. Its leaders were men who knew the long and laborious preparation for public discourse, and their contributions to the press always "smelled of the lamp." It is true, however, that Methodism soon spread with such unexpected and unexampled rapidity over the British Isles, that Mr. Wesley was forced to take men of limited educational attainments for many of his "societies," and thus make the best of a situation for which no wisdom could have made adequate preparation.

Mr. Wesley, however, soon started schools of various kinds for preachers and people, and so filled them with eager students, and nourished them by adequate subsidies, that they performed a great work in rectifying the normal educational shortcomings of the early itinerants, and helped them to become the better fitted for their stupendous task of properly shepherding the vast numbers of Christians whom their evangelistic zeal had brought together and organized into classes. Some of those schools are still functioning after a lapse of more than a century since they were first established. They each and all testify to the fact that the Wesleys, and all the dominant factors of infant Methodism, believed in and sought to exemplify scholarship as well as piety.

In the early years of American Methodism the lack of trained preachers was still more in evidence. Edward Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster" pictures the unprecedented rapidity with which Methodist societies were duplicated and reduplicated under the evangelistic preaching of the pioneer Methodist parsons, with their Camp Meetings and their universal revival services. Wherever a few people from the east went west and staked out a few claims, and then erected their crude log cabins, the "circuit riders" followed fast after, and formed their classes and established their preaching appointments until the whole west was covered with their chapels, and every grove resounded to their militant hymns and compelling prayers. Of course, no organization could provide educated men for all of these new centers of worship, but the early Presiding Elders and Bishops did the best they could, and took good men who loved the Lord and were willing to abandon home and prosperity to win men and women to follow the same Lord whose Word they proclaimed as best they could.

But even in those early days the men in supreme authority in Methodism believed in an educated ministry, and in a well trained church. They established their Cokesbury College, named after the first Bishop for America; and while the ashes from its conflagration were still hot they started to build more schools elsewhere for the pastors and people of our early churches. The story of the founding and enlargement of the schools of early Methodism in America reads like a romance all the way down from Cokesbury to Boston University which sometimes numbers in its student body more enrolled pupils than Harvard and Yale together.

Here is a story concerning the far-reaching influence of one of the early Methodist pioneers; in the mind of the average man outside of Methodism who knows anything at all about George Whitefield he was a roving Methodist preacher who went here and there like a prairie fire and left almost nothing behind him. Even the average Methodist thinks this, and also that he founded some orphanages in our south which were well intentioned but short-lived. But here is what Carl Price tells us in his new book, Wesleyan's First Century:

> "George Whitefield established in Pennsylvania a 'Charity School' which grew until it became the great University of Pennsylvania, containing a monument to Whitefield on its University grounds. Mr. Whitefield also interested the Earl of Dartmouth in England so that he gave a princely donation to a college in America which we now know as 'Dartmouth' at Hanover, one of the foremost educational institutions in America. It was indeed a 'small college' when Daniel Webster made his immortal plea for its preservation but now it has expanded until the leaves of its healing touch all nations. Still further, Mr. Whitefield started in New Jersey a 'Log College' on the site of what is now the justly famed 'Princeton University'. Those old pioneers had a vision into the future equal to that of Moses who looked down

> through the centuries and saw the Hebrew race one of the dominant peoples of the earth, as they are today."

Rightly or wrongly Methodism has usually thought and planned her educational work along Conference lines rather than according to state lines. At the outset there was but one Methodist Conference in all of New England. Methodism was a hundred years behind its Puritan forebears in securing a permanent foothold in the land which boasts of Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill. But it was a short time only after this Conference was established before the fathers began to take steps to found a college, finally settling on Middletown, Conn. as the site, and Wesleyan University as the name for the initial project. They had the good sense to elect Wilbur Fisk, D.D., of Vermont to the first Presidency, and flanked him with a proper setting of instructors. It was then supposed that this college would be equal to the needs of all Methodist New England for all time to come. And it did seem to serve them well until 1869 when three Massachusetts laymen took the Theological school, first founded at Newbury Seminary, and made that a nucleus of a college in Boston,—Boston University. It is worthy of note that the leader of this immortal trio was Alden Speare, who was born in Chelsea, Vermont, educated at Newbury Seminary, and, after being transplanted to Boston at an early age, became a merchant prince, the President of its Chamber of Commerce, and a leader in all civic and religious life in the city, then styling itself the "Hub of the Universe".

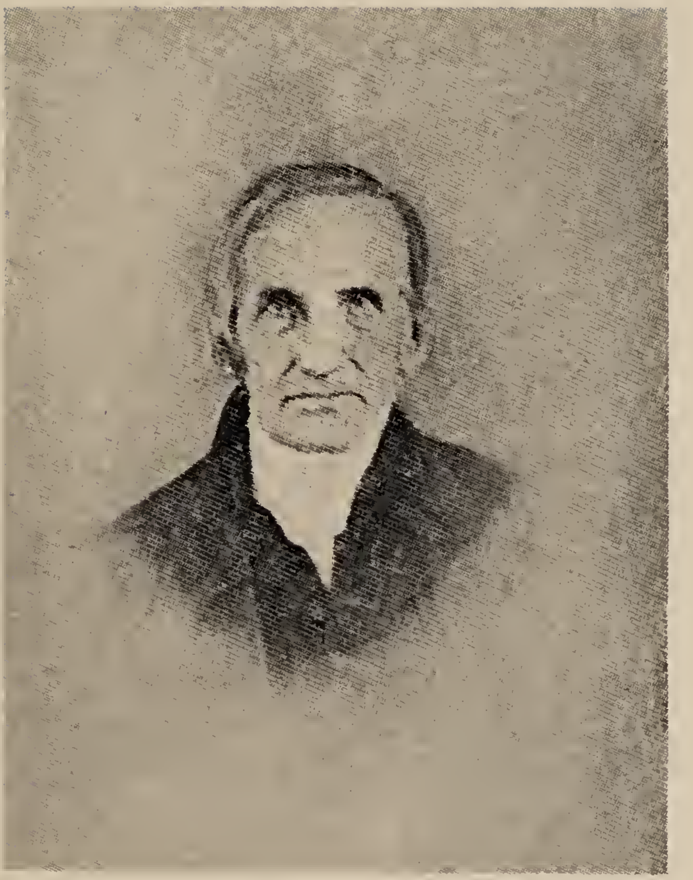
Since that time, New England Methodists have wisely refrained from founding any more colleges within their midst, thinking two sufficient for all time to come. So it seems today, and especially as Wesleyan has specialized in the arts and Boston in the professional schools, each supplementing the other, and giving the followers of the Wesley of Oxford adequate representation in this century.

The New England Conference had its first secession in 1824. The Methodists in Maine, encouraged thereto by the versatile and far-seeing Solomon Sias, set up in business for themselves and established the Maine Conference. Eight years later, in 1832, the second spawning occurred, and the Methodists of New Hampshire and the eastern part of Vermont, started out "on their own" and formed the New Hampshire Conference. Solomon Sias cast in his lot with the new Conference, as he was born in New Hampshire, but was reared and educated in Vermont. That decision of his was of far-reaching and pregnant importance to the new ecclesiastical organization.

Notwithstanding the fact that one secondary school had been already started by New England Methodists, and the new Conference still retained an interest in the same, they were proud enough and wise enough to wish for a Seminary of their own. Its genesis was on this wise: At the first session of the New Hampshire Conference held at Lyndon, Vermont August 8, 1832, the first formal steps were taken. No mention is made in the regular Conference Minutes, of the appointment of a committee on either the first or second days of the Conference. It is probable that the Committee was self appointed long before that time, as they came into the Conference and reported certain towns already wishing a preparatory school run by the Methodists, and had each made a flattering proposition for its establishment in their midst.

The Honorable Horace Bailey, a native and life long resident of Newbury, a former student of its Seminary, a personal friend of most of its Principals and teachers, and a credible historian of matters pertaining to Vermont Methodism, unearthed the original resolutions presented by Solomon Sias the 11th of August, 1832, at that memorable Methodist Conference at Lyndon. These resolutions were furnished Mr. Bailey by Prof. Solomon Sias, Jr., a graduate of Newbury, and a son and worthy successor of the original Solomon. These resolutions, Mr. Bailey tells us, were in the well-known, fine, even hand of the author, and were as follows:—

"The Committee to whom was referred the subject of a literary institution, beg leave to report that, in their opinion,



REVEREND SOLOMON SIAS,
Founder of Newbury Seminary in 1834
Publisher of Zion's Herald,
Eminent Clergyman

the time has come for this Conference to extend its patronage to a literary institution within its own boundary. Your Committee would, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, to wit:

"Resolved, 1. That a Committee of Seven be appointed to take into consideration the propositions made to this Committee by Captain Partridge of Norwich, and Colonel Buck of Chelsea, together with such other propositions as may be made from other places, for the establishment of a literary and scientific institution.

"Resolved, 2. That said Committee be, and they hereby are authorized to make such contracts and enter into such regulations and arrangements as may be necessary to carry the contemplated object into effect. Provided such Committee shall not enter into any arrangements, or contracts, which will involve the Conference in a debt of more than——(blank not filled in the document) dollars for every thousand they may obtain by purchase, the residue having been first obtained by donation, subscription or other pledges.

"Resolved, 3. That the aforesaid Committee be required to report to the next Conference.

"The which is respectfully submitted.

"Solomon Sias, Chairman."

It is notable that this same Solomon Sias, who had previously been the business manager of Zion's Herald, taking it when on the verge of bankruptcy and duplicating and reduplicating its subscriptions, and replacing its wornout second hand press with a new and up-to-date equipment, was elected the chairman of this "Committee of Seven." He later became, when he had retired to Newbury to spend his last days beneath the shadow of the school which he founded, the President of the Board of Trustees, and a benignant factor in the entire community.

Several things are significant about the founding of this new school for the new Conference. Although the Conference was called the New Hampshire Conference not a single town in that entire state asked for the location of the new school in its midst. Also the three towns asking for the Seminary were all from one county in Vermont. Orange County seemed to be the only section alive to its opportunities. Colonel Partridge was the founder of Norwich University which he had temporarily moved to Middletown, Conn. He wished to sell his buildings in Norwich where the military school was formerly located. Colonel Buck hailed from Chelsea, and had been a Member of Congress, and so knew the value of such an institution. But it remained for Newbury to capture the plum and secure the coveted school within its own borders.

The town made an initial subscription of $6,000 toward the enterprise, and later added other sums. Something of the Newbury of that day may be learned from the fact that it desired to become the Capital City of Vermont, and literally built a structure to serve as a State House, actually having the State Legislature in its midst for at least one year.

The site chosen for the school in Newbury was both central and commanding; it was also adequate in area, extending from the summit of Mount Pulaski on the west to the banks of the Connecticut on the east, skirting the famous "Ox-Bow" of that river. Later portions of the same were sold for house lots, as members of the Faculty, retired preachers and others desired to settle in close proximity to the school.

The Committee elected at the Conference at Lyndon began their work at once, not waiting for a charter from the Legislature which was not due to meet for some months. Their first task was to select a site. This being done, the next was to procure plans for a building and raise funds for the purchase already made, and the expenditures soon to be incurred. Much diligence was shown by all of those concerned, and the Methodists of the entire constituency of the New Hampshire Conference were greatly stirred by the thought of soon having a school all their own, constructed and in operation. Of course, the denomination did not then have much money, and very few men of influence in its membership,

NEWBURY SEMINARY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

but they did what they could and so made progress possible, even though it was slow.

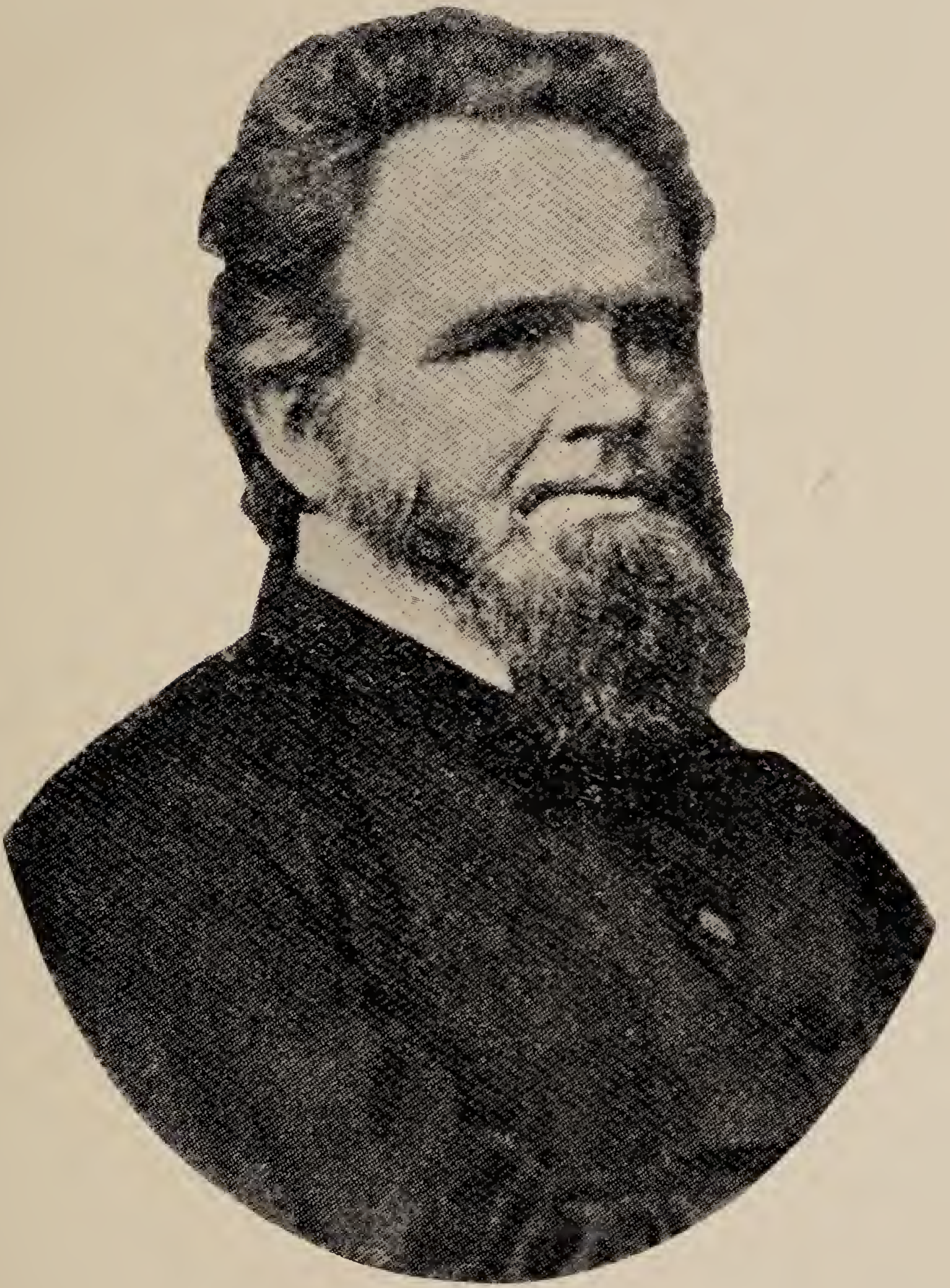
Wilbur Fisk, D.D., the President of Wesleyan University, formerly from Vermont, drew the plans, and the Superintendent of construction was Timothy Morse, a layman residing in Newbury, a man of great force, persistence and energy. Later he was a dominant factor in the Board of Trustees, and gave most liberally of his time and talent to the development of the project. The Seminary building was of brick, and 40 x 70 feet in size, three stories high. In the upper story there were twelve students' rooms. For some period, until the later purchase of the village "tavern" for a boarding house, many of the students boarded in private houses, some with members of the Faculty, some with retired ministers who had settled in Newbury, some in other homes. Without regard to denominational affiliations the people of Newbury were proud to have the school in their midst and ready to lend all possible aid to its furtherance.

In good time the Legislature of Vermont granted a Charter, and made the following persons the initial Board of Trustees: Lyman Fitch, Benjamin R. Hoyt, John W. Hardy, Timothy Morse, John F. Adams, George W. Fairbanks, Benjamin F. Deming, Jared Perkins, Charles D. Cahoon, Silas Houghton, George Storrs, Daniel Hoyt and John Page. Most of these men were Methodist preachers, several of them Presiding Elders either then or at a later date, but none of them had ever had any experience in managing similar institutions. It is highly improbable that many of them had ever attended such a school themselves, as very few such schools were in existence anywhere in New England. Moreover, it is doubtful if a single man among the fourteen chartered incorporators had ever been inside a college. They may have done so, but the present writer doubts it.

But their success with the enterprise committed to their care by the New Hampshire Conference and the State of Vermont is all the more remarkable; they dared, and daring, they succeeded. The Seminary building was begun in the spring of 1833 and completed in season for the opening of the fall term in 1834. The number of pupils the first term was 81, but the enrollment soon grew by leaps and bounds, and soon was around 200-300 for years to come. Of course, that was before the days of High Schools, and the town students helped to enlarge the enrollment of the school, and also to increase the receipts for tuition.

At first, and for many years thereafter, the Trustees showed rare wisdom in selecting Principals and other teachers. They magnified their authority in the selection of the personnel of the Faculty, and no election went by favoritism or chance. None but the best available was good enough for them. The first Faculty was as follows: Rev. Charles Adams, A.M., Principal; Rev. Osmon C. Baker, Assistant Principal; Miss Elsie French, Preceptress; Lewis B. Tebbets, Steward; Rev. Reuben H. Deming, Travelling Agent to Solicit Funds; Timothy Morse, Resident Agent. Evidently Mr. Morse did not give his entire time, but was placed in a position of some authority that he might help to successfully manage the infant institution. Principal Adams was a native of New Hampshire, a graduate of Bowdoin College, and remained at Newbury for five years as Principal. Later he held a succession of important positions in the church at large, and lived to a ripe age, beloved by all and highly honored by those who knew him best.

The Trustees seemed to have started out on a plan which had great advantage to the school. The man whom they chose for Assistant Principal and the instructor in Latin and Greek was at once put in training for the position of Principal when his own chief should have accepted a call to go elsewhere. For instance, during the five years when Charles Adams was Principal, Osmon C. Baker was serving as an understudy, and was made Principal when Adams left. Mr. Baker himself served as Principal for five years, so that his entire length of stay at Newbury was ten years. He was at length invited to assume the pastorate of a great church, then made a theological



REV. CHARLES ADAMS, D.D.
Five Years as First Principal at Newbury
Superior Teacher and Administrator

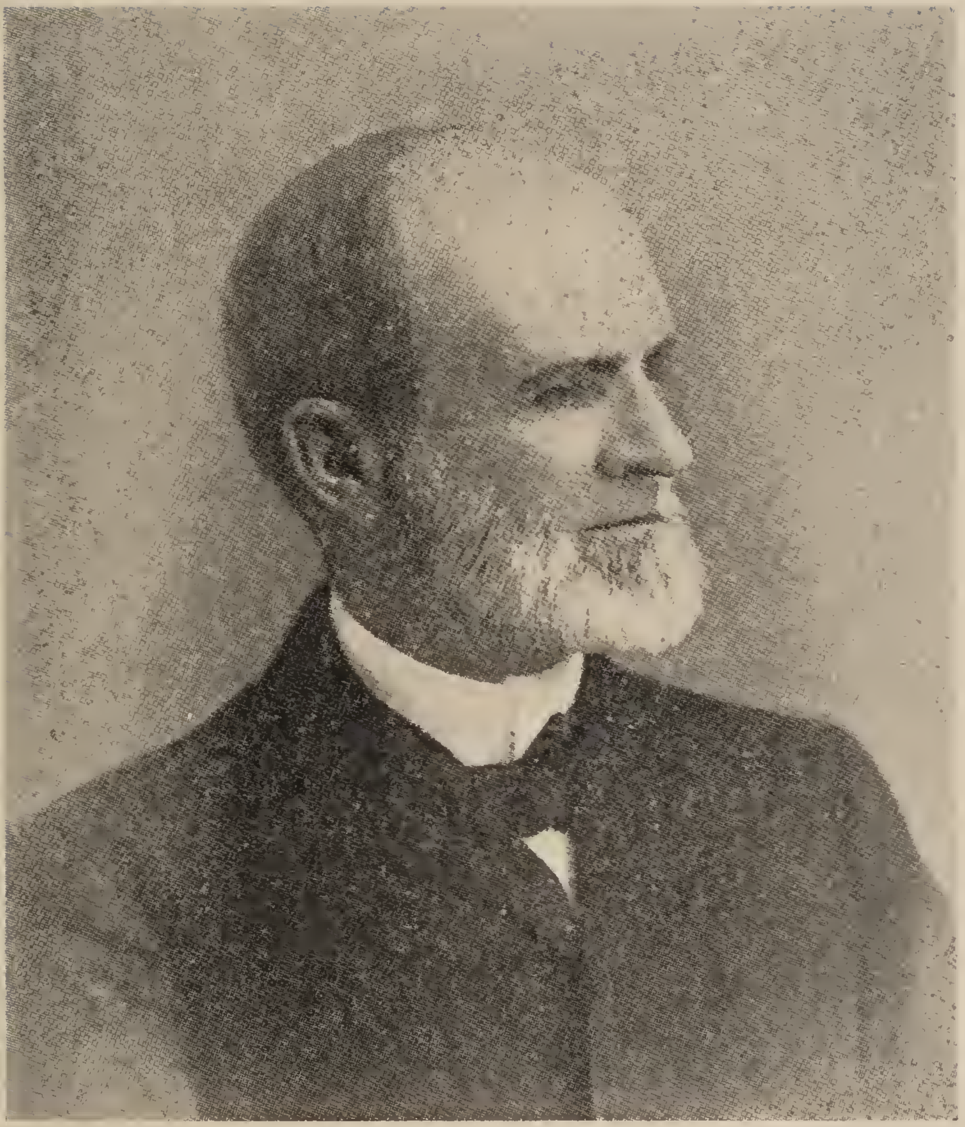
Professor, and finally elected a Bishop of the church at large. The last two years of Principal Baker's stay at Newbury, Clark T. Hinman was made his assistant and the teacher of Greek and Mathematics, duly succeeding Baker when he left. When Prof. Hinman left Newbury, after a phenomenal stay of two years, he accepted a position in Albion, Michigan, where he became the first President of Albion College, then later went to Evanston, Illinois, where he served a few years as the President of what is now the great Northwestern University with its thousands and thousands of students and its millions and millions of property and endowment. His administration was a phenomenal success, but he broke down under the hardships involved in securing students and money adequate to the needs. Rev. Harvey C. Wood was elected as assistant to Dr. Hinman while he was at Newbury and succeeded him as Principal when he left. But he remained in the office only a year, leaving then to accept the headship of the new Methodist Seminary at Springfield, Vt. He was a good man, but not up to the stature of his distinguished predecessors.

In 1847 the Rev. Francis L. Hoyt, a graduate of Newbury, and a son of a Vermont Methodist preacher and Presiding Elder, was made Principal, with Rev. Joseph E. King as his assistant. Dr. Hoyt left Newbury because of an urgent call to go west and grow up with the country, and there he became the first President of what is now Willamette University at Salem, Oregon, later holding several positions of importance and prominence in the church. While Dr. Hoyt was serving his single year as Principal at Newbury a new educational light sprang upon the horizon, Rev. Joseph E. King, under whose seven years of administration Newbury Seminary attained the peak of its influence, attendance and power. Students flocked from all sections, and the income from students in board and tuitions was adequate to pay all bills and leave a small balance in the treasury. Dr. King handled the funds himself, as he said afterwards, and simply turned in to the duly elected treasurer whatever was on hand when the school year was over.

The present writer has often heard Dr. King as he came back to the scene of his early triumphs.

But once the Trustees of Newbury were caught "napping." Dr. King told them that he had received a call to go to another school, but had not as yet given his answer, doubtless thinking that the Trustees would seek to have him remain at Newbury. But, whatever they thought, they actually said nothing *then*: a few weeks later, when Principal King told them that he had accepted the call, and would have to leave on a near-by date, the Trustees awoke from their lethargy and did everything they could to persuade him to remain. But it was too late; and his generation of service at Fort Edward Female Seminary might have been spent at Newbury had they awakened soon enough. But the memory of "Joe King" and his administration at Newbury will long linger throughout educational circles in New England.

But Newbury was still fortunate. Dr. King's assistant at Newbury was Professor Henry Sanborn Noyes, A. M. Mr. Noyes was one of the most remarkable scholars ever occupying a chair in any Vermont preparatory school or college. He was a graduate of Newbury under Dr. Baker, and an alumnus of Wesleyan. His first engagement as a teacher was at Wesleyan Seminary at Springfield, from which place he graduated to be the Assistant at Newbury. He remained as Principal at Newbury for three years when he was called to Evanston, Illinois, to serve as an important helper to his former associate at Newbury, Dr. Charles T. Hinman. Later he was made Acting President of Northwestern, and was indefatigable in labors and versatile in expedients to lift that infant University to its proper place in the growing commonwealth of Illinois. It was said of him that he could recite long passages from Homer with no book to refresh his memory, and once heard a class in mathematics in the Greek language, this being at Evanston. On Commencement days he awarded the diplomas to the graduating class in sonorous Latin, and was at home in several languages. Mr. Noyes remained as Principal but one year, going at once to his life work at Evanston. His male



REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D.
Lifted Newbury to its optmost reach — Left Universally Regretted

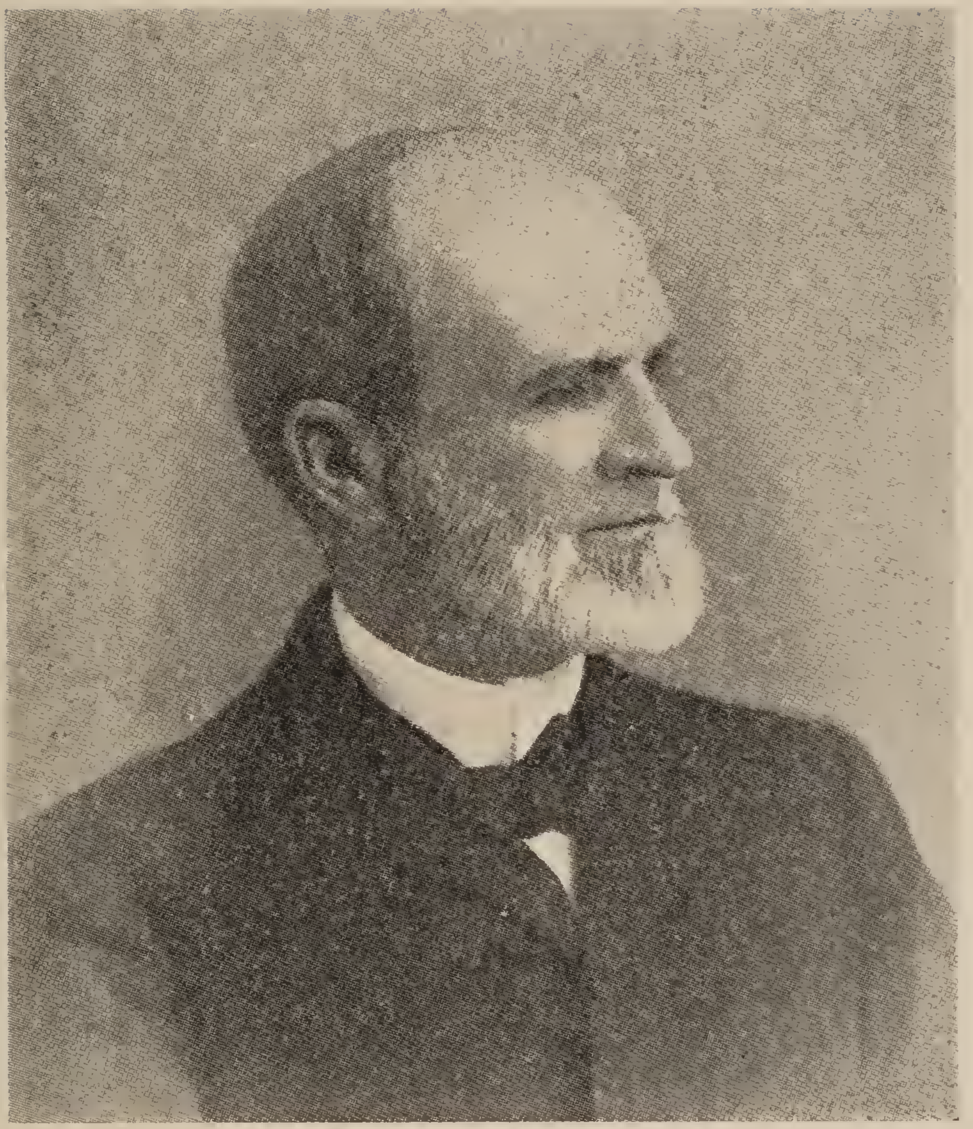
associates on the Faculty the year he was there included Rev. Charles W. Cushing, Prof. Jonathan Johnson, A.M., Rev. Francis D. Hemenway, Rev. Jasper Tenney and Homer H. Tenney, a remarkable collection of men for a Faculty of a "Prep" school in that period. Once again the first assistant was made Principal, and the Rev. Charles W. Cushing ascended the throne, there to reign for three years until called elsewhere. Mr. Cushing was a Vermonter by birth, a graduate of Newbury, and had been connected with the school for several years. A polished gentleman, he was a fine orator, an admirable administrator and a royal good man. The writer well remembers him, and also his brother Haynes P., a member of the Vermont Conference and a temperance orator in great demand. Principal Cushing later founded Lasell Seminary at Auburndale, Mass., and had a distinguished career in various parts of the country.

The usual custom of promotion was observed when Dr. Cushing faded from view, in the elevation of Rev. Fenner E. King, his assistant, to his place. "Fenner" was a good man, and a fair administrator but he continually suffered by being compared with Dr. "Joe" E. King, his inimitable predecessor. He remained four years, however, and George Crosby Smith, A.M., was, according to precedent, given his shoes. He also remained four years when he ultimately went to assume the Principalship of Drew Ladies' Seminary at Carmel, New York, where he remained for a long and successful term of years. Then Silas F. Quimby served as Principal for one year and Simeon F. Chester for one more when the Methodists said "Good bye" to Newbury and started in at Montpelier. The reasons for the change, and the tiresome and perplexing details accompanying the change, will be discussed under the head of "Montpelier Seminary."

There were several things which contributed to make Newbury Seminary a great school, a very great school. In the first place the age of the students was far above that of the average High School student today. At the close of the

Civil War several former Captains and Lieutenants, to say nothing about Sergeants and Privates, were among the pupils enrolled in the school. Of course, they had some especial respect shown them by the student body because of what they had dared and done, especially if, as was true in some cases, they had lost a leg or an arm on the field of strife. But all the way along the history of the Seminary by the banks of the Connecticut, the boys and girls who came to the school to fit for usefulness in life, were far beyond the regulation age for High School freshmen today. Being older, they knew what they wanted; also they were more mature and better able to compass unusual tasks, and doing more or less to work their way through school, they valued beyond price the opportunities there found. As an illustration: More than sixty years after the founding of this school at Newbury, the writer of this book had charge of the same school at Montpelier and among the students were two stalwart boys six feet in height and twenty-four years of age who were scarcely fitted to enter the freshman class, some classes in special studies of the grade age being established for their especial benefit. They knew why they were at Montpelier, and bent every nerve to "make good" in their pursuits. An appeal can be made to pupils of that age that would fall flat if made to boys four or five years younger.

There were many "extra curricular activities" then, as well as now, though not all like some most admired at present. The day of inter-school athletic contests had not then dawned; that came later. But what they lacked in developing their muscles they made up in the developing of their brains. For instance, they had the "Pulaski Lyceum," a debating society for both sexes, named after the mountain in the rear of the school. Each week a whole evening was devoted to debates, extemporaneous speeches, essays, poems, critiques, plays and all kinds of "literary and forensic activities." These things "took" tremendously for two reasons. The boys knew that a man has a far better chance to rise to prominence in later life if he can speak on his feet better than his fellows. And the spirit of competition now seen on the baseball and football



REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D.
Lifted Newbury to its optmost reach — Left Universally Regretted

field, was then witnessed on the Seminary platform as one side and the other sought for the guerdon of supremacy in forensic activities. Those were great old days, and they left their lasting impress upon the boys who went out to achieve fame on the hustings, the halls of state, the schoolrooms of academy and college, and in the pulpits of the land.

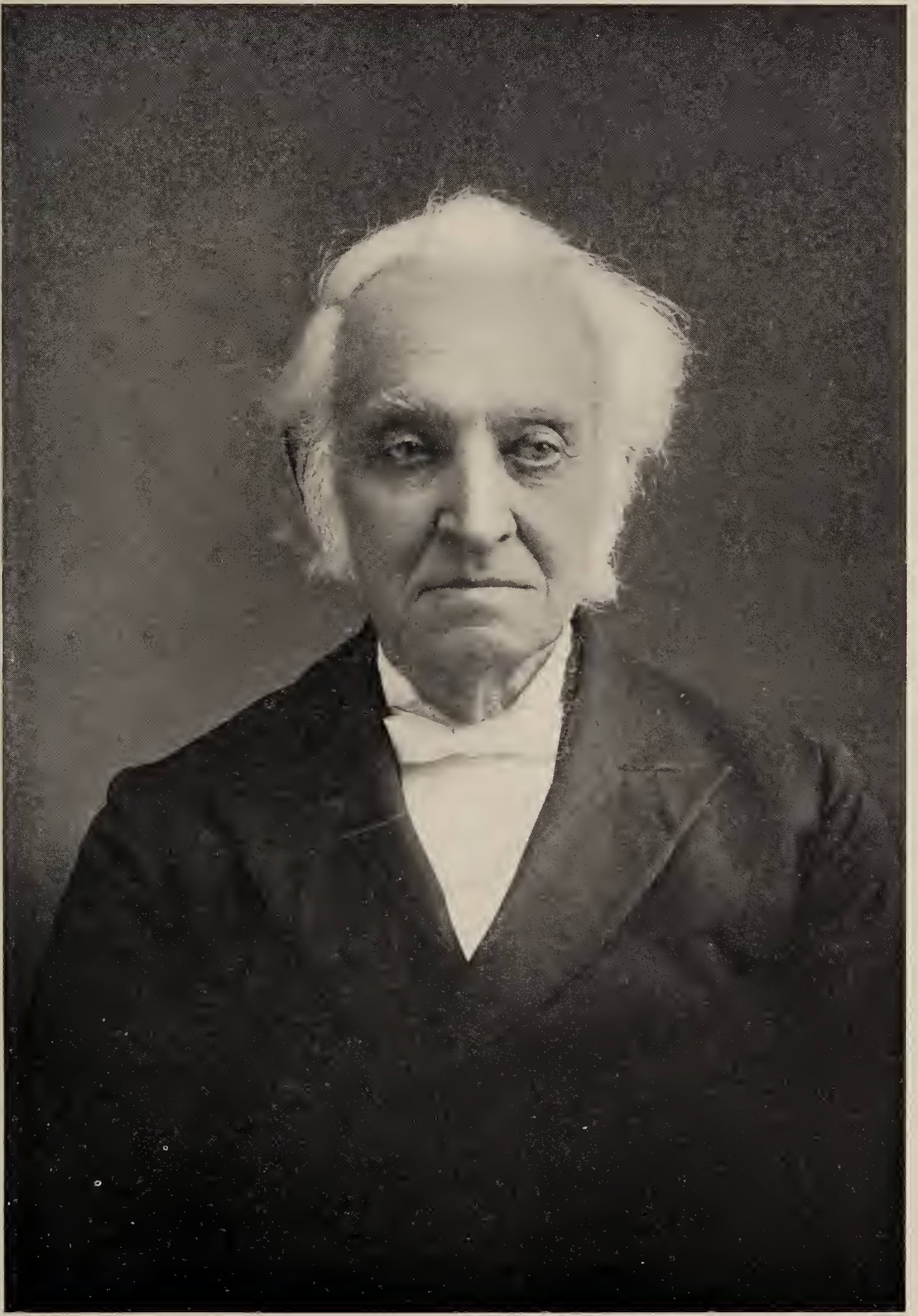
Four secret societies were also organized, two for the girls and two for the boys, the same societies that were transplanted to Montpelier as the school made its trek northwestward. Mention at length will be made of these in the part of the book devoted to Montpelier.

The men who acted as Trustees of the Seminary, and a large portion of the Principals of the school, had colossal ambitions for the Seminary. The first Theological School established by Methodism in America was started at Newbury, and continued there under the administration of Principal Osmon C. Baker until it was removed to Concord, New Hampshire, there to remain a brief period when it was again removed to Boston, there to become the nucleus around which was built the great University bearing proudly the name of Boston. The fact that this school was started at Newbury, and was the only Methodist Episcopal school of its kind, which has had a continuous history, has been proved beyond peradventure. No less an authority than Ex-President William F. Warren, D.D., LL.D., admitted this to be true and so stated, over his own signature. A Dean of the Theological School of that University was at a celebration at Newbury a few years ago, and joined with others in giving tribute to the birthplace of the original school where young theologues might obtain a more or less practical fit for the work of the Christian ministry. Doctor (afterwards Bishop) Osmon C. Baker and Dr. William M. Willett were two of the more prominent of the instructors in this school, who had behind them the vote and backing not only of their own Conference, but at one time of all the New England Conferences as well. The roster of the students for the first year of the existence of the school at Newbury was as follows:

Josiah C. Allen	Concord, New Hampshire
Calvin F. Bailey	Lyme, New Hampshire
Daniel W. Barber	Epping, New Hampshire
George W. Bryant	Enfield, New Hampshire
Ira Carter	Newbury, Vermont
William Cone	Thornton, New Hampshire
William R. Clark	Greenfield, Massachusetts
Stephen Eastman	Canaan, New Hampshire
John A. Gibson	Houghtonville, Vermont
Jonathan Hall	Thetford, Vermont
Simeon P. Heath	Lyme, New Hampshire
Henry Hill, Jr.	Claremont, New Hampshire
Edward Hinckley	Osterville, Massachusetts
John B. Hunt	Claremont, New Hampshire
Silas T. Jacobs	Grafton, New Hampshire
Solomon T. Johnson	Springfield, Vermont
Charles W. Kellogg	Wilmington, Vermont
John P. Lee	Stanstead, Canada
William H. Marble	Winchester, New Hampshire
Joseph A. Sherburn	Orange, Vermont

Thus this initial array of students came from three states, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, while one registered from Canada. Joseph A. Sherburn remained to graduate and then entered the Vermont Conference where he had a long and useful service, having good churches, terms of supervision of district work, Trusteeship of the Seminary, with a number of years as the President of the Board. William R. Clark, D.D. became one of the foremost members of the New England Conference; the rest went to various sections of the land and there did yeoman service for God and humanity, much better because of their training in this first Methodist School of the Prophets in the new world.

But those old Trustees and Teachers were not content with establishing the first theological school of their church in America; they looked outward for other worlds to conquer. They established a Female College, and issued claims that it gave a course of instruction "equal to that offered by the best female colleges of the land" at that time. As far as the writer



REV. JOSEPH A. SHERBURN
Last of the Pioneer Preachers—Reverenced by Everybody—President Board of Trustees

knows there was no other Methodist preparatory school in New England, or in the entire land, doing that at that time. Thus Newbury pioneered, and blazed the path which other schools have been proud to follow in later years.

This Female Collegiate Institute was chartered by the State of Vermont in 1849, started the following year, and continued for seventeen years, or as long as the Methodist school remained at Newbury. During that time 151 young ladies graduated and received their diplomas, to say nothing of many others who took a shorter course. If this seems to some a small number let it be known that that period was one in which the higher education of young women was looked upon askance by large numbers of influential people. The story of the life of the famous Lucy Stone, and the struggles which she had to get even a matriculation in a college, and the slights and sneers to which she was subjected as she continued her course to its triumphant end, shows the truth of the foregoing statement. The fact that they were able to commission and send out a hundred and fifty young women thoroughly fitted for usefulness in life, shows the supreme work which this little school by the banks of the famous Connecticut did for God and humanity. Here are the names of a few of those who took their diplomas:

Elizabeth A. Nelson who later married Principal Fenner E. King of the Seminary and had an honorable career with him there and elsewhere.

Eliza C. Chase, later the wife of the famous Calvin S. Harrington of Wesleyan, names known and loved by two generations of students.

Emily Colburn who married Rev. Stephen L. Eastman who became a Principal of the school started at Newbury to succeed the Seminary when removed to Montpelier.

Rosella A. Frost who married Abraham M. Wheeler, long a prominent and useful member of the Vermont Conference, pastor at Barre and elsewhere, and twice the Principal of the Wesleyan Seminary at Springfield, Vermont.

Emeline B. Chapin who married the Rev. Caleb P. Taplin and was a light shining in a dark place in every parish she jointly served with her husband. Her services for the female missionary society were of the highest value.

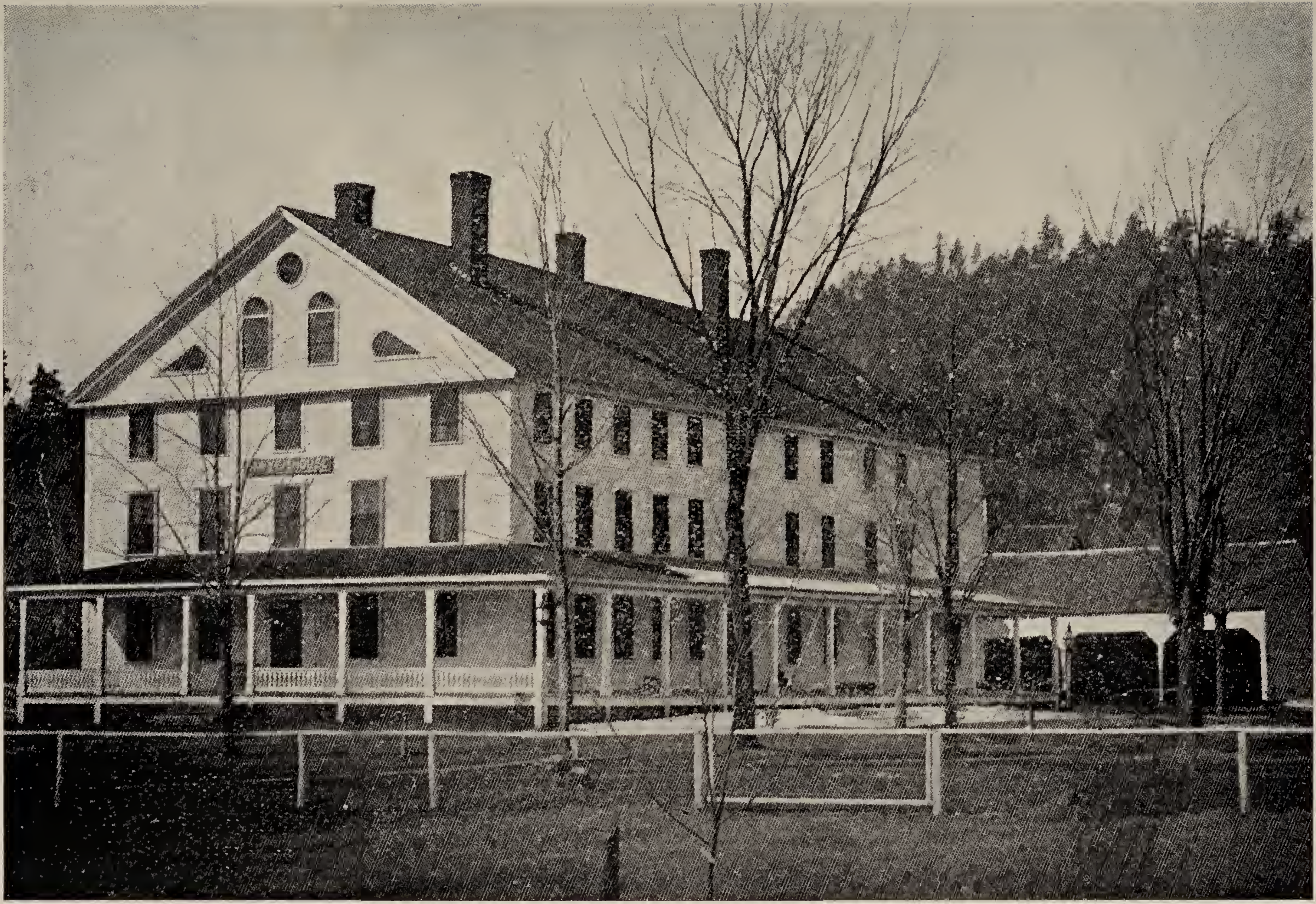
In 1858 Abbie Griffin graduated and soon married Rev. George H. Bickford, and their names were jointly loved and reverenced in the churches they served. Mr. and Mrs. Bickford had two boys both of whom graduated from Montpelier Seminary, one later going to Wesleyan University and the other to Boston, both of them attaining large prominence in life, George as the chief proprietor and manager of the largest manufactory of building granite in America, located in Hardwick, and Herbert as a successful member of the great law firm of Evarts, Choate and Beeman of New York. Mrs. Bickford was later a teacher and matron at Montpelier Seminary and there engraved her name in the hearts of numbers of boys and girls whose affections she won and whose steps she helped to guide into worthy paths. Elizabeth, a daughter, became a Preceptress of Montpelier Seminary.

Susannah H. Burt was later the wife of the Rev. Church Tabor, one of the Presiding Elders of the Vermont Conference. Mrs. Tabor was a woman of unusual intellectual and spiritual ability and influence. She left behind her a name ever held in reverence.

Emma A. Baker later became the wife of the Rev. J. T. Edwards, D.D., who was Principal of Methodist preparatory schools at Randolph, N. Y., and elsewhere.

Anna W. Scott so loved Newbury Seminary that she married a man soon to become a Principal, the Rev. Silas E. Quimby, and followed with him faithfully for years in a fine career.

Lucy A. Jameson, later the wife of Orange W. Scott, who was long a successful preacher of the Gospel, and a zealous advocate of freedom for the slave. Through his stormy career he had one who faithfully stood by him to the end, the bride of his youth.



STUDENTS' HOME, NEWBURY SEMINARY

It is not to be supposed that these are all of the graduates of this Female Collegiate Institute who had noteworthy careers. These are noted for the reason that the writer of this book chanced to know them or their husbands, or to have heard of their good works from others. It is at least a fair presumption that there are at least as many more equally deserving of a place in these pages. But the above list is ample enough to show that when the fathers established this second department at Newbury Seminary they acted wisely.

Later the Trustees established a normal department, and sought to aid the state in the better fitting of the young ladies who were to teach in its common schools. Such a department was vastly more needed then than now, as facilities for such instruction were all too poor anywhere in New England in those old days.

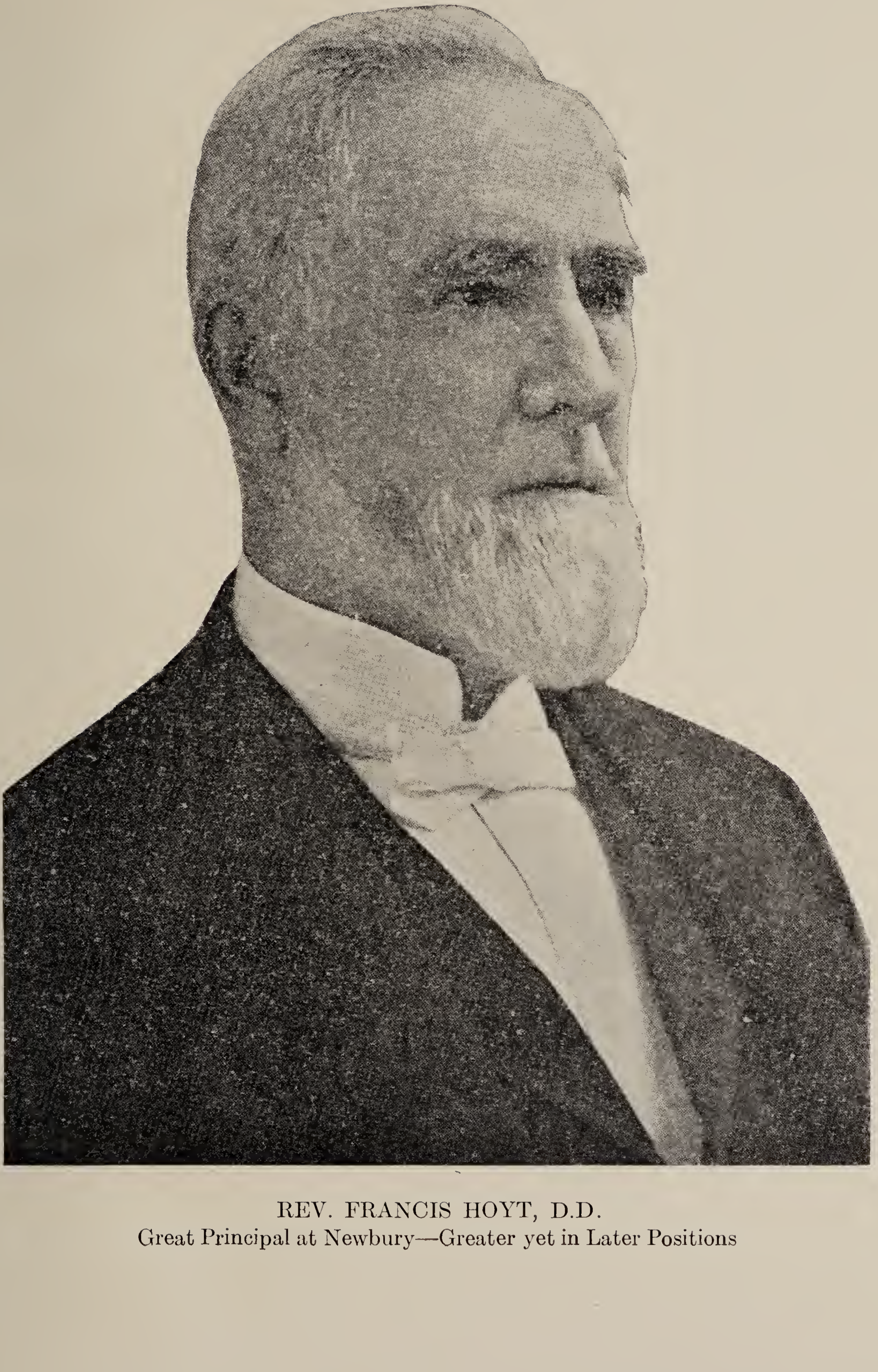
During the Civil War the Seminary instituted a military department, and the federal government detailed a United States officer to attend the drills, and all other instruction in military technique. Large numbers of the boys later left the school to enter the Union armies, some of them living to take their places again among the student ranks after Appomattox and the subsequent peace.

At times there was instruction in some branches of medicine and lectures on law. It almost seems as if some of the Trustees expected that their school would ultimately develop into a full fledged university with all of the subordinate schools in full operation. And it should be remembered that this was under the direction of a Board of Trustees of whom very few, or none whatever, ever saw a college save from the outside. Their own training might be limited, but they had great ambitions for the school and its pupils.

It had previously been stated that the number of women graduates who did a worthwhile work in later life was probably much larger than was usually thought. Eight of the twelve Principals of Newbury Seminary during its thirty-four years of existence married young ladies from the student body, or from the ranks of the Faculty. It may be that this is not a complete number, as the writer has not been able to find where all of the other four wives came from. But eight out of twelve is no inconsiderable proportion, and one which speaks well for the training given the girls in that institution. It also speaks loudly the fact that "love laughs at locksmiths," and that all kinds of restrictions against the promiscuous association of sexes fail to stop the natural course of events. Every Principal was supposed to enforce the ironclad rule against the too close companionship of the boys and girls at the school. And once the Trustees passed a rule that this drastic law should apply "to the Faculty" as well as to the student body. But the Faculty personally and privately cared no more about the rule than did the students. One might as well try to dam up Niagara as to stop the natural course of human events at the proper age for mating. Matches have always been made in the past, and always will be made in the future in this way. At the celebration at Newbury of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Newbury Seminary, together with felicitations for the future of the transplanted school at Montpelier, the Rev. J. Oramel Peck, D.D., an old student, one of the ablest clergymen of the denomination, later one of the Secretaries of the Foreign Missionary Society of Methodism, sent a telegram as follows: "Vermont Methodist Seminary and Female College: Famous for fair daughters and stalwart sons, sound learning and sterling piety. May the sons always marry the daughters and the learning the piety. My love to the old boys; no, the old boys and girls and teachers. Signed, J. Oramel Peck, D.D." And they have been doing it at Montpelier as well as at Newbury. However, the average age of the students is several years younger today than seventy-five years ago at Newbury, and thus the urge toward matrimony is not quite as strong among the student body now as then.

But to return to the selection of wives by the eight Principals who made a wise choice from the attractions offered at the Seminary:

Clark T. Hinman, one of the greatest men ever in Newbury, later the President of the new University at Evanston,



REV. FRANCIS HOYT, D.D.
Great Principal at Newbury—Greater yet in Later Positions

Ill., now called the "Northwestern," married Martha A. Morse, daughter of Timothy Morse, for long years the dominant factor in the Board of Trustees at Newbury. And a wise choice he made. Both Dr. Hinman and wife lie buried in the smiling cemetery at Newbury.

Francis Southack Hoyt, D.D., married Miss Phoebe Martha Dyar, Preceptress at Newbury. Dr. Hoyt later served the church in many distinguished positions, and always with eminent success, his wife ever taking her full share of the responsibilities.

Joseph Elijah King, later given various degrees and honors, did not go outside the Seminary for his helpmeet, but married Melissa, daughter of Col. Amherst Bailey of Newbury. All in all, Dr. "Joe" King was one of the most popular and successful Principals ever serving Newbury. She became his wife when he had already served two of his five years of the Principalship, and so was the light and joy of his home for three years there, as well as for many long and successful years at Fort Edward Seminary.

Henry Sanborn Noyes, another Principal, was himself a graduate of Newbury under Bishop Baker, hence he knew what kind of girls thronged the halls at Newbury, so when he came to choose a wife he knew where to turn, and found Harriet N. Verbeck, who was not only an alumna of the school but also a Preceptress as well, and followed Prof. Hinman to Evanston where they alike rendered a never-to-be-forgotten service for God and the church in helping to put that nascent institution upon a sound financial and numerical footing.

Charles Wesley Cushing, at the head of Newbury for three prosperous years, married Miss Thirza Dyer. Whether or not this "Thirza Dyer" was related to the "Martha Dyar" who married Principal Hoyt, is not now known. But they were both Seminary girls, and they both married Seminary Principals, and they both made good in their married life. Prof. Cushing boasted that he met his wife at Father Stevens "within an hour after his arrival" at Newbury as a raw student from the barren acres at Burke where they raised scrub spruce and boys who made great preachers and significant successes in various ranks of life.

Dr. Cushing's successor, Prof. Fenner E. King, for three years the head of the school, married Elizabeth A. Nelson of Ryegate, a graduate of the Seminary; and a young woman of poise and personality. It is a noteworthy fact that the Nelson family from that part of the state has been furnishing star pupils for Montpelier Seminary within the last decade. Mrs. King bore her husband five children, and also did her full share of work in the various school positions he occupied, until her early demise.

The next Principal, Prof. George Crosby Smith, A.M., followed the matrimonial procession, and married Miss Lizzie Newhall, daughter of the Rev. Richard Newhall, who was then living in Newbury across the road from the Methodist church. Mrs. Smith was with her husband for the twenty-six years of his Principalship of Drew Female Seminary at Carmel, New York, and for some years survived him. She married Prof. Smith prior to his accession to the Principalship at Newbury.

Principal Silas E. Quimby married Miss Anna W. Scott, daughter of the Rev. Orange Scott, of Methodist and anti-slavery fame. It is not absolutely certain that he first found his wife at Newbury, but all Methodist preachers of those days loved Newbury Seminary with a surpassing affection, and always sent their sons and daughters to that school for education, so it is at least a fair proposition that the match was somehow made upon the famous campus at Newbury.

This list of Seminary girls who married men of note would not be at all complete without adding the name of Lucy Thompson of Barre, Vermont, who was said to be the valedictorian of her class at Newbury, and later married the famous Jason Lee, one of the founders of Methodism in the northwest, and a man who had a large share in keeping that great section of territory underneath the shadow of the Stars and Stripes. When young Lee wanted to get married he asked his friend, Osmon E. Baker, Principal at Newbury and later Bishop of universal Methodism, to name a good girl for a wife. Without a moment's hesitation, Prof. Baker nominated Lucy Thomson. Whereupon Lee went to Barre, saw and conquered, and Jason and Lucy soon took the perilous journey across the continent and there did a work the influence of which will be as lasting as eternity.

It is in order now to mention a few of the former male students at Newbury, who lived here and there in after years and rendered conspicuous service in various walks of life. This, of course, is but an incomplete list, but, abbreviated as it is, it shows something of the surpassing service rendered by this unendowed school in an obscure town in eastern Vermont for only thirty-four years.

Gates B. Bullard settled in St. Johnsbury and had a long and notable career as a physician, and man of affairs. He built an octagonal house upon the southern side of Eastern Avenue, and made it a civic center of influence and local note. One of his daughters married Walter Husband, now Assistant Secretary of the Interior at Washington.

Elmer Darling, who recently passed to his rest from Burke, told the writer that he was a student at Newbury and looked back with pleasure to the months and years of profit he spent in that school. Mr. Darling went into the hotel business in New York and made a fortune, but retired to a height in Burke where he built a mansion which afforded a magnificent view in four different directions. Various churches and public institutions benefited by his will.

Alden Speare, a lad from Chelsea, Vermont, took his course at Newbury, and finally found his way to Boston, where he began in the humblest way, then went up, step by step, until he became the President of its Chamber of Commerce, a co-founder of its colossal University, and a pillar of strength to every Methodist institution in the Hub.

T. B. Hall settled in Groton, Vermont, and became a great man for that section in both business and church affairs, his death being universally lamented.

William P. Dillingham became in Vermont the Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, a State's Attorney for his County, a Representative, a State Senator, a Governor of the State, and finally a United States Senator for a series of terms, finally dying in office. Senator Dillingham was for many years an annual visitor to every Methodist Conference, once a member of the General Conference, refusing further elections, and serving for many years as a tactful and wise President of the Board of Trustees of Montpelier Seminary. He has but recently passed to his rest after a career which reflected great honor upon his school and his church, as well as upon the State which he served. It is also noteworthy that his father, the Hon. Paul Dillingham, was also Governor of Vermont, a Member of Congress and a President of the Trustees of Montpelier Seminary.

Marcus Peck and Cassius Peck of Brookfield rose to prominence in various walks of life and served their townsmen and the state well in the various positions to which they were elected.

Hon. George O. Robinson, one of a famous family from Reading, Vermont, so profited by his course at Newbury that he rose steadily upward in Detroit, Michigan, until he was well-nigh the summit in philanthropic and religious endeavor, being interested in all kinds of church work and college activity.

Russell S. Taft entered the practice of law and steadily grew in his profession until he became the Chief Justice of Vermont, retaining that position for many successful and useful years.

L. Bart Cross settled in Montpelier, entered in business with his father, became interested in various forms of philanthropic endeavor as Trustee of the Heaton Hospital, Trustee of Montpelier Seminary, etc.

Horace W. Bailey was not only a student at Newbury at the time of the removal of the official prestige to Montpelier, but for some time previous. He was not an official of the school but he loved it with a surpassing affection, gathered funds for a memorial window in the Methodist church at Newbury of all the Seminary Principals, wrote a book about various matters concerning the school, etc. He was a natural politician, knew about every man of note in the state by his first name, became a United States Marshall for a term of years, and had a book written about his life by a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Harley E. Folsom of Lyndonville, after leaving Newbury went into railroading, and made good through a succession of years until he became the Superintendent of the Connecticut and Passumpsic railroad, with headquarters at Lyndonville. This position he held for many long years, and always with the approval of the powers that were, as well as of the general public. Modest and dignified he won hosts of friends, but never at the expense of fidelity to his task, or of devotion to any worthy cause.

Frederick P. Wells was a student at Newbury during the closing years of the school under Methodist management. He stayed long enough, however, to gain a surpassing love for the school, and has been of priceless help to the author of this work in collaboration of the foregoing facts. Mr. Wells is himself a historian of note, and has written and published extensive histories of Newbury and Ryegate, Vermont, as well as other works of like nature. He was still living at Newbury until his death in 1934.

Halsey R. Brown was in business at Lyndon for many years, but later moved to Northfield, Vt., became a banker and also a pillar in the Methodist church there, and finally died, full of years and honors.

William H. Gillmore was one of the Newbury boys who went to the Civil War, and there made so good that he was later made the Adjutant and Quartermaster General of Vermont for many years, deserving well of his comrades and the state by the fidelity of the service he rendered.

George Nichols became a physician, settled in Northfield, added a drug store to his complement of equipment, entered politics and succeeded therein, and served as Secretary of State for Vermont for many years. At a certain Methodist Conference held in Northfield some years ago, the writer was a guest in his house and greatly enjoyed hearing the Doctor and Rev. Alanson L. Cooper, D.D., discuss the old days at Newbury, and the scrapes the boys enjoyed, the medical Doctor evidently enjoying more of those than did the divinity Doctor.

Horace E. Chamberlain also became a railroad man and was ultimately elevated to the Superintendency of the Concord, N. H. railroad for some time.

Thomas L. Wood became the Assistant Librarian, and then the Librarian of the State Library at Montpelier for a series of years, and was of vast aid to countless legislators and lawyers seeking to find facts of importance in the midst of the massive leather tomes there stored.

Henry S. Bartlett entered medicine, and was last heard from at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, presumably as an instructor in that institution.

Charles Dillingham, a brother of Senator William P. Dillingham, and a son of Ex-Governor Paul Dillingham, became famous in his own right, amassing a competence in business in the southwest, and finally became the receiver of a great railroad during a temporary period of adjustment. His career reflected added honor on the illustrious Dillingham name.

Charles Parker went into business, founded the Parker-Young Lumber Co. of N. H., became a useful churchman and left sons to continue his business.

Daniel K. Pearsons, once a resident of Bradford, left Newbury for a medical career in the west, but finally entered business, and, as he once said, "held his hat while the sheckels were fast falling" in the early days of expansion all through the central west. Having acquired vastly more than he needed for his own use, he spent the rest of his life in distributing his immense fortune, seeking out the worthy schools in various parts of the nation, and giving to them certain sums on condition that they themselves raised as much, or twice as much, more. To Montpelier Seminary he gave fifty thousand dollars during the Principalship of Professor Bishop.

Theophilus Grout settled in Newport, Vermont, and became a lawyer, the prosecuting attorney of Orleans County, a member of the State Legislature, and a man of prominence in various ways.

B. J. Kendall finally settled in Enosburg Falls, Vermont, and there made a name for himself throughout the entire nation by his discovery and manufacture of "Kendall's Spavin Cure," and other famous remedies for man and beast which, with the aid of Olin Merrill, who ultimately became the head of the concern, he sold throughout the country. Mr. Kendall also gave large gifts to religious and philanthropic objects.

Irving Watson studied medicine, obtained his degree, settled in New Hampshire, rapidly rose in his profession and finally became the Chairman of the State Board of Health in that state.

Alexander Dunnett settled in the "lily white town" of St. Johnsbury and became State's Attorney and State Senator, and prominent in divers ways. He had a personality which was intriguing and a multitude of friends among all classes of people.

Did space permit, and time for exploration allow, this list could be duplicated and perhaps reduplicated, as the boys who went out from the halls at Newbury seemed possessed with an insatiable ambition to so be and do that they might serve their day and generation, and so deserve well of their fellow men. Any school with a record at all approaching that of Newbury in sending out boys who became famous is deserving of the highest respect. Only the ages of eternity can measure the full achievements of this school, and estimate the true worth of the work done by its officers and teachers.

Among the other valuable institutions generated at Newbury were two periodicals. Indeed, the old Newbury was somewhat of a literary center, and had several printing establishments, and many books and pamphlets bore a Newbury imprint upon their title page. So, when the Rev. William M. Willett, D.D. was called to the school to head the new theological department, one of his first thoughts was to start a high grade literary and ecclesiastical magazine. This ran a year and seemed for a time to have good hopes of permanent success. It was not for lack of proper editorial supervision, or for want of useful articles, that it failed, but rather because of the too common lack of funds. Prof. Willett, out of his own resources, kept it going as long as he could, and then reluctantly consigned it to the literary grave-yard, even then thickly spotted with grave stones marking the resting places of erstwhile literary hopes.

Dr. Willett's next venture was the Vermont Christian Messenger, which he started during his stay at Newbury. This paper was at first published at Newbury, and was everyway a worthy periodical for the age in which it lived. Dr. Willett was more fortunate in this venture, for it lasted something like half a century before its ultimate demise, and did much service to Vermont Methodism. And it owed its initial existence to Newbury Seminary.

To return to the story of the men and women whom Newbury Seminary sent out into the world to tell its fame and perpetuate its unselfish spirit. It is only as we stop to examine this in somewhat of detail that its stupendous value as an educational center becomes apparent. One must take time, and use his imagination, and dwell upon the implications, in order to appreciate at all the service rendered to the world by the output of Newbury in its boys and girls sent out into the world.

The value of a quarry is determined by the character and quantity of the stone it produces, and the prices by which it can be vended. A manufactory is prized according to the kind and quality of the goods manufactured, and their use to the general public. The public prizes a store in proportion to its ability to display and sell goods of various kinds better than its competitors. Measured by such standards, Newbury Seminary, for the thirty-four years that it remained at its original site, and under its original auspices, was one of the most useful schools in the entire nation. The record of its output seems like a tale of Aladdin's Lamp, but the Lamp of

Aladdin profited its possessor only, while Newbury Seminary sent out its graduates and students to serve the races and the ages. To note but a brief schedule of its output for that thirty-four years is but to make one think that the day of miracles has not passed.

Previously these pages have noted the men in business and politics who gained their preliminary education within its walls. It now remains to be shown that that record is enough to mantle with pride the cheeks of every friend of the school. The prime objects of the school did not look toward business or politics, the rather toward education and religion. And it is in these two branches of human endeavor that the school finds its proudest achievements. Anything which these pages might summarize, however extensive it may seem, can be but partial, as those days are long past, and almost none now live to tell their tale. But diligent research has brought to light revelations as to the work of the school that may well find their place on the pages which follow.

Newbury furnished the Presidents of ten Universities, these schools stretching from coast to coast of the entire country. Of course, in this catalogue it should be noted at the outset that the list herewith submitted includes men who served in the ranks of the Faculty at Newbury as well as those who studied in its halls. But very many of its Faculty were first of all students within its body, and so remained a long time under the dominant influence of its spirit. It should be noted that the almost universal custom of taking its Principal from the ranks of those already for some time teachers in the school, had its advantages as these men were directly imbued with the real spirit and purpose of Newbury before they were elevated to its headship.

Albion College, Albion, Michigan, had as its first President, the Rev. Titus Hinman, D.D., formerly a Principal at Newbury. He went to Albion when it was but a secondary school and lifted it to college rank.

Clafflin University had as its founder and first President, the Rev. Alonzo Webster, D.D., not only a former student, but a native born Vermonter who had a most remarkable career in many spheres, and nowhere with greater use to the church and the nation than in South Carolina where he gathered the emancipated negroes and helped them to fit themselves for the responsibilities of freedom suddenly granted them.

Illinois Female College, Jacksonville, Illinois, had the Rev. Charles Adams, D.D. for its President for ten long and fruitful years. His five years at Newbury fitted him to produce adequate results in this larger career.

Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Michigan: Harry Hutchins, LL.D., formerly a student at Newbury was made successively a Professor, a Dean and then the President of this vast institution of learning, supported by the empire state of Michigan. At last accounts Dr. Hutchins was still living at the age of eighty-two, universally respected and beloved.

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois: Two former Newbury men were at the head of this mammoth institution which now numbers its students by the thousand and its endowments by the million. Clark Titus Hinman, once the Principal at Newbury, then the President at Albion was summoned to Chicago to assume the headship of the institution then proposed by the Methodists of the Windy City. Hence it can be said of Dr. Hinman that he founded two colleges, a most remarkable feat for any man in any age. Yet he died at the early age of thirty-five, and he and his wife were buried at Newbury, their best loved home.

Henry Sanborn Noyes, another Principal at Newbury, was chosen to take the place vacated by the death of President Hinman, and he stayed long years with the school, he and his good wife, also a graduate of Newbury, making all kinds of sacrifices and enduring almost incredible hardships in lifting a school from a morass of financial difficulty to partial independence.

Pacific University, Forest Hills, Oregon: The first President of this college was Rev. George H. Atkinson, an old Newbury student who entered the Congregational ministry where he had a career of marked success that made him seem the one man of all men to take this new educational project and put it on its feet. His work eternity alone can measure.

Wesleyan Female College: Methodism has a host of educational institutions for its boys and girls to which the name of "Wesley" or "Wesleyan" is attached, and the writer is not quite sure as to the location of this particular college to which the versatile Richard S. Rust, D.D., LL.D., whom the writer well knew, was elected President. But they showed their good sense in selecting an old Newbury man who had had many other honors conferred upon him prior and subsequent to this election.

Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio: One of the most brilliant young men ever sent forth from the halls of Newbury was the man just previously mentioned who also became President at Wilberforce. It was at Newbury where he fitted for college, and then went forth to become the State Superintendent of Education in New Hampshire, President of two colleges, and finally the first General Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society of Methodism, in which capacity he often visited the Vermont Conference years ago.

Willamette University, Salem, Oregon: This school had two former Newbury men for President, both of them students at Newbury, Francis S. Hoyt, D.D. and John H. Coleman, D.D. Dr. Hoyt was really the founder of Willamette, his work there being of vast value at that critical period, while "Johnny" Coleman, as he was familiarly called by his brethren of the Troy Conference, was a man of so great ability that his brethren in New York felt sure that he would be elevated to the Episcopacy.

Wisconsin State University, Madison, Wisconsin: The Rev. John Hanson Twombly, D.D., later an Overseer of Harvard University, and a shining light in the New England Conference, was for an undetermined length of time at the head of this great college. Dr. Twombly was a graduate of Newbury and Dartmouth, the Director of the American Institute of Instruction, the Secretary of the New England

Board of Education, Chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, etc. But he was only one of the great men Newbury trained and sent forth to bless the church and the world.

But the contributions of Newbury Seminary to the educational field were not limited to training men for College and University Presidents; she furnished a much larger number of men to become College Professors and Deans. It will be impossible in the limits afforded to more than mention a list of the names of the schools and Professors furnished, which are as follows, the schools being placed in alphabetical order:

Baldwin University, Berea, Kansas: Francis S. Hoyt, D.D., Professor.

Boston University: James Elijah Latimer, D.D., Dean of the school of Theology.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.: Harry Hutchins, Professor of Law.

Elmira Female College, Elmira, N. Y.: Dr. James E. Latimer, Professor.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: Rev. John Hanson Twombly, D.D. and William Roscoe Thayer, D.D., Overseers, a position highly prized all over New England.

Hedding College, Abington, Illinois: William Carter Knapp, D.D., Professor.

Kansas Academy of Science: Joseph W. Lovewell, A.M., Professor.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio: Francis S. Hoyt, D.D., ten years a Professor.

Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.: Ferdinand Blanchard, Professor.

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., James B. Brooks, LL.D., Dean of Law.

Washburn College, Kansas City, Kansas: John Addison Banfield, D.D., Principal of a Department; Joseph W. Lovewell also a Professor there.

Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Calvin S. Harrington, A.M., Professor for a generation.

Westminster College: Robert McNeice, D.D., Dean McNeice was once a student at Newbury.

Demarest College, Demarest, Ga.: Gardner S. Butler, D.D., Treasurer.

Biblical Institute, Concord, N. H.: Osmon C. Baker, D.D., Charles Adams, D.D. and John P. Dempster, D.D., once connected with Newbury became Professors here.

Garret Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois: Dr. John P. Dempster, after having been on the Faculty at Newbury and also on the Faculty at the same institution at Concord, New Hampshire, aided in the founding of Garret Biblical Institute at Evanston, Illinois. This is the Theological School of the Northwestern University.

Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey. After the completion of his work at Newbury Prof. William M. Willett, D.D. became Professor at Drew: Nor is this all. Newbury produced and trained three men who were elected as the head of the educational work in their state, as follows:

Justus Dartt, Superintendent of Education in Vermont.
Anthony Colby Hardy, A.M., Superintendent of Education in New Hampshire.
Richard Sutton Rust, D.D., LL.D., Superintendent of Education in New Hampshire.

Even yet the story is not fully told. Newbury men went out to manage and teach in a vast number of preparatory schools, managed by the church. It is not supposed that the following list is at all complete, but it is certainly long enough to be impressive. This list is placed in alphabetical order, as before, and is as follows:

Danville Seminary, Danville, N. Y.: Harvey Colcord Wood, A.M., Principal.

Drew Ladies' Seminary, Carmel, N. Y.: George Crosby Smith, A.M., Principal; also Joseph Emerson Robbins, D.D., Professor.

Fort Edward Institute, Fort Edward, N. Y.: Joseph Elijah King, D.D., Principal. Dr. Robbins was also a Professor here.

Fort Plain Seminary, Fort Plain, N. Y.: James Elijah Latimer, D.D., Principal.

Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y.: Dr. Latimer, Professor of Latin.

Gilmanton Academy, Gilmanton, N. H.: David Sutherland Hubbard, A.M., Principal.

Grand Prairie Seminary, Onarga, Illinois: William Carter Knapp, A.M., Principal.

Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill.: Cyrus Coligny Lovejoy, Principal.

Jonesville Academy, Saratoga County, N. Y.: Fenner E. King, A.M., Principal.

Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.: founded by Charles W. Cushing, D.D.

Marlow Academy, Marlow, N. H.: Harvey Colcord Wood, A.M., Principal.

Penacook Academy, Penacook, N. H.: Anthony Colby Hardy, Principal.

Schoharrie Academy, Schoharrie, N. Y.: Solomon Sias, A.M., Principal.

Springfield Wesleyan Seminary, Springfield, Vt.: Harvey Colcord Wood, A.M., Principal. Abraham Merrill Wheeler, A.M., twice Principal.

Tilton Seminary, Tilton, N. H.: James Elijah Latimer, D.D., and Silas E. Quimby, A.M., Principals.

Vermont Conference Seminary, Montpelier, Vt. (now Montpelier Seminary): Simeon F. Chester, A.M., and Charles W. Wilder, A.M., Principals, Mary Pomeroy, teacher for two years.

Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass.: Charles Adams, D.D., Principal.

Wesleyan Academy, Ferrisburg, Vt.: Anthony Colby Hardy, A.M., Principal.

Wyoming Conference Seminary, Kingston, Pa.: Cyrus Coligny Lovejoy, A.M., Professor.

This list makes no mention of the public schools taught by Newbury students. During the location of the Seminary at that sequestered vale its students each winter went to towns up and down the Connecticut, and on both sides of the river, as well as to the towns on the hillsides beyond in both states, and there put in practice the lessons learned from books and from the atmosphere of the school, and so left their impress upon uncounted young people growing up to be the bone and sinew of the states of the generations to come.

Doubtless, also, all kinds of young women went out from Newbury to serve as teachers here and there all over the land, but they soon married, most of them, and so their work is lost to history, though kept alive in the records made above. Among these were Merial A. Whipple who became Preceptress at Montpelier, and later married the famous Dr. Daniel Dorchester, D.D., Sr.; Cleora A. Clark, long a loved teacher at Montpelier who married Professor Daniel Dorchester, Jr., the same Commencement that Miss Whipple united her fortune with the elder Dorchester and went to live with him in Malden, Mass., where he was a Presiding Elder in the New England Conference. Dr. Daniel Dorchester, Jr. had a most remarkable career as a college Professor and star preacher and his wife, Cleora, made abundantly good in every position occupied.

It may not be generally known, but Miss Mary A. Lathbury, one of the best writers of hymns in the entire church, was once a teacher at Newbury. Two of her hymns begin as follows:

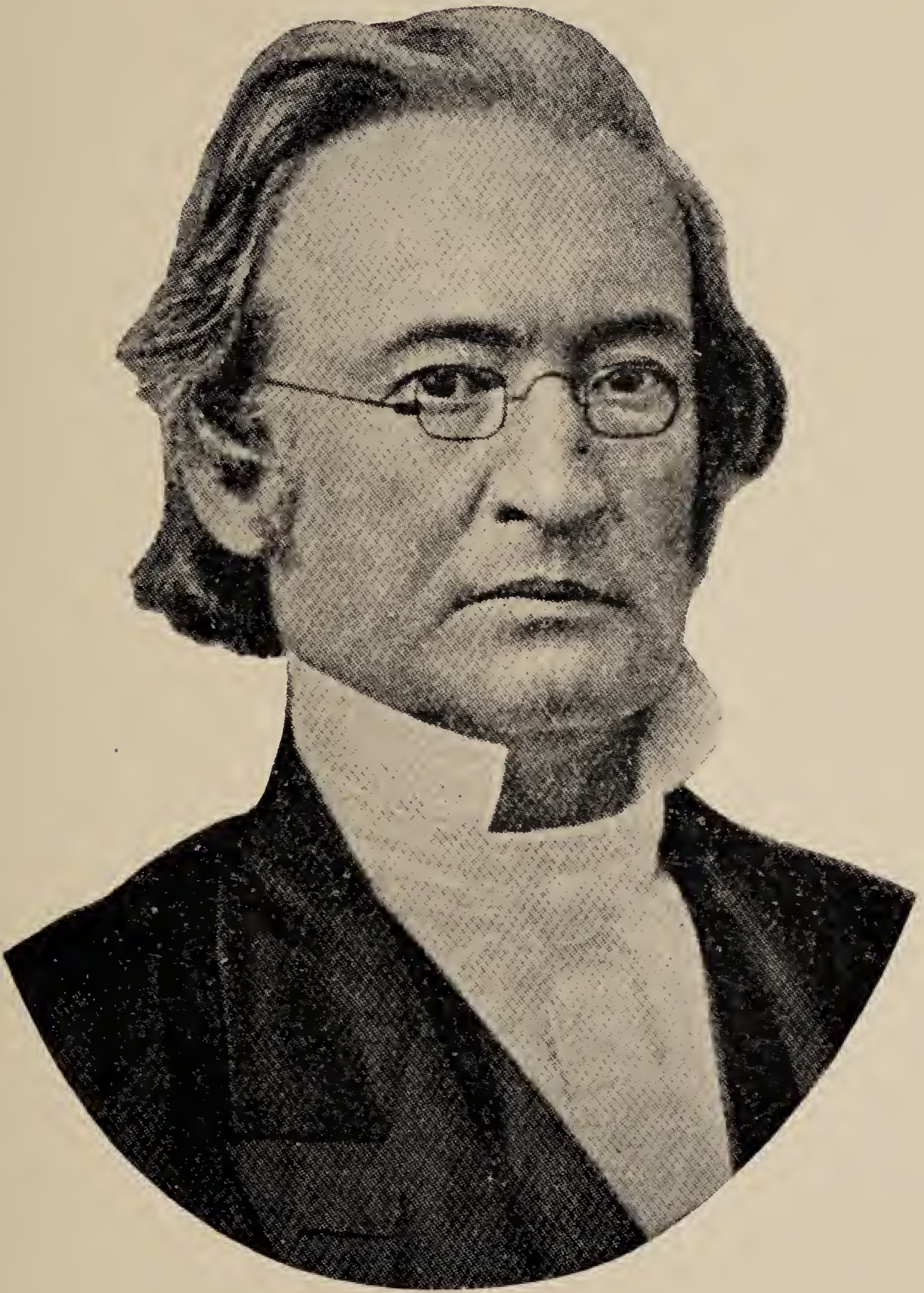
> "Day is dying in the west"
> "Break thou the bread of life, dear Lord, to me"

and are universal favorites. She was evidently a great favorite at Chautauqua, as a recent program received from that great resort printed all of the hymns for a certain commemorative function, and every last hymn was from the pen of Miss Lathbury.

But the preeminent purpose in the establishment of Newbury Seminary was religious. Education could be obtained elsewhere, but the fathers wished the education of their boys and girls to be secured under profound religious auspices. In this way they were Puritans. They wished to make their religion the corner-stone of the lives of themselves and their families. They had this thought in mind when they selected the Faculty, when they mapped out the course of study, when they promulgated the rules governing the school, and when they arranged for the various public functions of the school. Hence, as was but natural and irresistible, the "religious output" of the school was more marked than any other. Of course, in what has previously been noted, the religious end was much in evidence, as the institutions scheduled were nearly all distinctly religious. But not all of these teachers were clergymen, and it is the clergymen who were trained in the school now to be noted. The list is most impressive.

In the first place, two Bishops may be credited to the school. Dr. Osmon L. Baker, its second Principal, has already been mentioned as a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was ten years at Newbury, five as Assistant Principal, and five more as the actual head of the school. If he made his impress upon the school, as he surely did, the school none the less made its impress upon him, and he bore that stamp during his entire life. He was made Professor at Newbury in 1834, Principal in 1839, Pastor of St. Paul's Church, Manchester, N. H. in 1844, Presiding Elder in 1846, Professor of Theology at the Concord Biblical Institute, which school he founded at Newbury when there, and elevated to the Episcopacy in 1852, but eighteen years after he began his work as a Professor at Newbury in 1834, retaining his office as Bishop until he died in 1871.

Surely one such honor to a preparatory school should be honor enough: but the story of Newbury is only half told, for Edwin Parker, a student at Newbury in the old days, was elected as Bishop for Methodism in India and so served for many successful years, writing his name large in the religious life of that mystic people. He was every inch a Bishop, as much so as Osmon Cleander Baker, or any other man on the



REV. OSMON C. BAKER, D.D.,
Ten Years at Newbury, Later a Bishop of American Methodism

bench of Bishops, and rendered inestimable service to the church at large. In him Newbury Seminary writ itself large upon a nation of upwards of 300,000,000 people.

How many old students and teachers from Newbury were made Presiding Elders in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and elsewhere is not known. No effort has been made to ascertain the number, but it must be large and imposing because of the service rendered in those days when hardship was the rule and ease of life the exception. For four years of service as Presiding Eldership in a section including the major territory in New Hampshire, Solomon Sias received, according to his own accurate records, less than fifty dollars after his traveling expenses were subtracted. But those old men trained at Newbury for service as Trustees or teachers, did not work for money or for fame, but for the cause and for love of God and humanity.

Up to date the writer has found the stories of one hundred and seven Methodist preachers who were either students or teachers at Newbury, and fourteen who went into the Congregational denomination, eight whose ecclesiastical destination is unknown, four who became Free Baptists, two straight Baptists, two Presbyterians, two Universalists and one Roman Catholic. No wonder that Newbury Seminary has been called the "Mother of Men" because of the very large number of boys who went forth with its diploma in their hands and its spirit in their hearts to do their most and best for God and humanity.

Another thing should be noted about Newbury Seminary. It was established at the beginning and fostered afterwards by poor men. No one of the early Trustees, and probably none of those of later date, ever had as much property as ten thousand dollars. All of the Faculty, from the Principal down to the poorest-paid teachers, were all next door to bankruptcy the entire time they served at Newbury. More than this; in that period the entire Methodist denomination upon which the school leaned for financial support was a church of the common people who counted their wealth by the hundred rather than by the thousand. The records of the Trustees show that they were constantly at their wit's end to find money with which to pay their current bills, and they sent out man after man in frantic effort to corral enough cash to help them out of ever-recurring financial disasters. They tried to sell building lots from off their campus and sometimes succeeded; they sold scholarships for a large number of years at a hundred dollars each, and then used up the hundred dollars in current expenses. They even loaned the school money from their own scanty resources. They did everything possible, save to close the school, ever making a heroic struggle to keep the school going, and to afford there an opportunity for ardent and ambitious boys and girls to get an education, and a moral training that would enable them to go out into the world and make good in a large way, as so many of them did.

Probably, at no time did they consider their total property, including the great site, the Seminary building and the boarding house, worth as much as $35,000, but they kept the school in operation for thirty-four years and enabled it to do a work for God and humanity such as has been seldom equaled by similar schools in the same length of time.

The story of the removal of the school from Newbury to Montpelier and the causes leading thereto and the results growing therefrom will be embodied in another chapter. Undiminished by jealousy or self-seeking this history stands in a class by itself, and should be an inspiration to all.

CHAPTER II

NEWBURY'S FIRST DAUGHTER

The idea of Newbury Seminary did not originate in Newbury; it came from official circles entirely outside that quiet town. Solomon Sias, of sainted memory, was the ecclesiastical progenitor of that famous school. Others at once came to his side and helped to establish an institution of learning which lasted for thirty-four years and gained for itself an imperishable place in the annals of New England educational circles, and to regions beyond, as well.

It is often true that one marked success of any kind inspires other people to try to duplicate the same in their own community. They think that what has once been done may be done again, and so go ahead and call for others to follow. Sometimes, if the field is adequate, and the need is sufficient, this new departure finds ultimate success, as in the case to be instanced.

This second school had no inspiration to its birth from any outside sources, the rather from the limits of the town where it was established. The legend tells us that Leonard Chase, a substantial citizen of Springfield, a thriving town in the southern part of Windsor County, Vermont, being of an inquiring and aggressive mind, wondered why Springfield was not as good a location for a school as Newbury. Newbury was on the Connecticut, Springfield was on the Black; Newbury had a modest white wooden church, Springfield had a pretentious stone edifice; Newbury had no industry of any kind, Springfield had magnificent water power to be utilized to turn uncounted wheels to furnish occupants unnumbered unbuilt houses. Why not a Methodist Seminary at Springfield as well as at Newbury?

Like most good Methodists, Mr. Chase consulted his pastor, the Rev. James Aspenwall. These two good men talked the subject up and down, fore and aft, until each was firmly convinced that that was the place, and that then was the time to make a strike for success. Being only a layman, Mr. Chase would have no voice in the deliberations of a Methodist Annual Conference, so he urged his pastor to go ahead and bring things to pass. The seed sown in the Aspenwall heart soon sprang up and bore abundant fruit. Mr. Aspenwall duly meditated, and at length took action at the session of the Vermont Annual Conference held at Springfield, June 10, 1846. It should be noted that this was but the second session of the Vermont Conference as an entity by itself. In 1844 the Methodists residing in Vermont east of the Green Mountain range were set out by themselves, and their first session was held the following summer at Rochester. The records of that session constitute the first chapter in the history of Vermont Methodism when housekeeping for itself. The second session was held at Springfield in 1846, as stated above. At that session the following appointments were made, as well as others in smaller places.

Montpelier District, John Currier, Presiding Elder

Montpelier	Amasa G. Button
Barre	John W. Perkins
Chelsea	Edmund Copeland
Northfield	Alonzo Webster
Randolph	John G. Dow
Plainfield	Haynes P. Cushing
St. Johnsbury	David Packer
Newbury	Erastus Pettengill
Bradford	Moses Spencer
Springfield	James C. Aspenwall
Wilmington	William J. Kidder
Woodstock	James H. Patterson
Bellows Falls	Isaac Smith

Springfield District, Charles R. Harding, Presiding Elder.

Of all these men, the writer can remember but three: Alonzo Webster, Haynes P. Cushing and William J. Kidder.

These three men were all of rare ability in various lines and had unusual influence in the deliberations of the Conference at a later date.

Showing something of the conditions meeting the Itinerants as they went to new places, those same Minutes of the Conference held at Springfield gave an exhibit of all of the parsonages in the entire Conference. Of the total number only four were within the bounds of Springfield District, and the total valuation of the four together aggregated but $2075.00, while all the furniture for the four totaled in value only $153.00. These figures are given that the reader may have some idea of the poverty of the Methodists of that day, and also of the courage of the men who ventured to advocate the establishment of a new Seminary, with its attendant costs of buildings and Faculty.

The records of the Conference are so sparse that no mention whatever was made of the proposed establishment of a new Methodist school. One might think that the Secretary of the Conference, out of compliment to the town in which the Conference was held, would have made special mention of something which later concerned this town in so marked a manner; yet the silence was as profound as the grave, as far as any official record is concerned. We have to come to the records of the next Conference in order to find that a Committee on the Springfield project was formed, and the names of said Committee. The Minutes of 1846 did contain the report of the Committee on Education, which report gave lengthy and eulogistic mention of the Newbury school, and stated that the receipts of the school from tuition alone had been several hundred dollars more than enough to pay all the expenses of instruction and government. Evidently the dominant influences in the Conference were in favor of the status quo and wanted no more schools started and the Conference resolved that "we will use our utmost exertions to carry out fully, through the entire Conference the aforesaid plan" (to push the Newbury school); and the Presiding Elders were appointed a Committee to consummate it, as was proposed the previous year. The Committee signing this report of the Committee on Education was Charles F. Hinman, M.A., E. J. Scott, Alonzo Webster, Schuyler Chamberlain and Isaac Smith. Apparently the Committee was dominated by Dr. Hinman, who was the Principal at Newbury, and naturally wished to conserve the interests of his own school. Nevertheless, a Committee to investigate the Springfield proposition was elected, consisting of Charles R. Harding, James C. Aspenwall, E. Jordon and James H. Patterson. Mr. Harding was at that session appointed the Presiding Elder of the Springfield District, and Aspenwall to the Springfield charge. Patterson was the Secretary of the Conference, but soon faded away from Vermont annals.

When the Committee was elected, it was with the understanding that the Annual Conference should "not be subject to any pecuniary liabilities," but, aside from that, it was apparent that its scope was unlimited. Anyhow, it went ahead and formed an association with the following rules:

"The undersigned, inhabitants of Springfield, in the County of Windsor, and the State of Vermont, and vicinity, do hereby voluntarily associate together for the purpose of forming a literary and scientific association by the name of Springfield Wesleyan Seminary, according to Chapter 81, (title twenty of the Revised Statutes of this State) to be located at said Springfield, center village.

"The following are the fundamental principles on which this association is formed:

"The first meeting of the subscribers hereto shall be held at the vestry of the Methodist Chapel in said village, on the eleventh day of July instant, at 8½ o'clock P. M., when they shall proceed to elect a Board of nine Trustees, who shall hold their office until the first day of July A. D., 1847, and until others shall be appointed in their stead, in the manner hereinafter mentioned; a majority of whom shall always be resident within said town of Springfield.

"The Vermont Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall have the power of appointing a new Board of the same number of Trustees at their next Annual Meeting, whose term of office shall commence on the first day of July, A. D., 1847.

"Whenever any vacancy shall occur in said Board of Trustees, the Trustees shall supply such vacancy, such appointment, however, shall be subject to the approval of said Annual Conference at their next annual meeting, and if the person, or persons so chosen by said Board of Trustees, shall not be approved by said Conference, then that Conference may nominate three times the number necessary to fill the vacancy, from which number so nominated the Board (shall fill) such vacancy.

"Dated at Springfield this eleventh day of July, 1846."

Then the Committee went on to say that the people of Springfield had gone ahead without any further Conference action, secured a building for the use of the proposed school, raised a sum of $1100.00, and over, for furnishing the same, and entertained no doubt but that yet more cash could be secured in Springfield in case further funds were needed. Further, they had hired a Principal, the Rev. Francis S. Hoyt, who later became one of the most prominent educators of the entire church, and had held one term of school. The attendance at that term had been eighty, although little advertisement had been made of the project out of town, and so they entertained the not unwarranted faith that future terms and years might see a steady increase in the number of pupils and moneys.

When it is remembered that the total cash receipts of Pastor Aspenwall at Springfield the previous year had been but $335.00, the raising of a sum three times as large as that in that one town indicates a spirit of sublime faith and sacrifice upon the part of the local Methodists. So strongly did they believe in the need of such a school that they gave out of their poverty until it "hurt", and "hurt" cruelly, and rejoiced in an opportunity to thus spend and be spent for the great cause of Christian education.

After the adoption of the report, though the negligent Secretary does not allege that it was adopted, the Conference proceeded to elect the following Board of Trustees: James C. Aspenwall, Charles R. Harding, Henry Closson, Samuel Taylor, E. A. Knight, John W. Bisbee, Russell Burke, Isaac Smith and Jonathan Morton, who were thus given the financial and executive care of this new institution for the following year. Charles R. Harding was the Presiding Elder of the District and a resident of Springfield, James C. Aspenwall was the pastor of the local Methodist church, Isaac Smith was a pastor in the Conference, and Messrs. Closson, Knight, Taylor, Bisbee, Burke and Morton were doubtless residents of Springfield. When the writer was pastor in Springfield some years since, several of those names were among the honored families in town, so the selection of that initial Board of Trustees was probably a wise choice.

A word with regard to the building selected; it was the "brick church," once built by the Methodists and used by them as a place of worship for many successful years. But that church was upon a hill at some little distance from the square in the center of the business section, and, as the Methodists grew in number and justifiable pride in their denomination, they proceeded to erect for themselves a stone church in a conspicuous site almost at the head of the leading street in town. Now the expression "stone church", seems to connote wealth and aristocracy, but the stone was dug from a local quarry, doubtless by the Methodists themselves, and the expense was reduced to a minimum. In recent years the church edifice has been enlarged, and an addition of eighteen feet added to the width, the stone for this enlargement being quarried from the same subterranean pile which yielded up the first crude blocks drawn to the village by huge teams of oxen.

After the first term, which evidently began at about the time now set for the opening of the Spring term of school, the Rev. Francis S. Hoyt resigned to become the Principal of Newbury Seminary, from which place he erelong went west and secured a large place in the affairs of church and state in that growing section of the country, hence the Trustees elected the Rev. Harvey C. Wood, A.M., Principal, he having previously been Principal at Newbury. The Methodists in those days had become accustomed to "swapping preachers," and so it seemed no error to adopt the same course in the matter of exchanging school Principals. But the Newbury Seminary got the better of their Springfield brethren in this trade, and swapped a medium man for one of first magnitude. The Lord does not make many men of first calibre, and most churches and schools have to be content with good men of some ambition and much self-sacrifice, and such was Harvey C. Wood.

At the session of the Vermont Conference held at Barre, June 5, 1848, the Committee on Education, of which the Rev. Elihu J. Scott was the Chairman, made a very elaborate report and "spread themselves" as to what they thought upon the general subject of Christian education, and then proceeded to particularize concerning the Seminaries at Newbury and Springfield. Of the later school it said:

"This (the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary) is still in its infancy; but Seminaries do not increase in accordance with the principles of animal or vegetable life, it possesses already the vigor of youth or manhood. It is situated in a thriving and intelligent community which is doing much for its advancement.

"The school is arranged into several departments, and two courses of study are marked out, English and Classical, each four years. Students are fitted for college, or, when they desire it, for advanced standing in college. There is now a class in the Seminary pursuing the Classics of the Freshmen year.

"The school has thus far been eminently successful. There have been during the past year an aggregate by terms of 475 students, or an average for each of the four terms of nearly 125. Peace and harmony have prevailed to a great degree. No difficulty has been found in sustaining good order. None of the many attending school have died, or been severely sick. More than a score have, during the past year, chosen Jesus as their Leader, and there has ever been a good religious interest among the students. About twenty dollars has been raised by the students for benevolent purposes."

The statement with regard to the religious interest in the school, and the number of conversions was duplicated again and again in subsequent reports by the Conference Committees on Education. It had always been this way at Newbury, and now Springfield started out in the same manner of magnifying evangelism side by side with the emphasis upon the acquisition of knowledge. It was a Christian education which these two schools sought to give, and well they lived up to their aim in this regard.

When at Springfield the writer looked up the early history of Methodism in that community and found that, during its first fifty years, that one church sent out twelve young men into the Methodist ministry in Vermont and elsewhere; while through the second fifty years the same church sent out but one. Very likely the existence of this school in their midst did not a little toward turning the minds of the young men attending the Methodist church to the opportunities and obligations of the Christian ministry. Springfield Wesleyan certainly started out aright by seeking to be a school where the boys and girls should have Christian nurture and care as well as expert tuition in the classics and mathematics.

Attention is called to an item in the above report in which the statement is made that a bunch of young men were pursuing at the Springfield Wesleyan, the Freshman college classics, so as to enter college on advanced standing; this shows an unusual ambition upon the part of both the school and the pupils and antedated the course adopted the present year at the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, in establishing a Junior College of two years' work. Springfield Wesleyan had a course of one year, but it took more courage to have one year then than to schedule two years today. All hail the pioneers at Springfield who wrought with the weapons given them in a most wonderful manner.

This new school of the Vermont Conference in general, and of the Black River Valley in particular, continued its services for the cause and the church for some twenty years. For two decades it rang its bells to call its students, and taught them ancient and modern lore during the week, as well as sacred science on the Sabbath. During two full decades it paid its bills, fed its students and teachers, measurably satisfied its Conference backers, and proved more or less of an advertisement of the advantages of living in Springfield. Not as many retired preachers settled there as at Newbury, but more or less of people with children to educate looked upon the place as a desirable residence section, and so acted accordingly, and made there their real estate investments.

In the course of time the Trustees erected a mammoth boarding house for feeding and lodging its students and thus relieved the citizens from the too great pressure upon their hospitality for room and board. The students who overflowed the boarding house were cared for by the private citizens who were not amiss to earning an honest penny by taking in eager boys or girls who wished to remain a term or more, to drink from the Pierian Spring forever flowing from the section of the town then, and ever since, called "Seminary Hill." The name "The Springfield Wesleyan," or "Springfield Wesleyan Seminary and Collegiate Institute," to give it its legal title, was an every day word in Springfield for twenty prosperous years. The people of the town welcomed the students to their churches as worshipers, to their stores as patrons, to their homes as callers, and to their streets as adolesants, and were glad of their presence.

Some idea of the growth and progress of the school may be seen by the annual reports of the Committee on Education, read and adopted by the successive Annual Conferences. It is true, however, that these were usually general rather than specific, and eulogistic rather than discriminating, as is usually the case with such reports. But they have a value that is of much worth, and of especial use because of the lack of so much that should have been learned from other sources.

The Minutes for the Conference of 1848 tell us that the school is yet in its infancy, though it already possesses many of the attributes of sturdy manhood, declaring that it is situated in a thriving and intelligent community "which is doing much for its advancement." The report mentions the two courses of four years each, the English and the Classical, and tells us that the students, who so desire, may be fitted for "advanced standing in college." We should note that this report was written at a time when the school had been in operation for less than two full years, and thus records the praiseworthy ambitions of its management for the highest and best kind of fit for life of all who came within their range of instruction.

The same report further particularizes concerning the religious interest, and says that "upwards of twenty" of the students have been converted during the past year, and maintains that the religious interest has "ever" been good during the past year, so that the revival was not simply a "flash in the pan" but the rather a culmination of a steady growth and development of all that was worthwhile in life and character, as well as a profession of religion and a union with the church.

The following year the Committee reported that, owing to the great difficulty in finding boarding places for the students, the "Trustees have, with commendable zeal, commenced the building of a boarding house, which will be ready for the students at the commencement of the fall term." Of course this fact indicated two things; a growth in attendance, and a faith upon the part of the management that they could somehow find money to pay the bills thus incurred.

Further the Committee asserts that "a goodly number" have given evidence of sound conversion to God. This report was signed by H. Johnson, S. Chamberlain and D. Todd.

The following year, 1850, the report states that the number of students in the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary has been "less" than of the previous year, but yet "a respectable number have been in attendance," several of whom are preparing to enter college, some of them in advance. The reason for the decline in attendance was alleged to be the difficulty of obtaining board in town, the new boarding house not then having been ready for occupancy. But, at the date of the report, the lack had been supplied, "a new, substantial and commodious boarding house has been erected, and is nearly or quite completed." The board of management reported that they had received application from "experienced and accomplished teachers for the ensuing year," and the inference was that the incoming Faculty would be all that was desirable. In addition to this the writer did not fail to specify that the usual state of religious interest had been prevalent, and had resulted in concrete conversion of heart and life to God, upon the part of a goodly number.

At the same Conference held in 1850 at Bradford, the body passed a resolution relative to the debt, as follows:

"Whereas, in the Providence of God, the erection of a boarding house in connection with the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary became indispensable to its prosperity, if not to its very existence; and whereas, the Trustees of the Institution have become involved in debt by erecting such house; therefore,

"Resolved, that if the Trustees of that school shall employ an agent to present its claim to our people in the different parts of the Conference, we will use our best endeavors to assist him in obtaining means to free that Seminary from debt."

Evidently the faith of the local management had run ahead of its ecclesiastical backing, and it became necessary to do something to secure relief. Neither that copy of the Minutes, nor that for 1851, held at Woodstock, showed any agent employed. Indeed, the records for this latter Conference, according to the bound volume in possession of the writer, are deplorably lacking in some regards, not even publishing the journal of daily proceedings, much less a report about a school. But the former Secretary of the Conference was reported as having been transferred to the Troy Conference, and that may account for the lack, especially if he wished to wipe the dust from off his feet against the Conference as he left.

The next year Hubbard Eastman was elected Secretary, and a new order of events seems to have been inaugurated. This session was held at Northfield, and the chief item of interest in the report lies in the fact that "the effort to cancel the debt on the boarding house had met with good success;" but the work was not yet completed. It was not stated, however, as to how this money had been raised, or how much was left to be dragged from the pockets of a loyal but poverty-stricken people.

The Conference of 1853 was held at St. Johnsbury, far from the scene of the struggle at Springfield, but well within the range of the strong influence of the older school at Newbury. The report of the Committee on Education showed that the school was still burdened with a debt of $4,500 for the boarding house; the report then going on to state that the present members of the Board of Trustees evidently acted "conscientiously" in contracting the debt, under the supposition that the Conference would sanction and aid them—but now confessing themselves convinced that the Conference never intended to involve itself in debt at all; inasmuch as the Trustees now petition this Conference for financial aid, therefore,

"Resolved, that the Vermont Conference, from Christian sympathy; from regard for the cause of education; and for the love we bear to the cause of God and Methodism, assumes $3,000.00 of the debts of the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary, providing the Trustees assume the remaining liabilities of the Institution, and actually, with the above specified aid of the Conference, free it from all debts:

"Resolved, that the above sum of $3,000.00 be divided between the several districts of the Conference, according to their statistical and financial ability, as reported in our Minutes for the present year."

The reader should note that this assessment was laid upon the whole Conference, upon the territory of the Newbury Seminary as well as upon that of the Springfield school, and that that meant that the crisis had reached a serious point where nothing but a strong and united effort of the whole Conference would save the young school from early and complete extinction. Of course, the rebuke to the Trustees, the majority of whom lived in Springfield, and were doubtless laymen, was most severe, yet they were doubtless glad enough to get off as easily as they did.

The general report upon the school said that, should this debt be raised, "there will remain no hindrance to a long and brilliant career of usefulness." So it seemed, but how difficult it is for even wise men, in a changing age, to forecast the future for even a very few years. Within twelve years from this date, there was a strong and growing effort all over the Conference for the abolishment of both Newbury and Springfield Seminaries and the merging of the funds and the influences behind the two for the establishment and development of one institution located near the center of the state, so that future financial difficulty might be avoided, and a larger attendance on its instruction be secured. But, alas! for human hopes and ambitions; the new school when established at Montpelier met first one financial crisis, and then another. Indeed, almost all kinds of private schools, both of secondary and collegiate standing, have always been in dire need of money. No matter how many millions Harvard and Yale receive from their alumni and friends, they are always clamoring for more.

The Conference of 1855 held its session in the little village of Plainfield, and one of the appointments made at that session is specially significant, that of DeWitt Clinton Huntington to Brattleboro. Brattleboro was then but a "mission" and young Huntington a lad sent out to win his spurs as a preacher of whom some people had hopes. Later he went west and became a college President, and did a great work for God and humanity.

At this session of the Conference a note of hope was sung in the statement that "the ministers and people within the Springfield District have, during the past year, offered a tangible proof of their earnest appreciation of this Seminary, by raising, despite the financial embarrassments of the season, between three and four thousand dollars toward removing the debt upon the boarding house." Thus the people in the immediate vicinity of the school had done nobly in a heroic effort to raise the total amount of the debt that seemed likely to crush the institution.

The report further stated that the services of the Rev. Abraham M. Wheeler, A.M., had been secured as Principal, and the Trustees expressed the hope that, under his care, assisted "by an efficient board of teachers, this Seminary will assume a still higher position and enjoy a larger measure of prosperity."

The report of the Committee on Education always included sections concerning the two Conference schools, and also the Wesleyan University at Middletown, and also the Biblical Institute wherever located. This year the report was signed by "Joseph Edward King, Haynes P. Cushing and Perley P. Ray," all of them men of mark in the Conference, Dr. King being the Principal of Newbury himself. Remembering this latter fact what follows in the report to the Conference, is especially pertinent along two lines: it notes a habit of fault-finding already in operation against the cost of maintaining two schools, and also emphasizes the prime purpose of Newbury Seminary as the generator of a race of young men who should go forth to be preachers and teachers all over the land, as they did.

This is the way that Dr. King closes the report: "It is sometimes objected by those to whom the financial claims of our Seminaries are presented that the Vermont Conference has assumed too large a burden in attempting to maintain, within its narrow limits, two first-class Seminaries. To such persons we may reply, that God has established the Vermont Conference as a great fountain of influence. She has not been blind to her high and peculiar mission; that of educating the generation of her youth to become preachers and teachers, to supply not only her own territory but to contribute largely to fill the wasting ranks of the heralds of the Cross and the educators of youth throughout the nation and the world. If this glorious work shall wed her to perpetual sacrifices and poverty, be it so! she may safely leave the event to that God who has thus far been her deliverer, and her exceeding great reward."

These sentences from one who was for many prosperous years the great Principal of Newbury Seminary, forcibly set forth the sublime passion of the fathers as they set at naught the ordinary laws of finance and economics and attempted the impossible; and, then, with the help of the Almighty, gloriously achieved it. Could Dr. King have remained at Newbury, and some man his equal been placed at the head of the Springfield Wesleyan, those schools might have flourished for fifty years longer. But, alas! the giants are few, and the need for them is great. The Conference of 1856 was held at Newbury, the seat of the mother Seminary. No official mention was made of the Springfield school in the report from the Committee on Education, but the Conference voted, on condition that all other debts be paid by Newbury without general solicitation throughout the Conference, to assume the remaining $2,500.00, and thus enable the school to sing, in glad acclaim:

> " 'Tis done, the great transaction's done;
> The debt is paid, the school is free, and swifter
> growth we now shall see."

The fourteenth session of the Vermont Conference was held at Montpelier May 13, 1858. It is worthy to note that, at that session, in answer to the question, "Who remain on trial?" the answer included the name of Edwin W. Parker, later a Bishop of India, and one of the Princes of the entire Christian world. R. M. Manley, later a teacher at Newbury, was also in the same list, and William H. Wight, for a long term of years a loved preacher in the Conference, was a third.

Apparently the times were those of "depression" then as now, for the report on Springfield says that the school has suffered somewhat on account of the "hard times but is entirely free from debt, and the people of Springfield have, with commendable generosity, raised and expended some five or six hundred dollars in repairing the school buildings. Everything is now in good repair. The Conference has ordered the property to be deeded to the Trustees. There seems to be no good reason why the Seminary may not henceforth enjoy unparalleled prosperity."

At the Conference of 1859 held in Barton, certain resolutions concerning any and all Seminaries of the Methodist persuasion within Conference bounds, were passed, as follows:

"First: That we, as members of the Conference will personally exert our best endeavors to secure from our fields of labor, students to attend our Conference Seminaries.

"Second: That we hereby inform the Trustees of our Conference Seminaries that the Conference disclaim responsibility to meet any debt that may be incurred in said Seminaries unless we shall have made arrangements previously to incur, and provided that they shall be such debts as the interests of the Seminaries shall demand."

These resolutions were, of course, designed to prevent the necessity of any further assessments upon the Conference as a whole, such as had been true in the case of both schools, and was, doubtless, a wise precaution. However, the reader well knows that, had such necessity actually existed, a skilful presentation of the same on the floor of the Conference could have secured an almost unanimous vote for the debt, so generous and whole-souled were those early Methodists.

About the only thing of especial interest in the report of the Committee on Education was the fact that they maintained that they could "safely challenge competition" in respect to their Board of Instruction. Evidently there may have been a lurking thrust at Newbury, for even the fathers were not above thinking that theirs was about always the best.

The Conference of 1860 met at Springfield under the Presidency of Bishop Edmund S. Janes. In the record of daily proceedings this record is found: "Voted the inexpediency of members of the Vermont Conference joining secret societies, and any already connected with the Masonic fraternity were requested to dissolve such connection." Whether any public discussion preceded this vote, the journal does not state. Somewhat earlier than this, the Conference took still more drastic action with regard to the illustrious Solomon Sias, and threatened him with expulsion if he did not withdraw from the Masonic order. He refused, but said, that for the peace of the Conference, he would, for the time being, refrain from attending the sessions of the Lodge. Today the great majority of the members of the Methodist Conference here in the east are Masons of more or less advanced standing, and no one thinks any the worse of them because of that fact.

Two Professors of the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary were reported as being on trial in the Conference, Micajah D. Dean and H. H. Hutton, having been received on trial that year. Most of the Principals of our schools became preachers after election to office, if not before; the church and the schoolroom then being very close to each other in the common mind.

The Conference report of the Committee on Education presented some very flattering reports concerning both of the Conference schools, the same being adopted without opposition, as is always the case. In the resolutions it was said that "in view of the generosity of the Trustees and other citizens of Springfield in purchasing land for said Seminary, we can but regard them as friends of education, and lovers of our cherished Institution.

"Resolved; that we deplore the existence of any debt upon our schools, and respectfully recommend to the Trustees of this school, that great care be taken that the yearly income may meet the expense."

In those days the Conference Minutes reported in detail the missionary gifts of the churches, giving specific name and amount for each individual contributing anything. Newbury church was reported as having made gifts aggregating $31.99 from the church, and $34.10 more from the Seminary, Professors King, George Crosby Smith, Rev. Silas E. Quimby, Jr., Miss E. B. Chapin and others among the Faculty and student body being designated by name. The collection from the church at Springfield aggregated $78.47, but no separate list was kept for Faculty and students. Professors Hutton and Dean were credited with a dollar each, the Faculty at Newbury giving sums several times as large. This is instanced to show that some things were stressed in the religious life of the school at Newbury to a greater extent than at Springfield.

Nothing of importance is revealed in the records of the Conference of 1861 at Barre. The attendance at the Springfield school was reported as being "eighty or more," a very poor showing. The Trustees of the Seminary at that time were reported as follows:

Rev. Hubbard Eastman, *President*
Hon. Samuel W. Porter, *Secretary*
Jonathan Martin
Rev. Pickney Frost
Samuel Taylor
Leonard Chase, M. D.
E. A. Knight, M. D.
Calvin French
C. E. Chase
Pliny Barrows
Franklin P. Ball
Daniel Rice
Hon. Joseph W. Colburn

Most of these men were re-elected from year to year, and therefore not usually mentioned in this history. Fifty years later, or so, the Hon. Franklin P. Ball, then a notable figure at all general Methodist gatherings and always having a flower in his lips, was a Trustee of Montpelier Seminary, and subscribed a thousand dollars to help pay in one of the many crises of that school.

The members of the Conference assembled at Northfield for the session of 1862, and were gladdened by the report that the attendance at Springfield showed an increase of thirty per cent, while a remarkable spiritual interest had prevailed throughout the entire year. A study of these successive reports seldom shows any statement regarding scholarship, or the number of students sent to college, etc., but if the records could show a goodly number of conversions, the white-haired saints would shout a glad "Amen."

The St. Albans Conference of 1863 showed a special Committee on "the condition of Springfield Seminary." No report was published, and no statement was made as to the constitution of the Committee, it evidently did not seriously magnify its job. But the first statement was made that the Committee was "ordered," and the second, a day later, that it was appointed. The usual custom for the formation of Committees was for each Presiding Elder to nominate one or more from his district, and then for the Conference to vote on the nominations and ratify the ticket, as is always done.

At that Conference, Levings H. Hooker was appointed the Agent for the school and sent out to corral cash so as to comply with the demands of the Conference to make the income equal the expenses, always a difficult proposition.

The record of the session for Monday showed that the Committee appointed for Newbury Seminary reported, but the Committee for Springfield seemed as silent as the grave. Moreover, that school seldom had anyone on the floor of the Conference to advertise its achievements and proclaim its usefulness, a grave neglect, it seems to the writer. The report of the Committee on Education was inane and of little value for that year. Its great interests seemed to be with the other school of the Conference. But the Springfield school did have a half page advertisement in the Minutes of that year.

In 1864 the Conference met at St. Johnsbury, the custom of going to small places like Plainfield seeming to go out of date. The Presiding Bishop was Edmund S. Janes, the atmosphere for patriotism was rampant, and the Committee on Education reported that several of the boys from the Springfield school had left the schoolroom for the front to help save the land from the throttling grip of secession; but that, in spite of said loss, the total attendance was larger than ever. The Conference graciously granted to both Newbury and

Springfield a chance to take a full page of advertising in the Minutes, but neither school availed itself of the privilege proffered.

The action of the next Conference, held at Bradford, was of little worth to the school, as the sentiment was being rapidly crystallized to discontinue both Newbury and Springfield and start one new school in the center of the state. Of course eulogistic reports about both schools were adopted, but they were more or less in the nature of a swan song, and the Conference was already leaning beckoning ears toward Waterbury, Montpelier, Northfield and Randolph, and the beginning of the end was at hand.

In a certain sense the school here, like the other at Newbury, served as a High School for that entire vicinity. Consequently the people felt in an especial manner, as the people at Montpelier do not, and cannot, that it was "their school." Montpelier has a High School of its own and they are justly proud of both the building and the school with its fine Faculty and its splendid body of hundreds of pupils.

But even today St. Johnsbury has no High School owned and controlled by that municipality. It does have schools for grade work, but as soon as the boys and girls of that town reach the age for High School, the town of St. Johnsbury pays their tuition in the St. Johnsbury Academy, which always has been, and still is today, a private school, managed by Trustees, and not by the village of St. Johnsbury. So it was at Newbury, so it was at Springfield, and hence those two towns had an affection for the Seminary in their midst that the residents of Montpelier lack today. But the folks of Springfield were proud of "their" Seminary, sent their children for its instruction, attended its Commencements and exhibitions, and knew its teachers by name and face.

During the twenty years that the Seminary was in operation at Springfield, the school had eight Principals. The first, as has already been stated, served but one term of school when he was summoned to take charge of the parent school at

Newbury. The fourth, Abraham M. Wheeler, served two periods as Principal, being the eighth as well as the fourth, he being the man under whom the school closed its doors. But it is no disparagement to his memory to say that he was the last; it was written upon the very stars of Heaven, that Vermont, east of the Green Mountain range, should have but one school under Methodist auspices, and Mr. Wheeler happened to be the last man in service; yet he was the only one of the eight who was ever summoned to a second term of service.

The names of the successive Principals are as follows:

Rev. Francis S. Hoyt, A.M.
Rev. Harvey C. Wood, A.M.
Prof. Francis C. Blair, A.M.
Rev. Abraham M. Wheeler, A.M.
Prof. A. M. Arnold, A.M.
Prof. W. G. Leonard, A.M.
Rev. Henry H. Hutton, A.M.
Prof. Micajah C. Dean, A.M.
Rev. Abraham M. Wheeler, A.M.

These were all good and true men, but their ability did not average as high as did that of the twelve men serving in a similar position during the thirty-four years of the existence of the school at Newbury. Such men as Charles Adams, D.D., Osmon C. Baker, D.D., later a Bishop of the whole church, Clark T. Hinman, D.D., and Professor Henry S. Noyes, A.M., both later Presidents of Northwestern University, Charles W. Cushing, D.D. and Joseph E. King, D.D., were such men as would be an honor to any preparatory school or college in the entire country. The men secured for Springfield were not in this class; very few Principals of any secondary school anywhere are in that class. Because of the extraordinary character of the men who taught at Newbury, and the unusual character of some of the Trustees who secured them and stood behind them, the Newbury school was lifted to a height of preeminence seldom reached by a preparatory school of any grade anywhere.

The Rev. Abraham M. Wheeler, A.M., later a member of the Vermont Conference, was a man of admirable poise and character. A ripe scholar, he made the most of his opportunities and spent the greater part of his life in the pastorates where he had a good class of churches, and left them all better than he found them. He was one of the predecessors of the writer at Barre and his name was a precious ointment poured forth all over the parish. It has seemed impossible to find much information concerning any of the Principals save Messrs. Hoyt and Wheeler, who started and closed the institution.

Mention has been made that the school sometimes did work for the Freshman year at college. For the girls it did more than this; it erected a separate department for them, and devised for them a special college "course," said to be as broad and as rigid as the average woman's college of that time. It also awarded college degrees to the girls who completed the specified years of training in mathematics and languages. This important departure went into effect in 1859, and continued eight years, to the close of the school at that point. To estimate the courage of the Methodists in establishing female college courses, with degrees earned at both Newbury and Springfield, it should be borne in mind that the idea of a college education for women at that time was anathema very largely throughout the country, and especially in the east. When, much later, Boston University was started as a coeducational college, President Warren was criticized right and left, and the early demise of the school was prophesied, for the reason that it opened its doors with equal opportunities and equal obligations to both young men and young women. So the conservatives and the pessimists prophesied disaster to these preparatory schools when they added college courses for young women, and awarded them degrees for the courses taken, both baccalaureate and master's degrees being given.

But neither Trustees nor Faculty ever had any reason to regret the radical step taken. On the contrary the whole educational world had reason for gratitude for their courage to open their doors to ambitious and worthy young

REV. ABRAHAM M. WHEELER, A.M.
Twice Principal Springfield Wesleyan—Member of Vermont Conference

women who wished to stand side by side with the young men who graduated from college, and bore their sheep skins so proudly in their hands. It was during the Principalship of Prof. Henry H. Hutton that the Female Collegiate Institute was established and made a part of the future work of the Wesleyan Seminary. In 1858 the Rev. Kimball Hadley, A.M. was placed on the Faculty to give instruction in Hebrew to the young men in the Seminary, planning to enter the ministry. The Rev. Lucius C. Dickinson, a member of the Vermont Conference, and a Chaplain in the Army during the Civil War, was on the Faculty for some time as instructor in mathematics and natural science. The author can testify to the fact that he was a good instructor from experience years later, when he had charge of classes entering the Vermont Conference, there making a universally admirable impression as a teacher who was well grounded and fair, a man whom no well prepared young man would fear to face; but, withal, a man whom no one would wish to try to bluff the second time. The Rev. Christopher P. Flanders, another later member of the Vermont Conference, took his turn on the Faculty, his specialty being the classics which he loved with an ardent fervor, withal being a lover of the best English, as later association with him revealed.

In 1858 Miss Jennie S. Farwell of Springfield first found a place on the Faculty. She later taught for many long and blessed years at Montpelier, then in mission schools in South America, and is still living and well toward a hundred years of age. She still has the reverence of all who have ever known her.

One of the first teachers who did not remain to be elevated to the Principalship was the Rev. George M. Steele, scheduled to teach Latin and Mathematics at one time. Mr. Steele later had a remarkable career elsewhere, and must have greatly helped the esprit de corps at Springfield.

Rev. Hubbard Eastman, a tall and unique personality, a member of the Vermont Conference, a poet and a historian, occupied the position of President of the Board of Trustees in

1855, and doubtless for a longer time. The writer can just remember him in his later years, a perfect gentleman, courteous, courageous and able, a beau ideal for a Christian preacher.

It has been more difficult to obtain records of the later history of most of the pupils of this school than for that at Newbury. One thing may be stated; on general principles the graduates of Newbury more largely entered the ministry or devoted themselves to the work of education. Some, of course, entered the law, some became physicians and some flourished in the business area. But the great trend at Newbury seems to have been in two great directions; to fit boys for the ministry and for teaching. At Springfield they, of course, did turn out some preachers and some teachers, but the general run ot the boys who did not settle upon farms seemed to be toward a legal, or a business career. Perhaps the character of the Principals in that school may have had some influence in determining the after course of the graduates, as did the Faculty at Newbury. Perhaps, also, the Springfield dominant forces thought that one school of a theological cast was enough for one small state, and that it was just as important for the welfare of the state to have good, Christian business men and lawyers and physicians as to have good preachers and teachers. Small blame to them if they did; in any event the few names now known of the graduates of the Springfield Wesleyan who subsequently made good, are of a type and character to forever justify the experiment made when the poverty-stricken Methodists established a school of secondary grade upon the banks of the Black River in the bustling village of Springfield, Vermont.

Hon. Walbridge A. Field, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, took his preliminary course at the Springfield Wesleyan, and has ever since shed immortal lustre upon his Alma Mater.

Hon. J. B. Brooks, LL.D., Dean of the Law School at Syracuse University from its early days, was an old Wesleyan boy. His success in placing the department of law upon a solid footing at Syracuse, and his yoeman service in the Methodist churches of Syracuse, show that the early training which he received on Seminary Hill in Springfield was of the right type. His work was durable and remains.

Edgar A. Sherman became a Judge of the Superior Court in Massachusetts and those who knew him best were the loudest advocates of his fitness for that position. A brother of his for many years was a steward in one of the churches on the Montpelier District, and a knowledge of his character predisposed the writer to believe great things of the Judge.

George and John Roberts became lawyers in Boston.

E. D. Town also studied law and settled in Boston for its practice.

Daymon Y. Kilgore also entered the law and opened an office in Philadelphia.

Some young man by the name of Putnam who pursued a course in the school was later called the Rev. Dr. Putnam of Roxbury, Mass.

J. W. Barrows studied for the ministry and entered the New England Conference for a successful career. Both he and his wife were old students at Springfield.

M. D. Bisbee became a Professor at Dartmouth College.

George G. Davis entered the ministry and settled at Gouverneur, N. Y.

When the school finally closed as the "Springfield Wesleyan Seminary" its real estate was sold for $5,076, half of this going to the town of Springfield toward its library, and the remainder to the Conference for the new school it established at Montpelier. The meagerness of the sum on which the Trustees and Faculty did business for twenty years, and sent out into the world a group of graduates and part-time students, as shown by the very small sum above, indicates the value of their courage and their sacrifice, and the lasting results of their righteous daring.

If some reader may think that this school was much inferior in point of number of students and income, it should be remembered that its area of patronage was far, very far inferior to that of Newbury. The last named school had the entire state of New Hampshire and half that of Vermont from which to draw students and solicit money until the Springfield project got under way. The Springfield management had but about one-fourth of the state of Vermont as its legitimate stamping ground, and they had to live or die as they could from what they found therein. That they succeeded as they did is sufficient to crown their heads with laurels of imperishable lustre. Being dead they yet speak through the hallowed influences they set in motion for those two fruitful decades.

CHAPTER III

NEWBURY'S ADOPTED DAUGHTER

In years gone by denominational feeling ran much higher in many Vermont towns than at present. Often other things conspired with sectarian prejudices to make the sentiment more or less acute for several years. Such was the case for a long time in the town of Bakersfield, where the two denominations were Congregational and Methodist Episcopal. Of course, the rivalry did not descend to physical attack, or to demolition of property, but it did exist, and had various forms of exploitation.

For instance, the south part of the village seemed to be monopolized by the Congregationalists, the north part by the Methodists. Each denomination had a church in its own section. Each denomination also had a school in its own section which seemed to be largely under denominational control. In the southern end an "Academy" seemed to be managed by the Congregational influences which had placed Dr. Jacob Spaulding in the Principalship. He was the educator who was later invited to Barre, and for a long series of years managed the once famous but now extinct Barre Academy with an iron hand. Dr. Spaulding had a unique personality and was forever in the limelight in anything with which he had to do; the school at Barre flourished like a Green Bay Tree under his administration but finally had to go the way of many similar institutions when the mounting costs of living and administration put it out of existence. But he was a success at Bakersfield while there, and the Calvinists and their friends gloried in his success, and in the work for education which he undeniably wrought while in power.

At the north end of the village the Methodists also had an "Academy" which was called by everyone the "North

Academy." The building was owned by the local Methodist church, so allege some of the old-time Methodists who recall some of the stirring times of long ago. Apparently, after a time, they had larger ambitions for their school than a mere town affair, for Hemenway's Historical Gazetteer tells us that, in 1853 its management was proffered to the "Troy Methodist Episcopal Conference." At that time what was later the St. Albans District of the Vermont Conference was under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Troy Conference. Later it came to the Vermont Conference where it naturally belonged, and the school came with it to the Vermont Conference, as a matter of course. The Minutes of the Vermont Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for several successive issues contained, in the report of the Committee on Education, a report of the doings and beings of that school.

The Principal was Rev. H. J. Moore, A.M. From what college he graduated, dilligent inquiry fails to disclose. Mr. Moore was a "preacher," probably a local preacher, as he did not seem to have any regular appointment from the Conference. He was accustomed to regularly attend the local Methodist services, and often officiated in its pulpit, and frequently offered prayer in its social meetings. His prayers made the irreverent think that he was a "Calvinist" in at least one characteristic: "the perseverance of the saints," as he often seemed to lack terminal facilities, the "Amen" being at an interminable distance from the opening invocation.

Under the early administration of Prof. Moore this "North Academy" had remarkable prosperity, and steadily enlarged its borders and strengthened its stakes. Prof. Moore himself built a large three-story brick house which he used as a boarding house for the school, and which he finally left by will to the local Methodist church for a parsonage for the use of the local Methodist preachers. It was so used until three or four years ago, when all old differences were officially forgotten, and the two erstwhile warring denominations agreed to have one minister and worship in one church, changing ministers and churches between the denominations once in awhile to preserve harmony and avoid the outbreak of old-time hostilities.

The author has seen at the State Library, a copy of the catalogue of this old "North Academy" for the year 1853, the year that it burst its local limitations and assumed Conference-wide importance. The Faculty for that year consisted of nine persons, one of whom was Mrs. Moore, the wife of the Principal. The survivors of the old-time regime aver that Mrs. Moore was an unusual teacher, and was usually more popular than her husband.

This catalogue for 1853 contains the list of the Faculty which is as follows:

REV. HENRY J. MOORE, A. M., *Principal*
Ancient Languages

MRS. HENRY J. MOORE, *Preceptress*
Music, French and Drawing

MRS. S. E. MEAD
English Department

T. H. BAKER
Mathematics

MRS. C. M. HESELTINE
Painting, Oil and Water Colors

MISS E. J. WILSON
Assistant in Music

A. T. STYLES
Penmanship

C. TWITCHELL
Vocal Music

H. O. MARTIN
Pupil Assistant

This was certainly, for that early period, a respectable list of instructors, provided their various qualifications were all that was needed, and the school might well think itself to be on the high road to educational and denominational success.

Of course this school, like all other Vermont secondary schools of that period, was unendowed, but it had behind it a Board of Trustees who were men of native ability, and strong individuality who counted obstacles but fuel for fire, and difficulties as objects of scorn. Men who could hew down forests, and wrest a good living from the reluctant soil could be trusted to stand by a school and help its Faculty to achieve success. Not all of the Trustees, of course, had ever settled in an unbroken wilderness, but they were the children, or the grandchildren of those who had, and they knew the virtues of toil and hardship, and practiced the economies which took things as they were and always left them better.

It was the custom of those days for the patronizing Conference to appoint "Visitors" to the school, as was done with both Newbury and Springfield. These "Visitors" were not appointed because of the degrees which they had earned in some college, or the knowledge of various kinds which they had acquired, but the rather because they were well disposed toward education, because they lived adjacent to the school, and because they would probably visit the school occasionally, especially about Commencement time, and note the pupils agonizing in the annual struggle with examinations; and then make a glowing report of the value of the school to the public at large, and especially to the patronizing Conferences. They were a sort of unpaid advertising agency to help spread the merits and the needs of the school, and also to exploit its advantages to possible students.

The "Visitors" for that year were scheduled as follows: Rev. J. Frasier, St. Albans; Rev. C. F. Burdick, Burlington; Rev. S. W. Clemens, Bakersfield; Rev. Alvin W. Johnson, Bakersfield; Rev. Bennet Eaton, Sheldon; Rev. D. P. Hulburt, Waterbury; Rev. W. N. Frasier, Essex and Mr. C. H. Hayden of St. Albans.

Among the students scheduled in that catalogue was noticed the name of H. F. Austin, doubtless the same Rev. H. F. Austin, later a prominent preacher in the Troy and the Vermont Conferences. Also a man by the name of Philip K.

Gleed, which name seems strangely like that of a prominent recent resident of Lamoille County. From these two names it is a fair assumption that the school did more or less of the same kind of work in preparing boys and girls for lives of usefulness and prominence in later life as did the two schools before mentioned.

The school then had four departments, as they were called, which were styled those of "Ancient Languages," "Higher English," "Instrumental Music" and "Drawing;" a somewhat different classification from that obtaining elsewhere, but doubtless in use partly because of the proclivities of the Faculty and the partialities of the Principal.

Prof. Moore is alleged to have been a man six feet or more in height, so slender that he seemed abnormally tall, and so limber that he could curl each leg around a separate chair round, and never feel any discomfort until he started to disengage himself. But he was alert, aggressive, active and enthusiastic; a good disciplinarian and a worthwhile teacher. Not a great man, he was a good man, and one who served well his day and generation, and left behind him hundreds of students who had profited by his instructions and his admonitions. The school lived in him, and when his strength failed, it is alleged that the school ceased to exist. It seems impossible to learn very much about the history of the school, or the personality of its students, as the people of that section were not used to preserving catalogues, or to making frequent mention of their school, or their church in the local papers.

It is not here claimed that Newbury was the direct mother of this school, but it is claimed that the success which Newbury attained, and also that attained by the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary, was the controlling motive which led the folks of Bakersfield and vicinity to establish this school as an educational institution of secondary grade under the direct and unequivocal control of the Methodists; first under the Troy Conference and then under the Vermont Conference. For several successive years the Annual Minutes of the Vermont Conference coupled this school together with that of Newbury and that of Springfield in the annual reports of the Committee on Education. The Conference did not own the school, but it did have over it some form of control, and in it a great deal of interest and pride. Thus it has a legitimate place in this book.

Later, Prof. Moore more or less regained his health, and engaged in evangelistic work in New York state and elsewhere, writing frequent letters to the Vermont Christian Messenger concerning his experiences and observations. Mr. Moore was a graphic and interesting writer and a distinct asset to Vermont Conference Methodism.

CHAPTER IV

GETTING READY TO CHANGE THE LOCATION

Why was the school removed from Newbury? This is a legitimate question. It had been there for thirty-four years, and was apparently as strong in the affections of the place as ever. Its attendance was large, and it paid its bills as easily then as it had done the most of the time since it was started. A town of any size does not make a school; the Faculty make the school. A basswood log with Mark Hopkins on one end and an earnest student on the other, constitutes a successful college. No school of ancient or modern times has ever sent forth a group of men and women to the ends of the land to weave themselves into the warp and woof of the nation's history of a better and more uniformly brilliant character than did Newbury from that little village on the banks of the Connecticut. It was not because of lack of success at Newbury that the cry arose for a change; no school whose record has been written has ever done more for the Church and the world than did Newbury Seminary in its thirty-four years. To find the reason for the removal to another location, we must look elsewhere.

In the first place, most of the men who were in power when the school was located at Newbury had passed to their rest, and new men were in power. The venerable Solomon Sias who founded the school was long since gone. Timothy Morse, for years the untitled "Boss" of the early Board of Trustees, had "checked out," and left no one of equal ability to take his place. Benjamin R. Hoyt, father of an illustrious educator and a strong man in his own right, had long ceased to labor and to live. John W. Hardy, Lyman Fitch, John F. Adams, George W. Fairbanks, Benjamin F. Deming, Jared Perkins, Charles D. Cahoon, Silas Houghton, George Storrs, Daniel Hoyt and John Page no longer sat in the seats of the mighty. The men who hired Dr. Charles Adams, young Osmon Baker, Dr. Charles T. Hinman, Joseph E. King and Henry S. Noyes to act as Principals of the school, no longer controlled the destinies of Newbury Seminary; a new generation had come into power, and this generation "knew not Joseph," and hence the possibility of moving the school was much simpler than it would have been at an earlier date. Ideas had changed, methods of administration had been revolutionized, and a new order was being ushered into operation.

When the school was first established at Newbury the eastern part of Vermont was in the New Hampshire Conference, and the village of Newbury fairly in the center of the normal patronizing territory of the Conference. Now the New Hampshire Conference was apart by itself, and Newbury was in the extreme eastern section of the Vermont Conference. Irresistibly the school at Newbury partook of the associations and traditions of New Hampshire, and the Vermonters were patriotic enough to wish for a school which they had themselves sponsored alone and unaided, and which would reflect their own wisdom and financial ability.

Moreover, the Methodists of New Hampshire had as much patriotism as their brothers across the line in Vermont: they loved their own state as much as the men of the Green Mountain state loved Vermont. So they established their own secondary school at Tilton, New Hampshire, the same being after the pattern of the original school at Newbury. Consequently they had every reason to send their own children, and their neighbors' children as well, to Tilton rather than to Newbury, hence it was worse than useless to expect any great patronage from the Granite State in the future. The boys and girls would come from that section in numbers ever growing less and less, and the need for a change of location into the midst of their own patronizing territory was more and more acute.

Of course, the fact that Newbury was on the extreme eastern edge of the Vermont Conference was in itself a telling argument for a change. Mrs. Mollie Pomeroy Donaldson, once an instructor at Newbury, later a teacher at Montpelier, told the writer that it took parts of two days to get from her girlhood home in Franklin County to the seat of the school at Newbury. The Montpelier and Wells River railroad was not built until ten years later, and the only way to get from Franklin to Newbury was to go to White River Junction and then change and go northwards, a two days' trip. This, of course accentuated the need for a new location, and gave force to the clamor from Waterbury, Montpelier, Northfield and Randolph for a change to a central site.

Another reason for a change was urged in the fact that Newbury was a small town and would never be anything but a small town, and therefore the local attendance at the school must always be small. Waterbury, Northfield and Randolph told the Trustees that they had a more plutocratic population than Newbury, and a prospect of a vastly larger population in years to come, and that a removal to their confines would help to duplicate and reduplicate the local attendance upon the school, and therefore the efficiency and usefulness of the school. When the Seminary was first established it was thought to be advisable to found and maintain it in a small town, for the reason that the temptations and distractions in a quiet village would be much less for the students than those existing in a larger center. Indeed, when the State House had burned at Montpelier, and the question of relocating it, either there or somewhere else, came up, it was gravely argued that the dizzy whirl of gaiety and the seductive temptations of Montpelier were too much for the simple-minded representatives who would come up from the small towns, and that it would be far better for the morality of the whole state if the sessions of the Legislature could be held somewhere "far from the maddening crowd." But these ideas had changed, and now the call was for a place with "something doing," a place so radically different from the home afar upon the hills, that the very change would be a good part of an education in itself. So there was a loud and growingly insistent call to move the school to a place more urban than rural and sedate Newbury.

Another thing helped to emphasize the demand for a change. The Seminary building and boarding house at Newbury were getting badly run down and in need of extensive repairs. It is fairly easy to raise money for new buildings, but a vastly different thing to go out and raise reluctant cash from hardly-pressed farmers who have all they can do to pay their own bills, and seldom think that they can spend much for the repairs long-since needed on their own buildings. The Board of Trustees at Newbury had recognized the logic of the situation, and had sent out a committee to raise money from Newbury and environs, telling the people that it was essential to have that money, and have it soon, if the school was to be retained. But the merchants and professional men of Newbury, and the farmers in the hill sections, were all busy men, each burdened with his own expenses which always seemed more than he could pay. Moreover, they were all Yankees, and thought that it was not necessary to settle the matter just then, and that perhaps in a year or two, things would brighten up and then they could spare a few dollars to paper and paint the inside of the buildings and repair the ravages wrought by the constant coming and going of some three hundred sturdy and vivacious young men and women, whose every move often seemed to be but to damage something about the building. The value of these things seems altogether different to a young man who has never married, who has never had to pay a dollar for real estate, and to whom the money for repairs is a personally unknown quantity.

The unwillingness of Newbury to raise even a good sized portion of the money needed to repair their own buildings, greatly incensed the advocates of a change of location. They instanced in reply, that, if the Seminary were but removed to their midst, there were several places in the center of the state which would raise large sums to erect new and modern buildings that would last a century. That that boast was not in vain, it may be stated that Montpelier actually did raise money enough to pay every last dollar for the present site of the school, enough to transform the old hospital buildings into boarding houses which are now, after the lapse of nearly seventy years, in better shape than when first put in place and dedicated as school property. The people of Newbury did not believe this at first, any more than the Trustees of the school believed that Dr. Joseph E. King would leave the Principalship when he first told them of his new and more lucrative offer elsewhere, and gave them ample time to consider the question and make him a counter proposition. But they ultimately found that they had been like sentinels sleeping at the post of duty, and the field was irretrievably lost.

It is always true that some one man has more to do with any such important change than any or all others. In this case it was the Rev. Amasa G. Button, the President of the Board of Trustees, and one of the leading men in the Conference. He was a man who was ever on the alert to seize the chance of the moment and make it count for everything possible for the cause at heart. When the writer asked Mrs. Donaldson, heretofore mentioned, who was a teacher in the old school and also in the new, what one man was most responsible for the change she replied unhesitatingly and unqualifiedly "Amasa G. Button." Her reply was corroborated by all of the old-timers who were consulted. And it is worthy of note that these people did not say "Rev. Amasa G. Button," but simply "Amasa G. Button." He was more important as a man than because of any office he held. The office never made him; he exalted and magnified every office which he held, and he held many of many kinds in the course of his career here in Vermont and in the west.

It is not necessary to rehash the old legend that it was because of disappointed political expectations and promises that Mr. Button took revenge upon Newbury by securing the removal of the school. Regardless of that tradition it is enough to state that Mr. Button was wise enough, far-seeing enough, and broad-minded enough to realize that the prosperity of the school adown the years would be vastly enhanced by its removal to the center of the state where its local patronage might be larger; and where it would have easy access to a patronizing territory of vaster magnitude and worth. Moreover, he could see that that section of the state had more men of influence and means that might be needed to aid the school in days to come.

Now, in order to secure the removal of the school from Newbury, there were several hurdles to be surmounted. First, there was the consent of the Board of the Trustees of the Seminary to be secured. If every one else in all the world was willing and they opposed, it would avail but little, as they held the keys of the buildings, and controlled the finances. Unlike the policy adopted when the school was established at Springfield, there was no restriction as to what proportion of the Trustees should be resident within the limits of Newbury. The catalogue of 1866 of Newbury Seminary gives but two Trustees who were resident in that town, Prentiss Knight the long-time Secretary of the Board, and E. C. Stocker, Esq. Two were residents of Northfield, Rev. Amasa G. Button, the President, and Paul McKinstry, the Treasurer. The other eleven Trustees were scattered around over the Vermont Conference, most of them living at some distance from Newbury. As always in those days, the preachers were in the preponderance, there being but four laymen in the whole number.

It is not to be supposed, however, that this first hurdle proved to be of much difficulty. Messrs. Button and McKinstry and their associates had so thoroughly mastered their steed that the obstruction was leaped without difficulty. It was elsewhere that difficulties arose.

The next obstacle to be passed was the Committee on Education in the Vermont Annual Conference. That Committee was the most important, by and in the large, of all the Committees annually elected; its report was always adopted, and it usually occupied the place of honor at the head of the list of all reports presented. To secure the right kind of report from this Committee was a strategic thing, for its adoption would give much vantage ground for further action of a drastic kind. The Rev. Edward C. Bass, one of the most candid and thoughtful men in the entire Conference wrote the report for the Conference session of 1865. The names of his associates were not published, but the various positions which Dr. Bass occupied during the latter part of his life showed the judicial cast of character, and the respect in which his opinions were usually held by those best qualified to judge. After saying the conventional and gratifying things which he could say about both the Springfield and Newbury Schools, Dr. Bass goes on in his report to say:

> "But it is patent to all that while these Seminaries are thus doing a great and good work for our families, our Church and the world, yet they are accomplishing much less than Vermont Methodism needs to have done, and can have done, within its borders. While both Seminaries are now out of debt, they cannot always remain so, having no income save from tuition. From time to time extensive repairs are needed, the buildings in which some of these gray-headed brethren were educated will not always suffice; the laboratories must be furnished to keep up with the improvements in science; and, unless we will allow our Seminaries to be distanced in good name and usefulness, by others, our teachers must be so well paid that it will be an object to teach for us.
>
> "In view of all these considerations, your Committee recommend the appointment, by this body, of a Seminary Committee, consisting of one preacher and one layman from each district, whose duty it shall be to examine the fiscal condition of each Seminary, and report at our next meeting some plan for putting the educational interests of Methodism in Vermont, upon a substantial basis."

This report, it will have been noted, did not specify a change of location; the rather a plan to put the educational interests of the Conference upon a substantial basis. Probably that was as far as it was wise to go at that session, but it was the entering wedge, and the next step, that of recommending a change from two schools at different and more or less inaccessible points to one school at a central and easily accessible point was more or less easy, in the mind, at least. That report was adopted and published. But it did not, in any sense, commit the Conference to the abandonment of the location at Newbury.

The hurdle of the Committee on Education had been passed, at least publicly, and the fight now shifted to the Conference itself, as the sentiment for removal had progressed sufficiently so that its emergence into an open Conference session in the near future seemed to be absolutely certain. Now the Conference was larger than any of its Committees. It might be possible to dexterously "pack" a Committee, but not a whole Conference. In his report to the Conference Dr. Bass alluded to the fact that some of the "gray-headed brethren" of the Conference had been educated at Newbury, and that therefore their affection for that place was strong and enduring. Moreover, many of the other members of the Conference had sent their own children to the Seminary there, and therefore had close ties binding them to the same location.

And the larger any body, the more inertia it has, especially if the dominant forces be men of years and long experience; they have the habits of years to overcome to induce them to start off upon any new tangents, and the members of the Vermont Conference were very slow to make any radical change. The "old paths" looked good to them, and the successes of the past seemed to augur greater successes for the future if the same plans were carried on in the same place.

The Rev. Joseph Hamilton, a veteran member of the Vermont Conference, aged ninety-two, distinctly remembers the session of the Vermont Conference which was held at Montpelier in 1866. The session began on Thursday instead of on Wednesday, as at present. Thursday's session went by, and no official mention was made of the burning "Seminary Question." The same was true with reference to the following day. Mr. Hamilton says that the matter was postponed until Saturday for fear that a long and bitter discussion might ensue, and thus the spirit of the Conference be seriously injured. Finally, at eleven o'clock Saturday forenoon, "the Conference took up the order of the day, the Report of the Seminary Committee, which occupied the attention of the Conference until the adjournment;" that is, until noon that day. This is the official wording of the action, as printed in the Minutes

Nothing officially was done that day; the contestants may have been sparring for position. The next day being Sunday, nothing was officially accomplished, of course. But who fails to conclude that much argument was used by active advocates pro and con for their respective sides during the sacred hours of the Sabbath?

A session for business was held on Monday forenoon, but no record was left of any Seminary action. No session Monday afternoon or Monday evening. Another business session held on Tuesday forenoon, but the silence of the grave was kept as to any official action regarding Newbury, except as the official and perfunctory report of the Committee on Education was read and adopted.

Finally, on Tuesday evening, when the people were all there waiting for the reading of the appointments; when the complimentary resolutions had been read and adopted, the following entry was made in the daily journal of proceedings:

"The Conference took up the subject of locating the Seminary, and after a short discussion, a resolution was passed, providing for its location by a Board of Commissioners, within three months. The Commissioners ordered, were appointed by the Conference."

The Conference finally adjourned at eight-thirty Wednesday morning, the presiding Bishop being the eloquent Matthew Simpson; and the writer, a boy of eleven, was present at the Sunday morning and afternoon sessions, but, of course, knew nothing about the questions at issue.

The report then adopted was as follows:

> "The Committee appointed at the last session of our Conference to examine the condition of our Seminaries and to report to this body some plan for putting the educational interests of Methodism in Vermont upon a substantial basis, hereby submit the

following report of their doings, and the results arrived at, in their judgment.

"The Committee, duly notified, met for deliberation on the 23rd of August last, and, after the most thorough investigation, voted with harmony, that the interests of education in our Conference require that we should have one, and but one, Conference Seminary, and that it was our duty to recommend to the Conference that we proceed at once to adopt the most rigorous measures to secure the most suitable location and buildings adapted for a school of high school grade and liberal endowment. The subject of location being introduced and discussed, it was deemed advisable to call a mass meeting of preachers and laymen for further investigation and developments on the subject. Such a meeting, being duly called, was held at Montpelier on the 19th of October, (1865), and many of the representative men of the Conference, and of the laity of the church in the state, were present. The matter was fully and thoroughly discussed, and the previous opinion of the Committee, that we ought to have but one Conference Seminary, with suitable buildings for a school of high grade, and an endowment, and that means ought to be adopted to secure this object during this Centenary year, was affirmed by the meeting with great unanimity. Also a Committee was appointed by said meeting to secure a charter for a Vermont Conference Seminary and Female College that should be adapted to meet the emergency. That Committee has secured such a charter which will be presented to the Conference for action at this session. A subsequent meeting was called, but the number present being small, it was adjourned without action upon the subject, to meet at the call of the Chair, which meeting has been held since the commencement of this session (of the Annual Conference).

"And we now present to the Conference a brief statement of our educational interests as they appear to your Committee. And first, we judge that the condition and location of Newbury and Springfield Seminaries give no well-grounded prospect of being adapted to the education of the greatest number of youth under the influence of Methodism in the state for time to come. Newbury Seminary, our oldest school, was built for the New Hampshire Conference, which, at the time of its erection, embraced a part of Vermont, and though it has done a good work

> for thirty-three years, its patronage has been nearly as much from New Hampshire as from Vermont. And now we regard its location and surrounding influence such as to afford very little encouragement for making it a Conference Seminary for the future. Its buildings are not at all suitable for the purposes of a school of high grade, or in keeping with the improvements of the age, or the ability and honor of our Church in the State. The same is true of the location and buildings of Springfield Seminary. And we judge that an attempt to continue these two institutions under the influence of our Conference for our educational purposes will not meet the demands, nor promise the best interests of Methodism in Vermont.
>
> "Your Committee, therefore, after the most mature and prayerful investigation, recommend:
>
> "First, that this Conference approve of the charter obtained for a Conference Seminary and Female College.
>
> "Second, that, in conformity to said charter, the Conference proceed to locate the said institution.
>
> "Third, that this Conference ought to avail itself of the advantages of this Centenary Year, and proceed at once to raise the necessary funds to erect as our memorial to the Church, and place upon a firm basis, to be handed down to the generations to come, a well-built literary institution.
>
> "Fourth, that a Board of Commissioners be appointed, consisting of fifteen persons, two ministers and one layman from each district, who shall receive proposals for the location of the Seminary, and who shall locate such Seminary within the next three months, in such place as shall offer the greatest inducements for the same."

Nowhere in the Minutes containing this report, nor in the Minutes of the previous year, is there the slightest indication as to who constituted the Committee writing and sponsoring this epoch-making report. Naturally they were among the most prominent members of the Conference; and quite naturally some of them at least, had been prominent in educational matters, but nothing can be found as to the personnel. To fame unknown they may be to Heaven dear. In any event, they well performed the task given, and presented a report that led to the surrender of the charters of the Newbury and Springfield schools, and also to the adoption of the charter for that to be established somewhere in the center of the state. According to the records of the daily proceedings of the Conference, the foregoing radical report was adopted, "after a short discussion" on Tuesday evening, April 24, 1866.

The foregoing shows that the third hurdle was triumphantly passed; the Vermont Annual Conference, the court of last resort, had voted to give up the old sites and the old schools and start in anew, somewhere. But it was an even greater task to secure a harmonious selection of a place, than to get a vote to select some new place. Sentiment and selfishness, as well as patriotism and piety, were brought into play in the solution of this new problem.

Of course, this problem was already in the air, and had been for some time. And the ambitions of certain places to secure the location of the new school within their own borders had been among the strong influences producing the final vote for the adoption of the resolution. These towns could all agree that a change should be made to some place and yet violently disagree as to the specific village where it should be located. The fight for a location was now on.

It seemed to be generally agreed that the location should be more or less central to the Conference, and also one which had good railroad facilities. Newbury had a railroad, but was on the extreme east. Springfield had no railroad, and was not likely to have one for a century to come, and is still without a steam line into town.

"Somewhere along the line of the Central Vermont Railroad" was the unanimous opinion as to where the school should be located. Along such line, there were four places fairly central, and each had ambitions for the school; Waterbury, Montpelier, Northfield and Randolph. It should not be forgotten, however, that Newbury had not yet given up hope, and it, too, entered the lists and presented its claims in no uncertain manner to the body having the deciding power.

The following persons constituted the membership of the

"Commissioners to Locate the Vermont Conference Seminary and Female Collegiate Institution."

Rev. Alanson L. Cooper,
    Presiding Elder of the Montpelier District
Rev. Perley P. Ray,
    Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District
Rev. D. P. Hulburd,
    Presiding Elder of the Burlington District
Rev. Horace W. Worthen,
    Presiding Elder of the Springfield District
Rev. Israel Luce,
    Presiding Elder of the Danville District
Rev. William J. Kidder, Williamstown
Rev. Homer T. Jones, St. Johnsbury Center
Rev. Lucius C. Dickinson, Wilmington
Rev. Bennett Eaton, Middlebury
Rev. William D. Malcom, West Berkshire

and the following laymen:

Ira Richardson, Waitsfield
Andrew J. Willard, Esq., St. Johnsbury
Franklin P. Ball, Springfield
Samuel Huntington, Burlington
C. H. Wheeler, Residence unknown

It will be seen that the Burlington District was then in the Vermont Conference and was given equal representation with the other Districts; and also that the first five men chosen were the men who were the Presiding Elders of the five Districts of the Conference; and the next five men were chosen from each of the five Districts, the five laymen being also chosen in the same manner. That this was a fair method of selection was beyond question. These fifteen men were each and all fairly representative of the Conference, and as unbiased as could be expected, is also evident from a personal knowledge of the most of them.

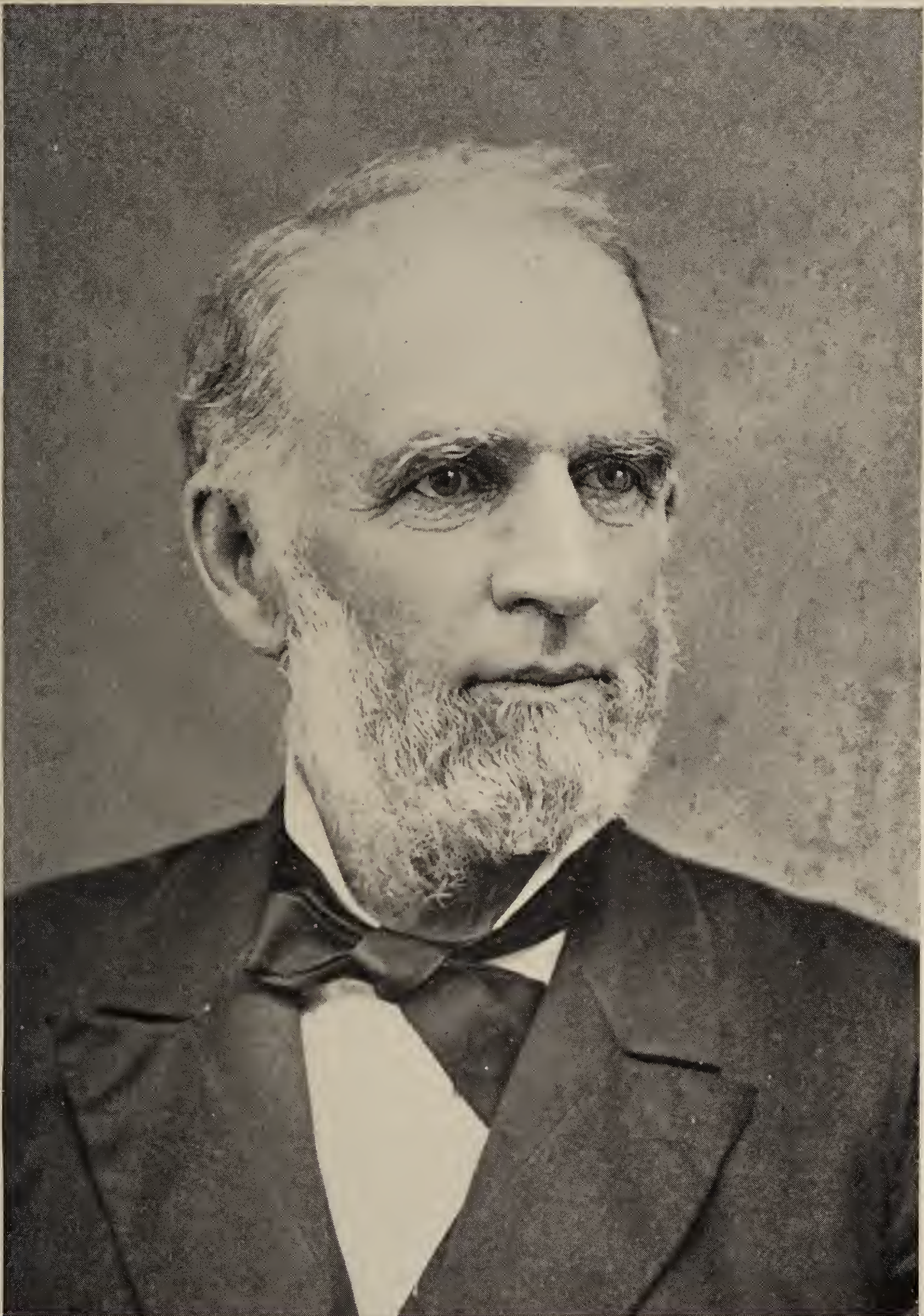
May 10, 1866, the Vermont Christian Messenger, the organ of the Conference started at Newbury but later removed to Montpelier, had a long editorial article upon the question of the site to be chosen. The recommendations were rather vague and indecisive, but the whole trend of the article was that a big fight was then on in good earnest.

May 17, the Messenger contained a call, signed by Rev. Alanson L. Cooper, Chairman, for a meeting of the Board of Commissioners for Locating the School, to be held at Montpelier, May 29. It is not to be presumed that the first session was called for Montpelier to prejudice the Board in favor of that location, but the rather because it was the most central point, and also the place where the Chairman of the Board then lived.

May 24, the Messenger contained a quoted extract from the Green Mountain Freeman of Montpelier, mentioning the four places most often mentioned as the site to be selected; Waterbury, Montpelier, Northfield and Randolph.

The Messenger of May 31 said that the Board of Location duly met at Montpelier and listened to delegations from each of the before mentioned places, and also from Newbury, and made no decision, but resolved to personally visit each place and see for themselves in detail how matters stood, and if anything was amiss in the representations. They did not include the last in the statement of the reasons for such visit, but it was undoubtedly present in the back of the mind of more or less of the Board.

Each place selected the best possible men for their advocates before the Board, the men from Waterbury being Hon. Paul Dillingham, a former Governor of the state, member of Congress and father of United States Senator, William P. Dillingham, and Luther Henry, Esq.; those from Montpelier were Gen. P. P. Pitkin, a manufacturer, Rev. William H. Lord, D.D., the pastor of the Congregational Church and Rev. M. Ludlum, pastor of the Methodist Church; those from Northfield were Heman Carpenter, Esq., Dr. Keith and Rev. Joshua Gill, the Methodist minister; Randolph chose John W. Rowell, Esq., later Chief Justice of the State, Rev. Andes T. Bullard and L. D. Herrick; while the delegation from Newbury in-



REV. A. L. COOPER, D.D.
Nestor of the Vermont Conference, and a Man who loved the School better than Himself

cluded Prof. Silas E. Quimby and the Rev. Mr. McIndoes, apparently a Congregational clergyman. Those familiar with these names will have noticed the fact that the choice of representatives was wisely made, and that they were selected regardless of church affiliations, the majority not being Methodists. It would be exceedingly interesting if a verbatim account of the meeting could have been preserved. But they adjourned without action, save to vote to visit each contesting place in order before making the final decision, a wise conclusion.

Such visits were made in the near future, and the Commission then held an early meeting to vote upon the fateful question. In the Messenger of June 21, 1866, the statement was made in the editorial columns that the Board of Commissioners had unanimously voted for Montpelier as the site for the school. It would seem as if the close of the bitter controversy was at hand. The same issue of the paper contained a note from the Rev. Dr. A. L. Cooper, the Chairman of the Board, saying that, after listening to the representations of the various places, and after careful and prayerful consideration of the same, they had reached the conclusion to accept Montpelier, and locate the school upon the grounds then occupied by the Sloan Hospital. Dr. Cooper maintained that the offers of four of the places were so nearly equal that it was exceedingly difficult to decide upon the relative merits of the several localities "but, taking into account the present and the future, the local and the general advantages," they decided to locate the school at Montpelier.

Something of the zeal with which the towns went into the contest for the location of the Seminary in their midst, may be seen by the inducements they each offered. Waterbury offered cash subscriptions of $20,000.00, and also enough land from the meadow later owned by Dr. Janes. To secure substantial subscriptions of $20,000.00 from Waterbury was no inconsiderable task, and the success of that project shows the intensity with which they desired the school in their midst. The site proposed was not as commanding, or as large, as that finally secured in Montpelier but it was well worth while.

Northfield proffered subscriptions of $16,000.00 in cash, an old Academy building subject to a mortgage of $900.00, and three acres of land. The description did not indicate the precise location of the site but it was probably as good as was at their disposal at the time.

Randolph offered cash pledges of $16,000.00, and the old Academy building and site. This was probably at Randolph Center; what is now called "Randolph," was then styled for many years "West Randolph" in distinction from "Randolph," which is now called "Randolph Center." But one should not speak slightingly of that little burg on the summit of a high elevation. If one will drive through the village carefully he can but note that the main street is unusually wide. It was made so because the fathers of that town expected that, being about the geographical center of the state, it would in good time, and without the slightest doubt, become the capital of the state, as well. That hope had evaporated before the Seminary was contemplated, but the hopes and ambitions of the people there were still high.

Newbury was also on hand and made tender of a cash subscription of $10,000.00 and the buildings then used by the school there. Could they have been alive to their own interests a little sooner, they might have postponed for some years the removal of the school from their midst. Once more, they were too late!

Montpelier came before the Board of Location in due form and made tender of a cash subscription of $20,500.00 and eight acres of land on which the Sloan Army Hospital was located. Besides this, this site contained all of the buildings of the hospital then owned by the state, which buildings were said to have cost some $50,000.00. Thus, in point of money offered, Montpelier easily took the lead.

It may be noted that Waterbury did not give up its purpose of seeking for the location of some institution within its midst. Some years later, the state having provided for the erection of an asylum for people afflicted with diseases of the mind, Waterbury sought and secured its location there.

And now the property investment made by the state in the buildings occupied by the State Hospital for the Insane far exceeds that expended in the buildings now owned by the Methodist school at Montpelier.

Northfield, also, had a consolation prize which proved for them a better proposition than the Seminary. Norwich University was moved to Northfield in 1866. That was a relatively small institution at the time, and the first Commencement held at Northfield, as the writer recalls it, graduated only four young men. But the school has steadily grown ever since, and now the value of the buildings, and the size of the Faculty far outstrip the corresponding features at Seminary Hill in Montpelier.

On the fifth of the following month, July, Dr. Edward C. Bass pled for an adequate endowment for the new school, and maintained that they could probably raise $20,000.00 for the same.

But it soon became apparent that a good sized minority were not at all satisfied with the decision of the Board of Location. The Board was fairly chosen, and was representative of the whole Conference; it had held one public meeting where any and all who wished had a chance to speak for the places desiring the school within their midst; they had then, each of them, made a visit to each of the four towns on the line of the Central Vermont railroad, desiring the school, and then held a meeting by themselves and unanimously voted for Montpelier. Apparently nothing could be fairer or more just than the course pursued by the Board. But when folks fail to get what they want, they ask another chance.

There is no matter of record as to what town, or towns, were especially aggrieved by the decision, but the recollection of the writer as to current comment at Northfield a bit later, and the recollection of Joseph Hamilton, leads to the irresistible conclusion that the head and front of the opposition arose from Northfield. Several of the retired preachers of the Conference had settled in Northfield, and others contemplated taking the same steps, and then opening their doors for taking Seminary students as boarders, as had previously been done at Newbury; naturally they wished the school there.

At this juncture, the Trustees of the new school proceeded to take a hand. When it is known that the Rev. Amasa G. Button was the Secretary of this new Board, as he was still the President of the Newbury Board, it will be seen that the cloud athwart the sky was an omen of considerable significance. On July 12th, 1866, the following "call" appeared in the Messenger:

"The Trustees of the Vermont Conference Seminary and Female College at their meeting on the fifth instant, in consideration of the present position of our educational interests, voted to call a Convention of all members of the Vermont Conference and stationed preachers, and one lay delegate from each appointment, to meet in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Northfield, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 10:00 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of such consultation and action as shall harmonize our efforts and place said institution on a permanent basis, and secure success in obtaining funds during the Centenary year. It is considered that the interests of our Conference and Church in Vermont demand a full attendance. Signed: A. G. Button, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. P. S. It is expected that the various railroads will extend the usual favor of return tickets to said Convention, application having been made for that object. Brother Gill (the pastor at Northfield) will be in attendance on the arrival of the cars, to direct to places of entertainment. A. G. Button."

An editorial in the Messenger of the same date urged universal attendance upon the Convention, and the avoidance of "acrimony and unkind feelings." If there were no other evidence of the fact that a "fight" was on, this would be sufficient. But the universal recollection of the oldest members of the Conference bears united witness to that state of feeling then in evidence.

On July 26, the following report of the Convention appeared in the Messenger:

"Pursuant to a call of the Trustees of the Vermont Conference Seminary, a Convention of ministers and laymen met at Northfield to consider the action of the Board of Commissioners in locating said Seminary. The Convention was organized as follows: President, Hon. Theron Howard; Secretary, Rev. S. H. Colburn; Assistant Secretary, Rev. Joshua Gill.

"Religious services were conducted by Rev. Lewis Hill (one of the most highly esteemed members of the Conference).

"Upon calling the roll, the following answered to their names:

Montpelier; Rev. Alanson L. Cooper, Presiding Elder; Rev. M. Ludlum; C. B. Johnson.
Worcester; Rev. James S. Spinney; C. Hancock.
Plainfield; Rev. Selden B. Currier.
Williamstown; Rev. William J. Kidder; Rev. Daniel Field, a retired preacher; Stephen Hoag.
Barre; Rev. Lewis Hill; Oramel Beckley.
Berlin; Rev. Caleb P. Taplin; D. C. Brown.
Northfield; Rev. Joshua Gill; H. Clark; T. Drew.
Randolph; Rev. Andes T. Bullard; W. Granger.
Bethel Lympus; I. Taggart.
Pittsfield; Rev. Hanson F. Forrest.
Waitsfield; J. Boyce.
Moretown; Rev. L. C. Powers.
Middlesex; Rev. Frank H. Roberts; W. D. McIntyre.
Chelsea; Rev. Joseph A. Sherburn.
St. Johnsbury; Rev. Israel Luce; Rev. C. A. Titus; Hon. Theron A. Howard; Rev. E. D. Hopkins.
Peacham; Rev. S. H. Colburn.
Newbury; Rev. Haselton A. Spencer; Prentiss Knight, Esq.
Concord; Rev. Charles S. Buswell.
Derby; Rev. A. J. Copeland; J. Bates, 2nd.
Newport; Rev. Mullfred Bullard.
Craftsbury; Rev. Jeremiah W. Bemis; J. Hoyt.
Walden; Rev. Pliny N. Granger, 2nd.
Cabot; Rev. Dyar Willis; A. Perry.
Marshfield; Rev. James Robinson.

Calais; Rev. Cyrus Liscomb.
Springfield; Rev. Horace W. Worthen, Presiding Elder; Hon. Franklin P. Ball.
Barnard; Rev. M. R. Chase.
Hartland; Rev. William A. Bryant; W. Allen.
North Hartland; Rev. M. D. Herrick; C. Sawyer.
Wilmington; Rev. Lucius Dickinson.
Guilford; Rev. Hubbard Eastman.
Putney; Rev. N. W. Wilder; C. Foster.
Brattleboro; O. L. Miner.
Burlington; Rev. D. P. Hulburd, Presiding Elder; Rev. Isaac McAnn.
Winooski; Rev. Daniel Lewis.
Middlebury; Rev. Bennet Eaton; Prof. H. N. Seeley.
St. Albans; Rev. Perley P. Ray, Presiding Elder; A. Hager.
Georgia; Rev. H. R. Stevens.
Fairfax; Rev. M. Spencer; H. Bellows.
Milton; I. Blake.
Cambridge; Rev. Harvey Webster.
Colchester; Rev. John Chase; D. F. Huntress.
Waterbury; Rev. D. B. McKenzie; A. Atherton.
Franklin; Rev. H. N. Munger; W. C. Roby.

Seventy-seven delegates in all.

P. N. Granger, 2nd, introduced the following resolution: 'Resolved that this Convention approve the action of the Board of Commissioners in locating the Vermont Conference Seminary and Female College at Montpelier.'

"The time of the Convention was mostly occupied in a thorough discussion of the above resolution, which was conducted in good spirit. At a proper time it was voted to adjourn to seven-thirty, P. M.

"At the designated time the Convention met, and prayer was offered by Rev. A. T. Bullard.

"After further discussion the vote upon the resolution was taken by call, with yeas and nays as follows:

"Yeas: A. L. Cooper, M. Ludlum; C. B. Johnson; S. B. Currier; I. Luce; E. A. Titus; T. Howard; E. D. Hopkins; C. S. Buswell; A. J. Copeland; J. Bates, 2nd; M. Bullard; J. W.

Bemis; P. N. Granger, 2nd; D. Willis; A. Perry; C. Liscomb; F. P. Ball; M. Chase; W. A. Bryant; W. Allen; M. D. Herrick; C. Sawyer; H. Eastman; N. W. Wilder; A. C. Foster; O. L. Miner; D. P. Hulburd; I. McAnn; B. Eaton; P. P. Ray; M. Spencer; T. Drew; (thirty-three in all).

"Nays: L. Hill; W. J. Kidder; D. C. Brown; J. Gill; H. Clark; A. T. Bullard; W. Granger; I. Taggard; H. F. Forrest; J. Boyce; L. C. Powers; F. H. Roberts; J. A. Sherburn; I. Blake; I. Beard; A. G. Button. (Sixteen nays).

"Rev. P. N. Granger then (again) offered his resolution that 'we will sustain the action of the Board of Commissioners in locating the Vermont Conference Seminary and Female College at Montpelier,' which was carried by a small majority, many declining to vote or refusing altogether to vote. S. H. Coleman, Secretary."

One might imagine, from the reading of the last paragraph of the above resolution, that the dissenters were a good deal in the same condition as the Southern States were said to be at the conclusion of the Civil War; "conquered but not subdued." However, that was the last of the organized opposition to the location of the school at Montpelier; subsequent to this the proponents of Northfield did little but "talk;" but, according to well-founded tradition, they did plenty of that. It is not assumed, however, that the whole town entered into the spirit of dissatisfaction, or even that the entire Methodist church was in a state of militant opposition. Certain preachers, and certain others who were intense Methodists and ambitious for a large place for Northfield in the counsels of the denomination, were exceedingly dissatisfied, and so continued to be for months to come. Like every other kind of hopeless opposition, however, the violence of the spirit died down after a time, and the church slowly swung into line with the rest of the Conference in standing behind the school. When the writer chanced to be at the head of the school, no more willing support did he receive anywhere than in Northfield, and from its leading members, Messrs. Plumley, Edgerton and others.

There was one reason why the advocates for a change wished to make it at this time. This was the year 1866, and that year was being celebrated as the Centenary of American Methodism. All over the country, churches were being erected, and schools were being started with the word "Centenary" attached to their name. The church at Williamstown, Vermont, is called the "Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church" to this day for the reason that it was erected in 1866; and, for more than half a century, it had the word "Centenary" painted upon its wall. That year was so full of recollections of a glorious past that it made it easy to raise money for any project selected with the thought of a hundred years of successful and conquering Methodism connected with it. Somehow that idea gave it the "swing of conquest," and the fathers used this idea for all it was worth in selecting this particular period for making the pregnant change in location for the Vermont school. At this same Conference held at Montpelier in 1866, the Conference selected the versatile and puissant Amasa G. Button as the "Agent" of the new Seminary-to-be, and he was henceforth in the field for money from any and every source for lands and buildings and needed equipment. No better selection could have been made in the Conference; and Mr. Button, though evidently disappointed in not having secured the selection of Northfield as the seat for the school, at once swung into line, and went here and there to gather shekels for the new school. The fight was now on for cash in large sums for a school commensurate with the capital city of the state and a church which had just closed one hundred years of marvelous history. And Button was at the head of the clans, sounding the tocsin for a triumphant advance. Gradually the church fell into line, and the money slowly seeped in.

It should not be supposed that the schools of Newbury and Springfield were at once closed. The Conference voted unanimously to stand behind the two institutions while the work of preparing for the opening of the new school was in progress. No site was as yet in hand, much less buildings erected. It was a long, long road from the final settlement of the location of the school in Montpelier to the purchase of a site, the remodeling of existing buildings and the erection of a new brick building then proudly acclaimed as the best secondary school building in the entire state. But that road was traveled in due time, as will be seen in the next chapter. Meanwhile, the schools at Newbury and Springfield continued their even and successful way, training their students and rounding out their history in an eminently creditable manner.

CHAPTER V

CONTESTS ABOUT LOCATION

The persistence of Montpelier in seeking for the new Seminary is particularly noteworthy in view of the meagerness of its population at that time. As already indicated, there were five places seeking for the school, four besides the seat it then occupied. The figures for the population of those towns at that time, and also in 1930 were obtained from the State Librarian, and are especially illuminating as to the courage and pluck of the Montpelier of sixty-eight years ago.

Town	*Population in 1860*	*Population in 1930*
Waterbury	2198	4046
Montpelier	2411	7835
Northfield	4329	3426
Randolph	2502	1207
Newbury	2549	792

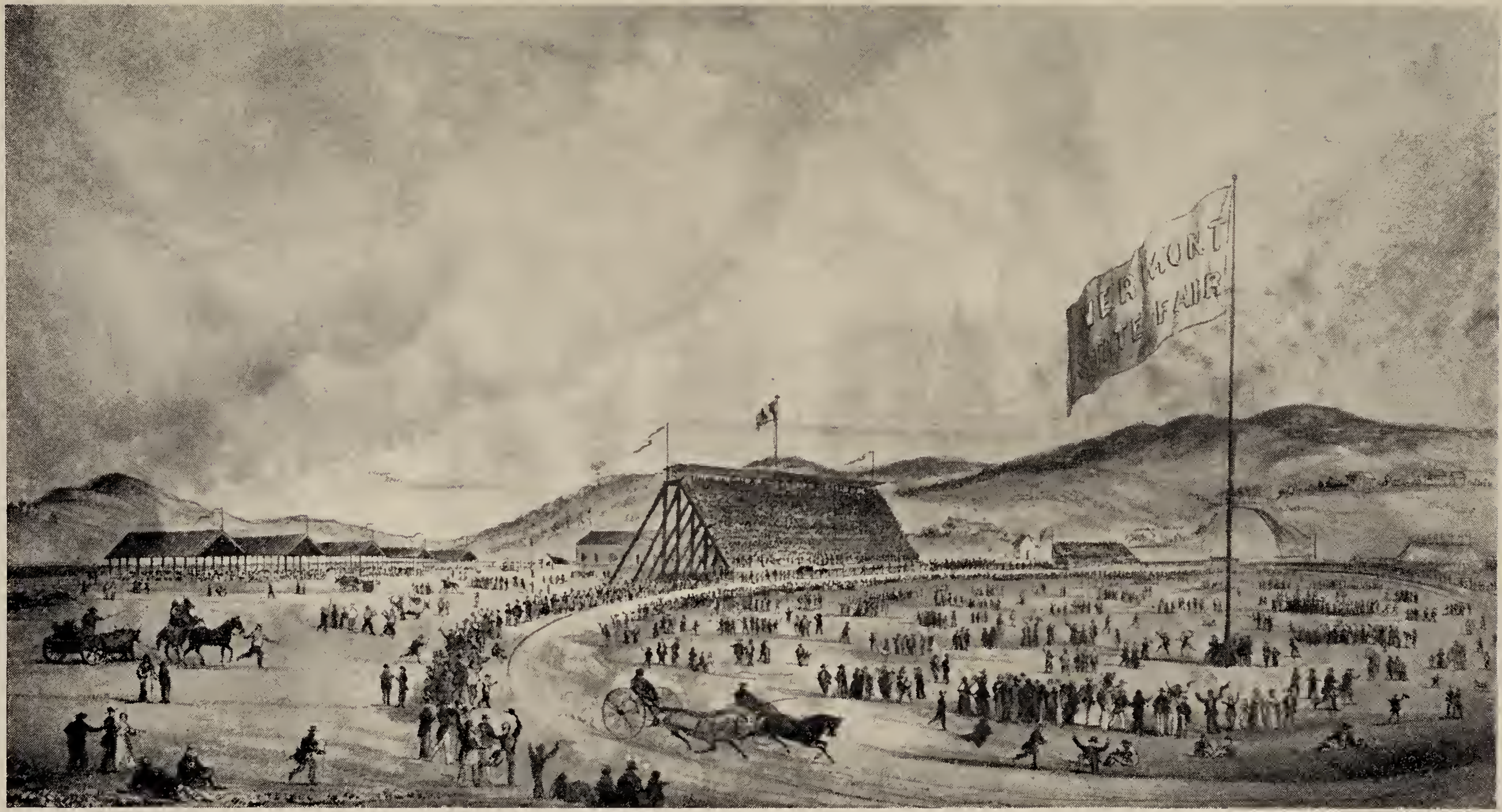
With the single exception of Waterbury, it will be seen that Montpelier had the smallest number of inhabitants of any town striving for the honor of giving harbor to the new school, and the total at Waterbury was not much smaller than that at Montpelier. Northfield had experienced a great growth from being the location of the central offices and repair shops of the Central Vermont Railroad, but Governor Paine had died and the glory of that regime had passed. Nevertheless, its enterprising citizens induced a great chair manufacturing company to come to town and locate in the old railroad shops. The writer visited those shops when a small boy, and was dazzled by the speed with which an expert painter could cover a chair with any color. About the time that Northfield lost the Seminary it gained Norwich University, and so still held its head high among the leading towns of the state. Montpelier was looking toward the future, and its leading men all held the steadfast opinion that any town which had within its limits the State Capitol was bound to forever prosper, and to steadily extend its limits and increase its population; hence Montpelier won then, and has been winning ever since.

The number, strength and efficiency of the High Schools of the state today is so great that one scarcely thinks that, not until 1867 did the state pass a law enabling towns to organize and manage High Schools. This was *after* the location of the Seminary at Montpelier, hence the greater zeal for its presence in 1866.

Before 1867 there were but three so-called High Schools in the entire state, the rest being Academies, Seminaries, and the like. These schools were privately owned and managed, and were as follows:

Bakersfield Academy	Bakersfield
Enosburg Academy	Enosburg
New Hampton Academy and Theological Institute (Baptist)	Fairfax
Franklin Academy	Franklin
Georgia Academy	Georgia
St. Albans Academy	St. Albans
Swanton Academy	Swanton
Alburg Springs Academy	Alburg
Island Academy	South Hero
Lamoille Central Academy	Hyde Park
People's Academy	Morrisville
Stowe High School	Stowe
Bradford Academy	Bradford
Chelsea Academy	Chelsea
Corinth Academical Institute	Corinth
Newbury Seminary	Newbury
West Randolph Academy	Randolph
Thetford Academy	Thetford
West Topsham High School	Topsham
Albany Academy	Albany
Barton Academy	Barton
Orleans County Grammar School	Brownington

West Charlestown Academy	Charlestown
Coventry Academy	Coventry
Derby Academy	Derby
Craftsbury Academy	Craftsbury
Orleans Liberal Institute	Glover
Holland Academy	Holland
Morgan Academy	Morgan
Missisquoi Valley Academy	Troy
Westfield Grammar School	Westfield
Castleton Seminary	Castleton
Danby High School	Danby
West Pawlet Academy	Pawlet
Ripley Female College	Poultney
Barre Academy	Barre
Green Mountain Central Institute	Barre
Vermont Conference Seminary (Projected, not yet established)	Montpelier
Washington County Grammar School	Montpelier
Northfield Institution	Northfield
Green Mountain Seminary (Baptist)	Waterbury Center
St. Agnes Ladies' Seminary (Episcopal)	Bellows Falls
Bellows Falls High School	Bellows Falls
Halifax Academy	Halifax
West River Academy	Londonderry
Londonderry Academy	Londonderry
Saxton's River Academy	Saxton's River
Leland and Gray Seminary (Baptist)	Townshend
Chester Academy	Chester
Black River Academy	Ludlow
Normal, Classical and English Boarding School	Norwich
Royalton Academy	Royalton
Green Mountain Institute	Woodstock
Literary and Scientific Institute	Bristol
Beeman Academy	New Haven
Newton Academy	Shoreham
Bennington Academy	North Bennington
Mount Anthony Academy	Bennington Center
Oak Grove Seminary	Pownal
Rural Home (Seminary)	Pownal
McIndoes Falls Academy	Barnet


VERMONT
STATE FAIR

THE OLD FAIR GROUND WHEN ON SITE OF MONTPELIER SEMINARY

Phillips Academy	Danville
Hardwick Academy	Hardwick
Lyndon Academy	Lyndon
Caledonia County Grammar School	St. Johnsbury
St. Johnsbury Academy (Congregational)	St. Johnsbury
Vermont Episcopal Institute	Burlington
Essex Classical Institute	Essex
Hinesburg Academy	Hinesburg
Richmond High School	Richmond
Jonesville Academy	Richmond
Shelburne High School	Shelburne
Green Mountain Academy	Underhill Center
Underhill Academy	Underhill
Williston Academy	Williston
Essex County Grammar School	Guildhall

The above tabulation is from the report of A. E. Rankin, the retiring Secretary and John H. French, the incoming Secretary of the Vermont Board of Education. It is manifestly somewhat incomplete, but the science of statistics had not then reached its full flower of consummation, and more or less of omissions appear, which successive Secretaries bewailed from time to time. According to the report of the Secretary of the Board of Education for 1866 "more than one half of all the children of school age do not, on the average, attend the common school at all during the year." A most deplorable condition, and one which should have arrested the attention of every thinking person, and caused legislative action, as it did in the near future when the Act for High Schools was passed, and a new era for Vermont educational interests was thus inaugurated. But the average Vermonter was "poor" in those far-off days, and the present "depression" in 1932 would have seemed fabulous riches to the average resident of the Green Mountain state at the time when the Seminary was located in Montpelier.

The writer can testify to this from his own experience, and that of others who were living at that time and are still here to join him in the same opinion. Money came very slowly, and in driblets, among the farmers of the state, and they had to do as they could, and not as they would. The industrial era had not then dawned for the Green Mountain State, and Vermont could not support, much less erect, the splendid series of High School buildings now gracing the villages and cities of the State.

Some of those early Methodists were much like the poor widow of the New Testament; they gave all they had, even their "living." Prof. George Gary Bush, Ph.D., has maintained that large numbers of preachers of those days freely gave half of their meager salaries for the cause of Christian education which they held so dear. Such self-sacrifice had its reward in the spiritual enrichment of the givers, and also in the spiritual quality of the work done in the schools thus founded and supported. Rarely has any other school, wherever located, had such an output of useful men and women as Newbury Seminary, founded and fostered by self-denying preachers and people who counted not their little cash dear to themselves, but freely gave it for God and the church that the boys and girls might obtain an education so flavored and permeated with Christian ideals that they should go forth to do and to dare for God and humanity. And, as it was with Newbury, so it started out to be with the new school at Montpelier.

Prior to 1860 the entire section now called "Seminary Hill" in Montpelier was what the New Testament would call a "desert;" that is, it was "uninhabited." But one residence had been built on the plateau, and one end of that was occupied by Ed Gilman who had charge of the race track then located upon the site where the Montpelier Seminary Eleven now wins its football games. Mr. Gilman was a horse man from the word "go", and did all that he could to further the rearing and training of a breed of winning Morgan horses. A State Fair was held around and within this track in 1853, and about this track the venerable Clarence Pierce, now Assistant Librarian at the State Library, loves to discourse at length.

It was used for racing because it seemed absolutely level, and because it was so large and sightly. Sooner or later it was bound to be seized and occupied by some party or corporation for strategic purposes.

As the Civil War went on, and the number of the sick and wounded continued to increase, there arose an insistent and ever-growing demand for their removal to their own state, that, amid familiar sights and scenes, beneath their boyhood skies, and within sight of the overshadowing mountains of their youth, they might have a hospital in which to recover sufficiently to return to service or to retire to their homes, as the occasion might require. This demand seemed reasonable to the Vermont authorities, and the consequence was that the state built three hospitals, one at Brattleboro, one at Burlington and the other at Montpelier. The one at the Capital was called the Sloan Hospital, was opened June 18, 1864 and closed October 13, 1865 and was the second largest in the state. That this was a wise move was proved by the fact that, according to Robert R. Corson, Military Agent for Vermont, seventy-five per cent of the soldiers brought to the Sloan Hospital, recovered sufficiently so as to be restored to service. Something of the magnitude of the Sloan Hospital may be indicated by the fact that it held 496 beds, so that that number of invalid soldiers could be accommodated at one time.

Needless to say it required a good-sized establishment to shelter that number of sick and wounded soldiers, and also to house and feed the nurses, attendants and employees. A water supply was purchased and water was brought from an adjacent hill, and kept in an octagonal building constructed for a tank located south of the present Seminary boarding house, or about where the Seminary now stands. A Vermont Army Surgeon, the late Henry Janes, M. D., was in charge of the Hospital. Dr. Janes was later a practicing physician at Waterbury and also Lecturer on Army Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont. He was a medical man of large learning and wide professional repute. He was accustomed to bear witness to the salubrity of the air, and the healthfulness of Seminary Hill as a location for a Hospital, and it was frequently maintained by army men that there was no better location for an army hospital in the entire country than the one selected for the Sloan Hospital.

This Hospital was built in a series of wards radiating from a common center, like the spokes of a mammoth wheel. These wards were twenty-five in number, twenty-seven feet wide, seventy-two feet long and a story and a half in height. A wide veranda circled the wards at their hub, and the writer has seen crippled soldiers racing each other on crutches around this veranda.

During the less than two years that this Hospital was in operation 859 sick soldiers and 811 suffering from wounds were admitted, 1670 all told. Never will Vermont regret the money spent and the plant erected.

Another obstacle was also presented at Montpelier; the difficulty of access to the grounds desired for the school. East State Street was not then in existence. An "arch" at the head of State Street gave entrance to the location leading to the Hill, but with no road thereto. Each side of the way beyond the building fronting on Main Street was a livery stable just beyond the entrance, and not another building all the way up the Hill, as far as what is now East State Street was concerned. All of the land south of East State Street was then forest and waste land, supposed to be of little worth, and no one dreamed then, that, in addition to Main Street, there would be four great streets leading to the Hill, all of them in almost constant use, in 1933.

It should be stated that the present brick Armory on Seminary Hill was then in existence, and in use as a storage for arms and munitions. During the Civil War the celebrated Fenian Raid occured at St. Albans, frightening the people with visions of flame and fire, pillage and rapine, slaughter and death. The Hon. John Gregory Smith of St. Albans was then Governor, as well as the President of the Central Vermont Railroad. He at once set in motion every possible agency for the safety of St. Albans in particular, and the whole state in general, as grave fears were entertained that this single raid was but a specimen of multitudes that were planned in revenge for the pillage by the soldiers of Sherman on his march from Atlanta to the Sea. The Governor asked the state for twelve regiments that they might be used within state limits for defense. The request was granted in a bill passed by the Legislature authorizing twelve regiments of infantry and one of light artillery. Said regiments so authorized were recruited in the state, largely of Vermont soldiers whose term of enlistment had expired, or of those who had been invalided home as not strong enough for service on the field of duty in the south. The necessary arms and equipment were issued by the United States government and stored in the Armory above mentioned. But no occasion arose for the expected summoning of the regiments, or the use of the guns and munitions. The Legislature soon reduced the twelve regiments to three of infantry and one of light artillery; that, erelong, being reduced yet further to one regiment to be called the National Guard. Of the original twelve regiments William W. Y. Ripley was Major-General, while John L. Barstow was Lieutenant-Colonel and William W. Grout and Thomas Seaver Brigade Commanders. But the interest soon died down, and the vast majority of the people of the state forgot all about the "Army of Vermont," though they have a hazy knowledge of a Fenian Raid.

The leading citizens of Montpelier had sense enough to realize that the location occupied by the Sloan Hospital would be an ideal site for a school. In the entire state today, no college or preparatory school has a better site in point of size, outlook or smoothness of area. It would seem as if Nature had always intended this as a location for a school where hundreds of young people of both sexes could meet and mingle, play and pray, study and recite, and thus lay broad and deep the foundations of future success and usefulness.

One of the reasons alleged against the location of the school at Montpelier, was the preponderating influence of Congregationalism at the State Capital. The followers of John Calvin were about to complete a magnificent stone edifice, and were riding upon the top wave of prosperity, while the followers of John Wesley were worshiping in an old rundown church in an unfortunate part of the town. True, Methodism was first started at East Montpelier Center, and built its first edifice at that point. Later it removed to the seat of the Capitol and had another church, but, in comparison with the towering stone edifice built for Rev. Dr. William H. Lord, that second Methodist place of worship seemed small and mean; so the band of Methodists took heart and hope and built a new brick church on Main Street, at least a half too large for them then, and about the same oversize today. They did this partly to square themselves with the foolish demands of local pride, partly to come somewhere near the magnificence of the stone structure erected by the Congregationalists, and partly to stifle the spirit of criticism leveled at them by the Methodists in the far confines of the state. It must have been a heroic struggle for those one hundred thirteen Montpelier Methodists in 1866 to plan for, erect, and finally pay for the great Trinity structure standing today. The church was built by degrees, as the money of the struggling people came in, and as their faith warranted. Few in the church here today have much conception of the struggles involved and the sacrifices cheerfully made in order that the project might be brought to full fruition.

The local Methodists met with yet another difficulty; in the ten years beginning in 1864. Trinity church had eight pastors, a fact of itself which made continuous labor on a decade-long project vastly more difficult. These men were as follows: Alanson L. Cooper, Mathias Ludlum, T. B. Taylor, S. Holman, Horace W. Worthen, J. C. Watson Coxe, James Morrow and Haselton A. Spencer. Dr. Cooper had been here before 1864 and H. A. Spencer remained here after 1873; J. C. W. Coxe was appointed the second year but elected Principal of the Seminary and James Morrow substituted for him. It still remains true that in the particular decade when the Seminary was located in Montpelier, and Trinity Church was erected, Montpelier Methodists had eight pastors in ten years. That situation does not seem to reflect great credit upon the appointing powers. But the society triumphed in spite of everything, and the church was gradually erected, ultimately dedicated and finally paid for after almost unexampled sacrifices.

The location of the new school having been decided, and then decided again and finally, the question at once arose as to the purchase of the site, and the construction of the buildings. Any one who has had any experience in building knows that, unless built by contract, any building, large or small, usually costs more than expected, and often very much more. And this is usually much more apparent in the remodeling of buildings already in existence than in any original erection. The "wards" of Sloan Hospital had to be dismembered and removed and then raised a story and remodeled, a task of large magnitude in any age, and especially so then, when such enterprises were not common.

Of course this work was carried on by the Trustees who had elected Rev. Amasa G. Button as an agent to raise money, and also the chairman of the building committee, either job being enough for any good sized man. But Button was nothing if not resourceful. He sometimes made mistakes in doing things, but he never made the greater mistake of doing nothing.

The first step was to purchase the grounds with the buildings thereon. This sale was consummated on August 7, 1866. The deed was signed by Quartermaster Perley P. Pitkin and countersigned by the Hon. Paul Dillingham, Governor, and was for land owned by the state and known as the Hospital Grounds, except what was fenced off for the Armory buildings. The purchase also included the water privilege owned by the state and all the pipe lines connected therewith. Said system reached to a far distant spring, and was said to provide enough water to furnish all that forty families needed. That estimate was none too large as it was used for all of the Seminary buildings for some fifty years, and there was always water enough.

The buildings included not only the wards, hereinbefore mentioned, but also an octagonal water tank located south of the wards, a great "Chapel" building, long known by the students as the "Old Chapel," a laundry, and "one of the best ice houses in the entire state." It must have also included barracks for the housing of the surgeons, nurses and other employees, and was, altogether a great plant. The consideration was $15,500.00 and all of this, and some cash in addition was provided by the people of Montpelier. The original cost to the state was alleged to have been $50,000.00, and that in a day when one dollar meant as much as three or four today. Besides this, the money was raised during the period when Montpelier Methodists were planning for, erecting and paying for the great new Trinity Church edifice.

No statement is at hand as to who raised this $15,500.00 in Montpelier. It may have been Amasa G. Button, but that is doubtful, as he had enough else for two or three men. Probably some of the people outside of Methodism assisted in the raising of the money, as well as in paying it, out of local pride. In any event, the money was subscribed and was paid, and the state was not cheated, while Vermont Conference got the best plot of land for a school the state could boast anywhere. All who have viewed the location in recent years have admired without stint the wisdom displayed in turning down all other offers, and accepting the bid of Montpelier for the school.

In addition to the $15,500.00 spent by the school for the Sloan Hospital site, the Trustees bought an additional $2,909.00 worth of real estate, probably adjacent to the original purchase, and necessary for an adequate site. The men managing that original purchase were men of wide vision and large ambitions, and they envisaged a future when populations should be doubled and redoubled, and doubled again, and a large area would be needed for the school there to be established.

Having bought the site, and all the hospital buildings thereon, the next question was for money to transform the "barracks" into boarding houses fit for school purposes. The Trustees hit upon the scheme of selling land on the outskirts of the site, for building lots for local citizens, and out-of-town Methodists who might wish to come to town to educate their children. They made the following sales, the sales and "consideration" having been found in the records of the City Clerk of Montpelier:

August 12, 1870	To Charles H. Cross	$ 1,300.00
Dec. 4, 1868	To A. O. Cummins	1,500.00
Dec. 4, 1868	To Denison Dewey	13.00
Dec. 4, 1868	To Denison Dewey	600.00
Nov. 20, 1868	To Emery Carlton	600.00
Nov. 19, 1870	To Daniel P. Dodge	750.00
Nov. 20, 1869	To F. C. Gilman	30.00
Sept. 28, 1869	To C. Hancock and L. A. Stiles	500.00
April 15, 1868	To Anna Hubbard	1,800.00
June 25, 1870	To Pitkin and Brock	50.00
Nov. 5, 1880	To E. D. Putnam	75.00
Sept. 7, 1880	To E. D. Putnam	1,250.00
Nov. 5, 1870	To Eli Richard	625.00
Oct. 15, 1870	To Emery L. Smith	750.00
August 12, 1870	To Denison Taft	500.00
July 31, 1869	To Jeannette L. Barnes	800.00
Sept. 6, 1869	To Stephen Cochran	500.00
July 12, 1880	To Charles H. Cross	200.00
March 3, 1880	To Frank A. Sherburne	price unknown.
April 5, 1892	To Frank A. Sherburne	200.00
March 29, 1894	To David L. Sanders	400.00
Oct. 2, 1891	To George W. Parmenter	2,000.00
Oct. 22, 1866	To Reuben Hatch	650.00
July 24, 1869	To Reuben Hatch	600.00

A total of lots sold aggregating $15,693.00

It may be that yet other real estate was sold at a later date; indeed the house and lot just south of the residence of the present Headmaster was sold at a much later date, and for a sum much larger than any of the above sums. But purchasing land for a total of $18,409.00, and selling off from the same lots aggregating $15,693.00 in value is no mean financeering. And the sale of the lot and building above mentioned, once so long occupied by Prof. David S. Blampied as a residence while a teacher at the Seminary, would more than make up the difference between the above $15,693.00 received back and the $18,409.00 paid out. All honor to those worthy Trustees who knew a bargain when they saw it; and took advantage of it in true Yankee style.

The land originally belonged to David L. Fuller, but was deeded to the State by Joseph Poland for a consideration of $6,000.00. According to the records in the office of the City Clerk, the state made the purchase on January 27, 1865, and sold the same to the Trustees of the school August 7, 1866, a year and six months later. As the hospital was both opened and abandoned as a hospital at an earlier date, the state must have rented the land, or confiscated it, or seized it of eminent domain. In any event, these are the figures in the City Clerk's office.

Of course all of this work of moving and changing the old "Barracks" was done by days' works, and so was subject to constant oversight. To supervise any kind of building, even when done by contract, is not a small task, but the care is increased a hundred fold when the workmen are bound by no plans and specifications, as was true in the case of the construction of the present boarding houses upon Seminary Hill. Each ward was of two parts closely joined as one but easily separated, the same being thirty-six feet long and twenty-six wide, two of these being joined end to end in the original shape so as to make a building seventy-two feet long and twenty-seven feet wide. These wards had to be separated, moved a long distance and then raised up so as to build a new story eleven feet high, and the upper part built up into the roof so as to make a three story building for the main halls, and the third story having a roof slanting down on each side. The Trustees made one main boarding hall and two self-boarding houses, all fronting on College Street. The Trustees secured the laying out of this road and its acceptance by

Montpelier prior to their purchase of the site, and so were saved much money.

The main boarding hall had two wings stretching east one hundred four feet from the front, which was itself a hundred forty feet long on College Street, all being three stories in height. A smaller wing extended back from the center of the front for a dining hall, the same being twenty-six by forty-eight feet on the ground and one story in height. Since the original construction, the great increase of boarding pupils under the administration of Prof. Bishop in his first period of service, necessitated an addition to the dining hall on the south side which largely increased the seating capacity, so that upwards of two hundred have been seated there at one time.

The smaller buildings on each side of this main hall were designed for "self-boarding houses," the one on the south for girls, and the one on the north for boys. The latter, ultimately called "Tammany," has for some time been discontinued as a residence for boys who desired to board themselves, and is now removed to the rear of the hall. But, in the days when the writer was a student at the Seminary, it was usually full of eager boys who could find means to attend school only as they took a room there and cooked more or less of their own meals. Of these the author was one, and speaks by the book when he maintains that the average boy in the "self-boarding hall" did not lose weight, or muscle or "pep" by such experience. Moreover, their scholastic standing in their classes, and their facility in debate and all student activities, to say the least, compared well with that of their more favored companions luxuriating amid the "Sybaritic" surroundings in the main hall.

These buildings all had to be furnished with some kind of furniture. That furniture has been replaced again and again since then, and the present fittings are far superior to those of the days of 1868 when the school first started. Each room for the self-boarders had a baby cook stove with oven and all necessary fittings, and many was the time when the present writer cooked a plate of biscuit for himself and his chum, therein.

As has been stated, the Rev. Amasa G. Button was the Chairman of the Committee to superintend the removal of the old barracks and the erection of the boarding houses, and get everything in readiness for the opening of the school in September, 1868. That the work was so far completed as to allow the opening at the time set, is a great tribute to the energy, persistence and administrative ability of Mr. Button. Of course, he had charge of the sales of real estate as well, and when time hung heavy on his hands, he would go out here and there and raise money to pay some of the most pressing bills.

It was a constant strain to find money with which to pay the ever augmenting bills for reconstruction, together with more or less, often much more, of a deficit in the current expenses of running the school. They finally resorted to the extreme of "assessing" the churches of the Conference, the following being the sums demanded of the churches of Montpelier District, as indicated by an article published in the Vermont Christian Messenger:

Montpelier	$ 1,000
Worcester	130
Plainfield	350
Barre	800
Williamstown	400
Northfield	1,000
Randolph	250
Bethel Lympus	300
Bethel	100
Pittsfield	150
Rochester	350
	4,830
Brought forward	$ 4,830
Waitsfield	250
Moretown	250
Middlesex	50
South Royalton	150
Tunbridge	50
Chelsea	300
Corinth	50
Topsham	100
Marshfield	200
Cabot	150
Calais and Woodbury	150
Total	$ 6,530

It should be noted that the Trustees did not hesitate to ask of Northfield whose aspirations for the school were twice rudely shattered, for a thousand dollars, and the tradition is that two subscriptions of large size were secured from prominent men to help make up this thousand dollars. In the case of Montpelier the little society numbering but a little over one hundred members in 1866 was asked for a round thousand, although the Methodists there were about to build a church costing altogether too much for their means; and all this in spite of the fact that the village of Montpelier, as a whole, had just pledged and paid the $15,500.00 for the site, and also some sums in addition, more or less of Methodist money being included in this sum. Of course, the fact that buildings were all of the time being erected on the Hill, led Methodists going to Montpelier to climb up through the mud to the Hill and see the progress being made in reconstruction, as well as the new buildings of various kinds constantly in process of erection. It is always true that most folks want to do what they see others doing, and the fact that the Trustees of the Seminary-to-be had had the wisdom to see the value of this plot for building sites, and had sold some of them to prominent people, naturally tended to make others wish to follow their example. It is always easier to raise money for a church, or other "eleemosynary" institution when in process of erection than when the work is completed. So those early Methodists did not let the grass grow under their feet but went out after cash before breakfast and after supper, as well as between times. One of the advance agents of the school came to the father of the writer of this book and asked for a subscription. He was given a promise of twenty-five dollars, with the jocose remark that that might "pay for one rafter." That illustrated to one small boy what a big thing the institution would be when it was done. And the experiences in that one home were duplicated in hundreds of homes all over the state. This giving drew the Methodists of the state together, and gave them a love for the school, and for the cause that has lasted until today.

The whole work of raising money for the purchase of the grounds, the removal and reconstruction of the boarding houses and Professors' houses and the erection of the Seminary building, as well as the supervision of the same, apparently aggregated but a trifle over three thousand dollars, a most remarkable record. The following table of receipts and expenses was published about this time, and was given the sanction of an authoritative name:

Site purchased from the state	$ 15,500
Other land purchased	2,909
Boarding House, Old Chapel, Professors' Houses, etc.	29,696
Expenses of raising the money	3,024
Furnishings for all of the Boarding Houses	5,165
	$ 56,294
The Montpelier subscriptions aggregated, all told	$ 20,500
Other subscriptions	42,160
Avails of the Newbury property	5,040
Lots and buildings sold, to that date	7,380
Total receipts to that date	$ 78,082
Total expenditures to that date	56,294
Sum left for later use	$ 21,788

Of course quite a bit more was later realized from the sale of lots and portions of barracks, as is shown in another place, but this exhibit is given here as it was found, in order to show the Yankee thrift and wisdom exhibited by those Trustees and Managers of that early date. Rev. Amasa G. Button and Paul McKinstry of Northfield constituted the Committee to take charge of the transformation of the barracks to the boarding houses and Professors' houses, and the Rev. Mr. Holman of Montpelier and Mr. Button were the Committee to have the entire supervision of the administration, or "Seminary" building which was, at that time, proudly declared to be "as good a school building as could be found anywhere in the state." If any reader doubts the truth of that statement, let him remember that most of the best school buildings in the state have been erected long since that time; and also the fact

MRS. MARTHA BUTTOM REYNOLDS
Alumna, Former Teacher and Donor of $20,000 toward Building

that it is only natural to think that which one himself has is always a little better than that which anyone else has.

The boarding houses were not quite completed when the first batch of students came to take possession early in September, 1868. More or less of the rooms were so they could be used, but the workmen were still plying their hammers, and there was a necessary absence of the neatness and order now prevailing. But Principal Chester made allowance for this, and the disturbances were only what might naturally be expected under like circumstances. The foundations for the brick administration building were evidently not laid, as that building was not ready for use until the fall of 1872, four years later. Chapel services were held in what was for fifty years called "The Old Chapel", now the north self-boarding house for girls. Recitations were held for those four years in old and unremoved barracks, or in any other place which seemed available, and both Faculty and students made the best of the difficulties, as they knew that something better would erelong be available.

CHAPTER VI

ALL ABOARD FOR MONTPELIER

November 6, 1865 the Legislature of the State of Vermont gave a Charter for the new school to take the place of Newbury, and called it the “Vermont Conference Seminary and Female College.” On April 24, 1866, at the Conference held in Montpelier, the Conference voted to elect a Commission to locate the new school. The Minutes did not say that the Conference then adopted the new charter, but it is a fair assumption that it did so vote. The records do not indicate that there was much discussion about the Charter, the fight centered upon the subject of the removal and the site for location, as before stated.

The following persons were constituted the initial Board of Trustees by the charter:

Hon. Paul Dillingham	Waterbury
Rev. Perley P. Ray	Barre
Rev. Andes T. Bullard	St. Johnsbury
Rev. Horace W. Worthen	Springfield
Z. H. Browne	Underhill
Rev. D. P. Hulburd	Vergennes
Rev. Amasa G. Button	Newbury
Rev. Haynes P. Cushing	Barton
Rev. William J. Kidder	Williamstown
Joseph Gould	Northfield
Hon. A. J. Willard	St. Johnsbury
Frank P. Ball	Springfield
Samuel Huntington	Burlington
Almon Durkee	Bethel
Paul McKinstry	Newbury
Charles M. Wheeler	St. Albans

These were representative clergy and laymen, and doubtless were carefully selected so as to give the enterprise weight and influence. The new Trustees were not all thoroughly educated; indeed many of them had a very limited amount of book learning, but they were men of good common sense, of proved devotion to the church, and had been tried in the furnace of affliction in past conquests for the cause: in short, they were men who could be trusted to do what they thought would be right, influenced neither by fear or favor. Half of them were personally known to the writer, and he therefore speaks from personal knowledge concerning them.

Said Trustees had power to fill vacancies, and to increase their number to twenty, if so disposed. But they were to select new Trustees from a list of names supplied by the Annual Conference, said list to be two or three times the number of those to be elected. This provision was to prevent the alienation of the school from denominational control, as has happened to some erstwhile Methodist schools since that time.

The Trustees were authorized to confer diplomas upon male graduates who had pursued a proper course of study, and also to confer upon the female graduates of the college course such honors and degrees as were given by the best female colleges of the day. This was a permission of far-reaching import, and led to the conferring of the degrees of M.E.L., and M.L.A. in later years, these letters standing for Mistress of English Literature and Mistress of Liberal Arts, respectively. Horace and other high grade works in Latin were included in the course for the young women.

November 8, 1870, two years after the opening of the school at Montpelier, the charter was amended by permitting the increase of the number of Trustees from twenty to forty, a privilege of which the Board quickly availed itself, the number remaining that large until 1894, when the number was again reduced to sixteen, and they were placed in classes and elected for definite periods of four years each, the Conference electing one class, the Trustees another, and the associated alumni of Newbury, Springfield and Montpelier a third. So it remains today.

When the Trustees came to select the Faculty for the new school they took over from Newbury some of the tried and tested instructors, including the Principal, the teacher of Mathematics, the instructor in charge of vocal and instrumental music, and the ever popular Mary A. Pomeroy who taught French, Book-keeping and Arithmetic. Of course it was expected by the Trustees that this would estop the school at Newbury from any further adventure. Not so thought the plucky people of Newbury. They still held the buildings, the disposition of which was yet in dispute, and they installed a Faculty, and proclaimed to the world that Newbury Seminary still lived, as before.

But the Trustees at Montpelier were nothing daunted and trusted to the future for their justification, which has been ample. The Faculty for the first years was as follows:

SIMEON F. CHESTER, A.M., *Principal*
Mental and Moral Science and Greek

REV. CHARLES W. WILDER, A. M.
Natural Science and Mathematics

GEORGE GARY BUSH, A. M.
Latin

DAVID A. FRENCH
Vocal and Instrumental Music

WILLIS C. ADAMS
Plain and Ornamental Penmanship

KATE A. JEWEL, *Preceptress*
Botany and English Branches

MARY A. POMEROY
French and Book-keeping

MARTHA L. BUTTON
Ornamental Department

ESTHER M. WALCOTT
Common English

No name was given for the "Steward," or general manager of the boarding house and grounds; but tradition has it that Amasa G. Button captured that job for himself, as well as the above department for his daughter. But it was not a very profitable position, or one involving much dignity, if he did; probably he could get no one else whom he thought suitable for the position, and so went in as a "pinchhitter:" but he gained no personal credit from the position and was burned in effigy by the students in front of the boarding house, the excuse being insufficient food at the meals.

Prof. George Gary Bush was a rare man, having an almost perfect command of both Greek and Latin, and a teacher who always inspired a love for the subject, as well as admiration for himself. He was dignified and reserved, affable and kindly. Those admitted to the circle of his friendship considered themselves specially fortunate. He remained at the school for six years and then went to Germany for further philological studies, after which he returned and wrote a "History of Education in Vermont", which brochure was published by the Federal Government under the auspices of the National Board of Education. This work is in the State Library, and is a monument of erudition and research.

David A. French was well liked as a teacher of music, and his classes were always full and enthusiastic. He was a teacher for the last year at Newbury, and also for a considerable time after the removal of the school to Montpelier, and his services were always highly valued by the students and by the trustees.

Miss Kate A. Jewell, the Preceptress and instructor in Botany and English, was a woman of unusual ability and tact. Her decisions relative to the government of the girls usually commanded the greatest of respect, and her relations with those specially committed to her care evoked not only respect but also affection. She might have remained with the school for many years had she not been persuaded by a local physician, Doctor N. G. Brigham, to resign and become the mistress of his home. She made an admirable wife and mother, and the local Methodist church continued to enjoy her ministrations of many kinds for several years after her withdrawal from the faculty.

An illustration showing her general interest in the school, and her profound religious influence over the pupils of both sexes, may be seen by the following letter, which she sent to Timothy P. Frost during the early part of his course at the Seminary. This letter had been sacredly kept for upwards of sixty years by Dr. Frost, and a copy was sent to the writer for this book. It was as follows:—

"Mr.———

"Something prompts me to say a word to you, in this quiet way, on a subject in which I believe you are not uninterested,—the religion of the blessed Christ. I am sure you are convinced of its excellence and purity. Is it not what you need? Can you make your life the noble success you desire without it? You have talents which you are carefully improving. God wants to crown these with this priceless gift, a Saviour's love and blessing. These heads and hearts of ours are skillful to plan, to labor and achieve, if we work with, and for God, but what of value can we do, if not with and for Him?

"Those who pray, remember you often, and He to whom they pray remembers you yet more kindly and constantly.

"That you may remember Him in the way His word appoints is the earnest prayer of your Teacher."

In his letter to the writer Dr. Frost says that "The youth thus addressed felt the force of her appeal, and promised himself that on the next Sunday afternoon, he would lock himself in his room and consider the question thus urged upon him by his teacher. He did. And, after a struggle that wrenched his soul, he fell on his knees and accepted the Christ as his Master and Saviour. He surprised the meeting that evening by rising and declaring his purpose. The response to that Teacher's letter was a lifetime of devotion to the Lord of life."

As is well known by those best informed Dr. Frost later became one of the most illustrious preachers of universal

Methodism, being selected for the best pastorates all over the country, and always leaving behind him a rich aroma of spirituality and fervor. No brother preacher was ever jealous of the great honors which he received, or envious of the dignities and degrees conferred upon him.

Dr. Frost further said in the same communication:

"In the spring of 1871 four companionable fellows met in one of the old fraternity halls, on a Sunday afternoon, to unite in prayer for a deeper and more potent experience of the life of the Spirit. They began in prayer for themselves, but, before the meeting ended, they found themselves crying to God in behalf of others. So they departed from that 'Upper Room' fired with an eager purpose to win fellow students to their Master. Worshipers at the service that evening 'took knowledge of them that they had 'been with Jesus.' The four continued to meet by themselves for communion and prayer Sunday afternoons, and in making personal appeals. Other students engaged in making a prayerful effort to win individuals. Before the end of the school year a notable number of students had made public avowal of their purpose to live as followers of Christ."

Dr. Frost again says: "Three of the four young men who made of that fraternity hall a resort for prayer graduated in the class of 1871, and the fourth graduated the following year. All of them found their life work in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the time of departure from earthly fellowships Leonard L. Beeman was a member of the New England Conference; Lyman D. Bragg of the New Hampshire Conference and Cyrus C. Lovejoy of the Rock River Conference. Timothy P. Frost, fourth in that quartette of suppliants, is now a retired minister of the Rock River Conference."

For a long time after the removal of the school to Montpelier the religious side of the student life was made a matter of large importance. Indeed, as late as the time that the writer had charge of affairs, there was, according to my recollection, one general school prayer meeting on Thursday evening, and special prayer meetings for the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. on Tuesday evenings, and frequent seasons of special religious interest in which some of the most prominent members of the student body entered the Christian life, and either united with Trinity Church in Montpelier, or else with their home church. Eternity alone can measure the far-reaching influences of the religious life and work of the teachers and students at Montpelier Seminary. And this is still kept up to a considerable extent, many accessions to the church in Montpelier often coming from the Seminary.

The second year of the school brought Prof. Albert O. Hammond to the Faculty for the chair of Greek and Mathematics. Mr. Hammond was well esteemed by the survivors of that period, though he remained with the school for a short time only, and then faded from sight.

L. Alonzo Butterfield soon came as an instructor in elocution, and made so good in a short time that he was called to the new Boston University to start the department of oratory for the theologues in that transplanted school, first started at Newbury. According to tradition he remained there a long time and did most excellent work for the preachers of the coming years.

As far as popularity with the rank and file of the beginners at the Seminary in its earlier years at the Capital, probably Mollie Pomeroy held first place. She taught some of the common branches and the old students all unite in speaking of her in terms of admiration. According to her own testimony she at one time had an arithmetic class numbering seventy, which she, of course, had to teach in two sections. Ill health compelled her resignation but she was soon called to be the Principal of an Academy at Franklin, Vermont, where she taught and administered for many successful years, until she was finally persuaded by the Rev. Sylvester Donaldson to make a home for him in his declining years. Mrs. Donaldson is still living at an advanced age, and makes her home at the official "Pension" for retired Vermont teachers at Brandon. A recent visit showed a woman still alert and vivacious, and interested in everything worthwhile today, as well as in a fast fleeting past.

The second year of the school also brought to the Faculty Miss Merial A. Whipple, formerly of South Charlestown, New Hampshire. A graduate of the Seminary at Newbury, Miss Whipple knew its genius and spirit, and entered most heartily into its life and work. Miss Whipple was a rare woman, endowed most graciously by Nature with social gifts and graces, as well as with an unusual mind. To know her was to instinctively render her respect and reverence. Discipline was maintained under her leadership, but with a minimum of friction. She was born to rule, but with such discretion that all acknowledged her worth and worthiness to bear sway.

The first year of the school at Montpelier an unusually large number of young men studying for the ministry were enrolled. Here are some of them:

Timothy P. Frost	Weston
Joel O. Sherburn	Plainfield
Leonard L. Beeman	North Fairfax
Lyman D. Bragg	Montgomery
Timothy S. Clifford	Warren, N. H.
Elisha W. Culver	Northfield
Charles E. Davis	Lowell, Mass.
Daniel Dorchester, Jr.	Worcester, Mass.
Cyrus C. Lovejoy	Lisbon, N. H.
Lewis W. Morey	Lowell, Mass.
William N. Roberts	Chelsea
Calvin M. Brown	Chelsea
Delos F. Brooks	St. Albans Bay
John H. Coleman	Osborn's Bridge, N. Y.
Frank A. Winch	Northfield

It is a remarkable fact that, at the beginning of the new administration and the new location, there were fifteen young men enrolled, planning to enter the Christian ministry. Very few schools anywhere in the country equalled this record.

The first named, Timothy P. Frost, was one of the most emminent preachers in the denomination, and was assigned to the best churches in Vermont, and was elected to the General Conference from this state, then was pastor at Summerfield Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; First Church, Baltimore, Md. and St. Pauls Church, Newark, N. J.; finally for fourteen years at the great College Church at Evanston, Ill. While in this last Conference he was elected and reelected to the General Conference and given many positions of honor, being Lecturer on Christian Ethics at the Garrett Biblical Institute. He was a Phi Beta Kappa student at Wesleyan, from which college he received the degree of A.M. and D.D.; he also received D.D. from Middlebury College and LL.D. from Northwestern.

Joel O. Sherburn became a prominent member of the Vermont Conference, filling every office within its gift, being a Trustee and Secretary of the Vermont Methodist Seminary, a Presiding Elder, and a Father Confessor to the younger preachers.

Leonard L. Beeman joined the Vermont Conference, rose to the front rank, becoming pastor in St. Johnsbury and Barre; Presiding Elder in the Montpelier District; one of the Trustees of Montpelier Seminary and a man of mark in every department.

Lyman D. Bragg united first with the New England Conference and then with that at New Hampshire where he was a faithful preacher for many years.

Timothy S. Clifford united with some other Conference where he served for many years.

Elisha W. Culver threw in his lot with the Vermont Conference, began at the bottom and reached St. Albans; St. Johnsbury and the St. Albans District.

Rev. Charles E. Davis, class of 1872, gained his Phi Beta Kappa degree at Wesleyan, his D.D. from the same college, being later made a Trustee of his Alma Mater. He united with the New England Conference where he made an honorable and useful record for many years, his son now following in his footsteps.

Daniel Dorchester, Jr. is mentioned at length elsewhere.

Cyrus C. Lovejoy became an eminent teacher and preacher in the Rock River Conference and a close friend of Dr. Frost during his entire life.

Lewis W. Morey began in the Vermont Conference where he made an excellent record and then transferred his membership to the Congregational denomination, becoming the head of their ministerial bureau for New England with headquarters in Boston. This position he held for many years.

William N. Roberts united with the Vermont Conference and spent his lifetime in service, specializing in the repairs of churches and parsonages.

Delos F. Brooks united with the Troy Conference where he had a long and honorable record, which included service in two college faculties. He is still living.

Calvin M. Brown soon dropped from sight, and apparently made little length of record as a clergyman.

John H. Coleman united with the Troy Conterence, where he had a phenomenal career, being given everything within its power, and was often boomed for the Bishopric. He finally became the President of Willamette University, and was known from one end of the country to the other.

Frank A. Winch died at Wesleyan University prior to his graduation, being, according to Dr. Dorchester, one of the most brilliant students ever matriculating in that institution.

The above record is a phenomenal one for a school the size of the Seminary. And all ot these students were enrolled in the first year's catalogue, which included only those attending school the first four terms. The school has always been the nursery of genius and the home of piety, and has turned out unnumbered young men and women to bless and fructify the churches and communities of all New England, and the regions beyond.

Of course, more or less of the bright men did not enter the ministry but were prominent in other lines of endeavor. Ellery A. Baldwin became a lawyer, in which profession he attained high rank in the northern part of the state, and also gained some prominence in politics. Probably he gained his first experience in debate and other forms of public speech in the Lyceum and societies at the Seminary.

Truman R. Gordon was one of a trio of brothers, two of whom became lawyers. Truman settled in Montpelier, and practiced there for something like a quarter of a century, being active in the church meanwhile. Another brother, William, also came to the Seminary but his career was suddenly nipped in the bud, while the third brother settled in Barre, and was four times the Mayor of the City.

L. Olin Sherburne, son of the venerable Joseph A. Sherburn, long one of the fathers of the Conference, became one of the most useful members of that body, was pastor at Enosburg Falls, St. Albans and Bellows Falls; Presiding Elder; the Secretary of the Vermont Bible Society; President of the State Sunday School Association and a member of the General Conference.

Jesse M. Hitt became a teacher, married Miss Ida A. Collins of Montpelier, another student, and lived in marital happiness for upwards of a half a century, holding and filling to the full excellent teaching positions meanwhile.

Charles A. Briggs, after graduation, studied medicine, and then went to New York but settled finally in California, where he had a large practice for more than half a century, being active in church and philanthropic agencies the while, and always reflecting great credit upon the Seminary. He still lives.

Mattie B. Powers, '72, M. S., taught in Bradford, Vermont, then became a missionary to the Indians in Oklahoma. She was later Martha B. Glazier.

Dr. Eugene A. Bates, M. S., '70-'71, went to the U. V. M. where he graduated in medicine. He went to Highgate Center where he has practiced medicine for many years. He has represented his town in the House of Representatives twice and has held many town offices. He is an all round family physician of the old type, and is greatly beloved.

Olin Merrill, son of the Rev. Peter Merrill, one of the most forcible and strenuous members of the Vermont Conference, entered business in which he succeeded far beyond most of his compeers, and became one of the most philanthropic and useful citizens of the state. He was elected the Chairman of the State Republican Committee, and could doubtless have been the governor of the state had his health permitted him to run for the office. For many useful years he was a valued Trustee of the Seminary, one of the most useful in its entire history.

Alanson C. Bailey studied medicine, and became the family physician and Father Confessor of a multitude of families in Randolph and surrounding towns, meanwhile being a pillar in the local Methodist church.

George E. Adams became a druggist at West Rutland and Fair Haven, and a president of a bank in the latter place. Everywhere he was known his name was the synonym for integrity and square dealing, and he but recently passed to his reward, after more than half a century of usefulness, universally lamented.

Joseph C. Enright, son of the Rev. Joseph Enright, entered the law, and for a long series of years maintained an office at Windsor. Unlike most of the Seminary boys, he entered the Democratic party and gained some eminence therein.

James M. Hatch went west to grow up with the country, and did his part to make the growth great by the number of children he begat. He at length became the Judge of Probate for a western county and held that office for a long period.

Thomas J. Mellen of Montpelier was selected to start the "Commercial Department" at the Seminary at a later date, and fostered it until it grew to good proportions, having much patronage from Montpelier as well as from towns outside.

"Ed" Nutt was also a student during this period. Ed became a shorthand reporter and one of the best newspaper men in the state. He also married a stenographer, and together they made a great pair in their profession. Ed became a hail-fellow-well-met to most of the politicians of the state, and was universally lamented at his decease. He was a son of Henry Nutt, of sainted memory, and a brother of Misses Mary and Alpha Nutt, both of whom had good careers in local Methodist interests. Ed was always a faithful and loyal attendant at Trinity Church until his decease.

Thomas Marvin settled in Montpelier and married a Montpelier girl, a daughter of Enoch D. Putnam, a one-time "steward" for the Seminary, and a keeper of a store nearby, in which he retailed sweetmeats and divers and sundry articles to all who came. Mr. Marvin finally went into partnership with his father-in-law, and so skillfully guided the business that it largely prospered. Upon the decease of the senior partner, Mr. Marvin took in with him Frank A. Sherburne, another Seminary student and a son of the Rev. J. A. Sherburn, and for a long time their store was the leading grocery emporium in the Capital City. Mr. Marvin later became the Treasurer of the Seminary, for years discharging his duties with accuracy and fidelity, and without a penny of renumeration.

Hermon K. Sherburn, another son of the Rev. Joseph, finally studied osteopathy and has for many years been a successful practitioner of that cult in Rutland, where he is highly esteemed.

William C. Twombly settled in Barton Landing and secured an interest in a department store of which he finally became the head partner. He established a wholesale department which covered that section, and brought in much extra cash, and enabled Mr. Twombly to become a patron saint of the local Methodist Church which has greatly profited by his beneficence, and his self-denying labors. He is still living at Orleans although retired from business, a sister, Mrs. Elma O. Dodge, another old student living near him in happy recollection of a well-spent life.

These are a few of the students who were enrolled in the catalogue of the Seminary the first year that it was at Montpelier. It is a fair assumption that, owing to the imperfection of human knowledge, there were others as well, whose names should be here recorded. Besides this, the women, or "girls" as they were then called, always the equal of the boys, and their records are at least as valuable. But most of them happily married, raised up families and so duplicated and reduplicated themselves in usefulness over New England and the regions beyond. Only the years of eternity can measure the usefulness of the Vermont Seminary in those initial years.

Prof. Simeon Fish Chester, A.M., the first Principal, was a graduate of Wesleyan University of the class of 1852. He taught Greek at the Seminary. Dr. Frost was in his class; also Dr. Daniel Dorchester, Jr. Dr. Frost remembers him as "an inspiring teacher and a masterful administrator", saying of him that "he was a captivating personality to the kind of youth I was."

Dr. Dorchester says of him that he "came from a large experience in the public schools of Springfield, Mass. He was a Christian gentleman, urbane, with a temperament too nervous to endure with equanimity the trials and tribulations of a Seminary Principal. He was a scholar and taught a class in Greek of which I was a member. He knew the Greek Grammar almost by heart, and was an able teacher."

Thus, as to his character, culture and ability as an instructor these two former students of Prof. Chester exactly agree, though they differ as to his administrative ability for a group of boys of the age of the boys in the school at that time. Other information coming to the writer seems to corroborate the feeling of Dr. Dorchester that the turbulence of the boy life amid the crude and rough surroundings of the campus and unfinished buildings at that time proved too much for his serenity so that he resigned at the end of the year, and hied him elsewhere to schools where no government would be required outside the class room. But he was a worth-while man, and was held in general esteem, barring a few misadventures against which he ran occasionally, as all Principals did in those days in such schools where boys from eighteen to twenty-two or twenty-three congregate, fresh from the lack of restraint in loving homes.

A distinguished former student of unquestioned integrity gives this instance of a "happening" during the administration of Prof. Chester: "One April Fool's morning, as the bell rang for Chapel, the teachers and students saw, on the ridge-pole of one of the Recitation buildings, all the furniture of the Chapel platform, including the venerable pulpit, which had been given the place of honor upon the central chimney. There was a general gasp of surprise, for it must have been a difficult and dangerous task to climb that roof in a fierce wind, when bearing such burdens.

"Obviously there was no Chapel. But the next morning at Chapel there were flashes of the Judgment Day when Prof. Chester delivered an impressive speech, full of denunciation of the perpetrators of that 'dastardly outrage.' Behind him were all the Faculty sitting 'like a Rhadamanthine Court, with eyes boring into the faces of the suspects' to detect the flush of guilt."

But to this day no one has discovered who played that April Fool's prank. No one was hurt morally, no harm was done to the furniture. It was the bubbling forth of the pent-up energies of a few students whose opportunities for diversion were all too scanty. Yet the offense was regarded by the Faculty as heinous, and there was a threat of expulsion."

The following letter from a valued friend gives some recollections which may help to visualize the period of the opening of the school:

"My father, with a span of horses, and a two seated wagon, and lots of luggage, started early in the morning with four of us to Montpelier Seminary. We were met by the Rev. A. L. Cooper, who with his family lived on the Campus. It was the first year after the Seminary was moved to Montpelier. We were taken to the rooms which we were to occupy and board ourselves, as did so many of the students at that time.

"The teachers that I can remember were Professors Chester, Wilder and French, the last named being the music teacher. I always stood in awe of Prof. Chester, but liked Prof. Wilder very much and was in some of his classes. I can remember only one lady teacher, and that was Miss Pomeroy. Brother Will says that she later married a Methodist minister.

"It was just the same distance down to the city as it is now, and we girls decided to shorten our skirts, which were in those days very long and nearly to the ground. The next day when I came into the Chapel, and Mr. Chester gave out his announcements, he said, 'Those young ladies who shortened their skirts will please let them down.' You better believe it did not suit. What would he have thought if he had seen the dresses today?"

When the present writer first went to the Seminary the road down town was a horrible clay mud in the spring of the year, and was enough to well nigh ruin any decent dress. Even the side-walk, what portion of the way had a side-walk, consisted only of two planks with about three and one half feet between them, and the chance for a young man to take the arm of a young lady necessitated his walking in the mud between the two planks. But that is what the young men did, Faculty or no Faculty.

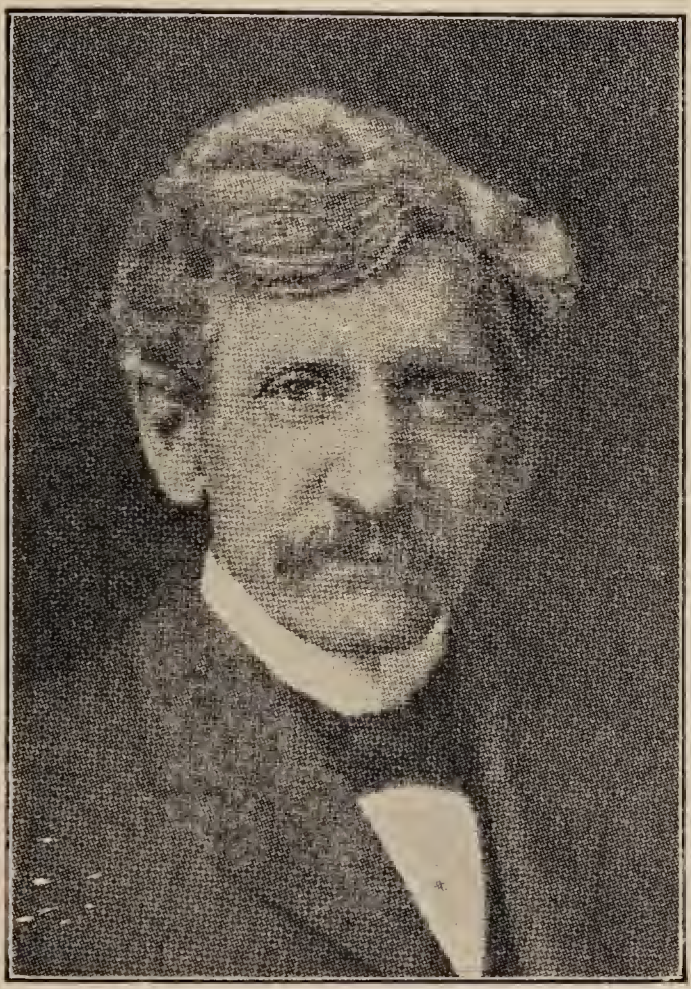
All of the rooms in the boarding house, and also in the self boarding house, were equipped with straw ticks, instead of mattresses, for beds, and with no feathers or blankets over the straw. Of course, it did not take long for the straw to become so worn that its resiliency was lost, and the bed seemed more or less like a floor. The writer cannot remember that his bed ever had a new filling during the nine terms he was at the Seminary. But in earlier years it was the custom to change the contents during each short vacation, as well as during the longer one in summer. Two students were engaged to do the work of refilling one vacation, most of the students being absent from the Hill at the time. "The Principal made a mistake in assigning one room, whose lady occupant had not left the premises, among those to be filled. As the three designated boys were stripping the bed in that room "the footsteps of a swift runner were heard in the hall, and a young lady burst into the room, her face ablaze with indignation. The tick fillers attempted to explain, but she would not listen. Stamping her foot in wrath, she scored them for their presumptious intrusion, and ordered them to get out. They did. Afterward the fracas was peacefully adjusted, and the tick filled."

Students of this day can hardly imagine the crude contrivance which the students of those days confronted in the boarding houses, nor how much better the halls of today are than those of sixty-five years ago. The tables in the dining room ran the entire length of the hall, the boys sitting one side and the girls the other, being changed each term, with students occasionally keeping the same seats for a year or more. Needless to say many close friendships were formed, and not a few matches made. That was true as long as the average age of the students continued what it was at that early period. Now the age is more nearly what the High School age is in the local schools of the state, from fourteen to eighteen. There was also an attempt made to teach something of the niceties of cultural life and the modern requirements of etiquette by the lessons taught and examples shown at the tables, teachers always being present who had some knowledge of the niceties of life.

Dr. Frost maintains that the students sat in divisions at the tables, there being six or seven persons on each side, and some young man designated to "carve", a custom most felt more honored in the breach than in the observance.

At one time a Seminary Fire Company was organized, which obtained from the village authorities an aged fire engine operated by muscular power. It was worked by the young firemen in drill, and also at any fires occuring anywhere in town. One of the company remembers that, on a cold, wintry night, there was an obstinate conflagration in the village. The fire engine was placed on the frozen bed of the Winooski, and the Seminary lads pumped therefrom until well toward morning.

One of the interesting features of school life tor many long years was the Lyceum which was held on Friday night, and to which the entire school could go and participate in debate, song, essays, charades, plays and the like. People from



REV. TIMOTHY P. FROST, D.D., LL.D.
Illustrious Alumnus and Friend Par Excellence

"down town" often used to attend to enjoy the fun, for the students were old enough, and alert enough, to furnish a good evening's entertainment. This institution was brought over from Newbury, and made the Seminary a school unique in this particular. Dr. Frost tells of the dramatic performances which were conducted at the Lyceums in his day, saying that they were more or less extempore. The author of the play, who was also the "coach", thought out the plot and the details of its development, selected actors for the cast, told them the story which was to be made "alive" on the stage, instructed them in the details of presentation, and, when the time arrived for the play to begin, let the players loose upon the spectators. "Not one word was written beyond the bare outline of performance. The actors supplied the language as the action went on. There might be some thrills, but the laughs of the audience were always more than their "sobs." The reader can well imagine what a drill in thinking upon one's feet this must have been to the performers, and how such exercises helped those who were to be public speakers in their after lives.

During the first years of the existence of the school upon the Hill the Methodists attended their old House of Worship near the State House, and the great majority of the students were always on hand, presence at some regular church being compulsory then, as now. Few, if any of the students of that day who are now living, felt that the requirement for church attendance at least once upon the Sabbath was needless or irksome. The vast majority came from homes where presence upon the House of God on Sunday was the almost unvarying rule, hence they expected it there.

The first school catalogue was issued sometime in 1869, and the report of attendance for the first five terms was as follows:

Fall Term, 1868	161
Winter Term, 1868-9	96
Spring Term, 1869	168
Summer Term, 1869	75
Fall Term, 1869	215

The reason for the smaller attendance during the winter term lay in the fact that a large number remained out from school to teach in some district adjacent to the Seminary, or near their old home, to provide funds for the payment of school expenses the remainder of their course. This was a custom observed in many schools in those days, and the Faculty somewhat adapted the courses so as to make this irregular attendance possible without forfeiting a loss of a school year. The increase the second fall over the first showed the gradually increasing popularity of the school, and was an adequate answer to the critics who opposed the removal of the institution from Newbury, and an equally adequate rejoinder to those who had so strenuously argued against its location at Montpelier.

The institution had at that time, two departments, the one called the "Female College Course", and the other called the "College Preparatory Course." Each was three years in length, but the first required at least a year of study before enrollment, as it presupposed a year's study of Latin, more or less of Algebra, and other studies generally taken in the first year of the College Preparatory Course. The last course prepared for the best colleges of the east, and its graduates had no difficulty in maintaining a good rank in either Dartmouth, Brown or Wesleyan. To the personal knowledge of the writer, Prof. George Gary Bush, A.M. was the epitome of fidelity in the teaching of Latin or Greek, and demanded a high rank from his pupils. This course for many years included Greek for two full years, and two years of Latin Prose Composition, one member of the senior class always being designated the "Salutatorian," being required to write and deliver a commencement salutatory in Latin.

The beginning of the third year of the new school saw a new Principal holding the reins of power, the Rev. Charles W. Wilder, A.M., a veteran of the Civil War. As this was less than six years from the close of that great strife it was not at all strange that such a course as his employment should have been taken by the Trustees. Indeed, it might have been thought by some that his military drill would be of service in his handling of the sometimes somewhat disorderly students. Prof. Wilder was a Wesleyan graduate, and, though his course in college was somewhat broken by the war, he stood in the "first six" in the famous class of which the ever famous and loved William North Rice was the valedictorian. As a teacher of Latin and of Natural Science he was, according to Dr. Dorchester, "eminently faithful." His daughter Edith became a teacher in the famous Boston Latin School, and his son Charles, the Headmaster in a large private school in Pittsburg. There can be no question as to the scholarship or the self-denying devotion of Prof. Wilder to the school, yet it was the conclusion of many of his best friends that he was better fitted for the ministry in which he entered after one year at Newbury as a Professor, and two at Montpelier in the same capacity, and two more as Principal.

The early Trustees followed the almost universal practice of their predecessors at Newbury in selecting the incoming Principal from the ranks of the Faculty, but it has never been done since that first instance, though at least once they might have made a better selection had they followed precedent.

The total number of young ladies in the Female College Course was thirty-nine the first year, forty-nine the second and thirty-six the third. After that it went up to forty, forty-eight, and then to fifty-two for two years in succession, thus making it plainly manifest that the department was meeting a real need for the constituency of the school.

It should be borne in mind that the present brick "Seminary Building" was not ready when the school was opened. The majority opinion seems to be that the foundations were not even laid at that time. Many of the Methodist preachers were extremely conservative, and did not wish to incur any embarrassing debts, and so went little faster than they had money. Various men were sent out to raise the money needed, among them being Revs. Amasa G. Button, Richard Morgan, Alonzo Hitchcock, S. Holman and others; very likely some who were regular pastors were sent out for short times. Of course, it was as true then as now, that not all of them sent out were as well fitted for that kind of task as others. One early student tells that his father lived in the limits of the present town of East Montpelier, near to the first Methodist Church edifice, now still standing. One of the various money raisers of the Seminary went to that Church to corral cash for the buildings, and addressed the Sunday School. Finally he asked the children to repeat a Bible verse of any kind. Most of them gave such verses as are usually given at such times. But this lad was a somewhat unusual lad, as he has been an unusual man since that time. Because of current rumors, doubtless altogether unfounded, that this money raiser allowed some money gathered in to stick to his pants' pockets, the boy repeated this passage: "Let him that stole steal no more; but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth." The impression made upon the Sunday School, most of whom knew of the current rumors, can better be imagined than described. But the erstwhile boy declared that, upon reaching home, his father, who was the Superintendent of the Sunday School, gave him a terrific rating.

As an aid to the work of the solicitors the columns of the Messenger were often used. As an illustration of the kind of plans put forth for the raising of the money, a letter from a subscriber in Woodstock made the following estimate of the ways moneys could be raised:

"From Vermont Conference Methodist preachers	$ 5,000
From laymen in the Conference bounds	135,000
From Montpelier subscriptions	20,000
To be salvaged from Newbury and Springfield properties	10,000
From friends not Methodists	5,000
Total	$ 175,000"

It is the candid opinion of the writer that the sum estimated as coming from the Methodist preachers was two or three times too small, to say the least. The parsons of those days did not have decent salaries, as salaries are now reckoned, but they did have two things, thrift and generosity. One preacher said to his wife; "Next to Almighty God, Montpelier Seminary holds first place in my heart;" whereupon his wife asked him where she came in. In another case, and these parties are now living, the preacher's wife had been carefully saving money all the year, little by little, until she had enough for her husband to pay his "book bill" to Charlie Magee, or his father, whichever it was. So she kissed him good-bye, and bade him be sure to pay that book bill, which he faithfully promised to do. But, upon return he was obliged to tell his wife that the pleas for the Seminary were so many and so compelling that all of that "book money" went to the school, and they would have to grub along some other way to pay the book bill. It was currently reported that the Rev. William D. Malcom, one of the leading men in the Conference, assumed so large a burden in one money raising scheme for the school that it took nearly all of the savings of a lifetime to liquidate the pledge. It apparently never occurred to most of these preach ers to default a pledge. Such a pledge was sacred, inviolable.

Among the students enrolled during the two years of the principalship of Prof. Wilder who later rose to more or less prominence may be noted those herein catalogued. This is not, of course, a complete list, and no one person could possibly make a complete list, but it is enough to show that the school kept on its old way of raising up young men to go out and make good in every walk of life. In other words, the Seminary has always aroused a latent ambition in its students to bring out of themselves whatever of ability and energy Nature gave them at the outset. It has always set high ideals of service before its boys and girls, and has always inculcated the fact that every last one of them had abilities far beyond what the most sanguine ot them had ever dreamed he possessed.

Will N. Bryant, a son of the Rev. William A. Bryant of the Vermont Conference, studied medicine, settled in Ludlow, built up a large practice, became a state official, and was for long years a man of mark and influence in all that section. A son of his settled in Springfield, became an inventor and manufacturer, and built up a large manufactory. And the third generation is also coming along finely.

Frank W. Johnson also studied for the ministry and then left the state. He was large in person, dignified in bearing and forcible and decisive in utterance. It was often said in the newspapers, as he went out from the Seminary to preach, that he delivered a "most impressive" sermon. The boys got hold of that phrase, and used it to his discomfort. It was, however, a true characterization of the man.

William M. Gillis was later a college graduate, then a member of the Vermont Conference, and finally spent many useful years near Minneapolis in the pulpits of that section. He was an industrious pastoral visitor, and he and his wife loved the people so earnestly that they were always devotedly loved in return. A western college professor told the writer that Gillis was one of the most useful and loved pastors in that section.

Eugene B. Goodrich was one of three brothers who came from Plainfield to the Seminary to prepare for life. Eugene taught school, and penmanship as a side line, to earn cash enough to pay his expenses, and also at the University of Vermont when through at the Seminary. After some years of teaching he entered business at Syracuse, N. Y., where he made good. He often sent checks for the school, and once made a gift of $500.00, which was used by the Trustees to install the first system of plumbing established at the school.

Daniel Johnson, Jr. studied medicine, settled in Northfield, and had a fine career in his chosen line. He reflected credit upon his Alma Mater though he seldom came back to Commencements, being so absorbed in his profession that he scarcely found time.

Howard A. Thomas went west and made good in business, and has but recently passed on. Thomas was a man of much more than ordinary ability as the writer can testify from an off-hand speech he once heard him make at a "Scrub Exercise" at the Seminary.

Ervin H. Martin of Williamstown was one of the first students at the Seminary after its removal from Newbury. He was a good student and a clean young man. Later he had two boys who became Methodist ministers. The oldest was Jesse A. who joined the Vermont Conference, successfully administered several churches, then settled upon a small farm in Williamstown and carried it on, at the same time serving as town clerk and treasurer. Later he transferred to the New England Southern Conference where he is now a loved pastor. The younger son, Eldon A., graduated with Phi Beta honor from Wesleyan University, later took his M. A. from that institution, then graduated in theology at Garrett after which he united with the Vermont Conference, where he is now one of the leading men and on a most important charge. Thus the influence of the Seminary in this family went on down to the second generation in large measure.

Jason S. Briggs, a brother of Dr. Charles A. Briggs, attended the Seminary at Montpelier, coming there from Newbury where he took the greater part of his course. He studied dentistry and became a successful practitioner, albeit gaining as much reputation for his religious zeal as for his dental knowledge.

George P. Boyce settled in Barre, entered trade, and was for many years a successful clothing merchant. He was also the leading member of the Methodist Church of that place, and most liberal and active in its support, being the chairman of its building committee for the erection of the present Hedding Methodist Church.

Orville A. Farley entered the ministry, joined the Vermont Conference, and did his best to win people to the Lord and the church.

Nelson W. Fisk went back to Grand Isle County, entered the stone business, and was for many years successful and respected. He lived in a massive stone house which was the center of a gracious hospitality for many years. Entering politics he became the Lieutenant Governor of the State, and it was at a great gathering at his mansion that Vice-President Roosevelt heard of the shooting of President McKinley, and the summons which ultimately lifted him to the chief magistracy of the nation. Mr. Fisk was a devoted church attendant, and united with the local church late in life.

Clarence M. Ward married Mary, the oldest daughter of the Rev. Alanson L. Cooper, D.D., and lived with her in blessed wedlock for almost sixty happy years. They were married in the Band Society Hall of the Seminary building, and that was one of the many "Seminary matches" the school has made. Mr. Ward preached briefly in Maine and Vermont and then graduated from Garret Biblical Institute, after which he joined the Des Moines Conference. There he and his good wife had a long and honorable career for thirty-eight years. They raised up a family of boys and girls who are now making good in a large way in their professions and occupations. Clarence is still living, and has contributed many valuable reminiscences for this book.

Herbert H. Ward was a brother of Clarence M., just mentioned. He graduated from college after leaving the Seminary, then studied law, and settled in Wilmington, Delaware. He organized one of the largest and most successful law firms in the state, rose to be Attorney General, was a member of the Legislature Committee for the codification of the laws of the state and held other positions of prominence and usefulness. At the Seminary he was remembered as an unusual scholar; in fact he did with his might whatever his hands found to do.

Goodsil F. Arms went from Montpelier to Wesleyan, and then at once united with the Vermont Conference, ultimately marrying Miss Ida A. Taggart also a Seminary graduate. They made good in every charge given them while in Vermont, and at length left Newport, Vermont for South America, where they served for a long period of years in the Chilian Mission. He finally became its leading member, so that the Conference came to look on Mr. and Mrs. Arms as the "Father and Mother" of the Conference. Large numbers of the members of the Conference were the fruit of the evangelistic work of Mr. and Mrs. Arms. Each was elected to the General Conference, and each held the reverential regard of countless Chileans. Mr. Arms was at one time the Consular Representative of this country in one of the towns of Chile. Mrs. Arms died recently, passing away suddenly after they had each visited their old friends in Vermont and elsewhere. Mr. Arms has more recently died, his body was buried at Northfield, Vermont, by the side of his wife.

Edward E. Webster was considered one of the brightest boys at the Seminary, and his after career in business fully justified his early promise. He went to Minneapolis, and with other Seminary young men, grew up with the city, and attained prominence there. He was the son of the Rev. Harvey Webster of the Vermont Conference.

William W. Ainsworth hailed to the Seminary from Calais, boarded himself during his stay on the Hill, was the Class Orator upon graduation, and one of the editors of the school paper. Although good looking himself, he had the distinction of being a member of the smallest class, the tallest class, the homeliest class and the longest lived class in the entire history of the school thus far. When fifty years had elapsed since graduation in 1877 every member of the class was alive and well. Ainsworth taught for some years in Des Moines, Iowa, and then was for sixteen years the Secretary of the Iowa Railroad Commission, holding an office in the State House at Des Moines. Following this he established a Grain Brokerage House which he managed until his death a short time since. For a long series of years he taught a large class of young men at the First Methodist Church in Des Moines, a generation of young men passing through his class during the term of his teaching. He married Miss Libby Janes, another Seminary student. Mrs. Ainsworth was as prominent in the club and church life of Des Moines as her husband in his line.

Orville D. Clapp entered the Methodist ministry and became a member of the Vermont Conference. He was earnest, evangelistic, devoted and sympathetic, and had a rapid rise, until poor health rendered a cessation from labor necessary. Mr. Clapp married Miss Nellie Farnsworth, a Seminary student, and the sister of the Reverends Robert and Charles Farnsworth, both students at Newbury. Mr. Clapp made a fine record in the Conference.

Frederick M. Miller also became a Methodist minister, being a supply pastor at Middlesex while he was a student at the Seminary some sixty years ago. He became a member of the New England Conference, and later belonged to the Vermont Conference. He died in California November 17, 1931 at the age of 88 years. He had amassed a small sum which he had carefully husbanded, intending to leave the same to the Seminary, but an unfortunate investment to which he was advised by a member of the church, resulted in a total loss. Mr. Frank A. Gaylord, a Seminary student of later date, relates how he was a member of Mr. Miller's congregation in a Massachusetts town, and felt that any Sunday was lost in which he did not hear Mr. Miller preach in the morning.

George O. Webster, another son of Parson Webster, studied dentistry, and finally settled in Berlin, Germany, where he proudly advertised himself as a "dentist to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor William." Needless to say, he had a lucrative practice while the royal regime lasted.

It is related by the venerable Calvin N. Parmenter, of this same vintage, that Carlos S. Parker, a student at the Vermont Methodist Seminary in its earliest days at Montpelier, later became a Judge, but what kind of a "Judge" he did not know. Certainly he did not frequent Commencements in after years or the writer would have known more of him.

O. B. Copeland hailed from Chelsea, entered banking, and finally became the cashier of the bank in Randolph, holding that position for very many years, his son now occupying the same office. Mr. Copeland was also a pillar in the Congregational church at Randolph.

Frank D. Dewey had a good time at the Seminary, and still lives to talk of the old days and the old boys, and to rejoice over the good the school did him. He is now a retired bookkeeper in Montpelier.

Calvin N. Parmenter, another oldtimer, is yet among the ranks of the living and remembers the old days and the old teachers and the old boys and girls with much interest. Long since retired from an honorable business, he lives a peaceful life, full of grateful recollections and joyful anticipations.

Arthur L. Hewitt settled in Berlin, married and cultivated a farm and was a most useful citizen. He begat, among other children, the boy whom we now know as the Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hewitt, D.D., President of the Board of Trustees of Montpelier Seminary and Chairman of the State Board of Education. It was a beautiful sight to see the father and the son sitting side by side in the Vermont House of Representatives, both being members the same term. Naturally the son would follow the father's steps and become a Seminary student.

One of the earlier "stewards" of the Seminary was a clergyman who was one of the most prominent Trustees. Being responsible for the raising of money for running the school, he conceived the idea of putting the boarders on "short" rations, and not of the best of material. The result was that the students rebelled and "hung" said steward in effigy on the Campus in front of the boarding house. No one seems to remember that any serious penalties were inflicted for this act; perhaps Professor Wilder realized that the provocations thereto were so strong that it was wise to ignore the breach of decorum.

Professor Wilder had a habit of making speeches to the student body at morning chapel, a custom observed by all Principals, but by him more than all the others. He usually closed his speeches with the phrase "A word to the wise is sufficient." This soon came to be a byword with the students. Professor Wilder was differently regarded by members of the student body: by some he was regarded as a scholar and a gentleman, by others as a well meaning but weak man who did not have the will or the courage to maintain the proper discipline, a man better fitted for the ministry than for the headship of a school of exuberant young men and women. This last is the mature judgment of one of the longest time students on the Hill during the first four years and later. It is said that Professor Wilder made an excellent record in his pastorates in the New England Conference after he left the Seminary, thus proving that at length he found his proper sphere in life.

For many years the students were accustomed to go to Berlin Pond, a lovely lake five miles south of the Seminary, each spring term. They usually went in couples, each lad driving his own hired horse. They were supposed to return before the ten o'clock bell rang at night, but, alas! not all of them did, nor were they expelled for the lateness of the hour of return. These young people were from eighteen to twenty-two years old, yet they went absolutely unchaperoned, and the writer has never heard of any moral disaster which resulted from the permission given, and the day-long outing enjoyed. The girls put up lunches and the boys furnished the teams and boats.

In one instance, in lieu of going to Berlin Pond, the company went to Roxbury, much farther south, going down on the morning train, and returning home on the one reaching Montpelier in the afternoon. In one case quite a large group went on this trip, and were so zealous in exploring the fastnesses of the forests that they got "lost", and for a long time could not find their way back, until one strenuous youth climbed a tall tree and saw the direction they must take to reach the station for the return.

At another time they took an outing to "Camel's Hump", a tall peak to the north of the school, riding on a hayrack for three miles up the mountain side, and then taking the last two miles on foot, a magnificent view of the state being obtained from the summit. While waiting for the return train at the foot of the mountain, the students organized an impromptu "Lyceum" and had songs and debates that "frightened the natives with logic and eloquence." One of the students suggested to the lady friend accompanying him, that they rechristen the mountain "Mispah." The suggestion met with instant acceptance, and later the young lady presented to the accompanist of the day, a pencil sketch of Camel's Hump, which, for full sixty years, hung upon the walls of the parsonage they occupied.

Some parents of these days may wonder why it was that such unchaperoned parties could have been allowed with no unfortunate consequences: the way that this scribe explains it is that so strong a religious spirit was prevalent among the entire student body that the things of evil import were not mentioned because they were never thought. Young people of those days had the same appetites and passions as now, but many of them were so well guarded by right motives and right obsessions that the wrong thing was never once suggested. In any event, the present writer has been a close friend of the school for over sixty years; and in all that time, but two or three lapses from a high moral stand of association between the sexes has ever come to his attention. Of course the school does have chaperons today, but it did not in those former days.

Music had much place in the school then as now, and the best of teachers have always been on hand for instruction in both vocal and instrumental branches of the art. For some years in the early history of the school there were four young people, two sisters and two young men, who were much in request for music for funerals. A hack would be sent for them, and the same would wait at the house where the funeral was held until the conclusion of the service, when instructions would be given to the driver to "drive to the Catholic Cemetery and leave us there." So the driver obeyed instructions, and the quartette had an hour or so of "socializing" before returning on foot to the boarding houses.

The school always had a "Mid-week Prayer Meeting" often led by one of the Professors, sometimes by one of the senior students. The writer recalls one occasion when Clarence M. Ward was leading the meeting when he gave an "Invitation to rise for prayers" before closing, and one of the brightest and best loved of the boys slowly but decidedly stood. Prof.

Dorchester was asked to lead in prayer for the young man, and he did so with great feeling, while the company felt as if the Gates of Heaven had been opened. Prof. Dorchester asked Clarence afterwards what made him give out the invitation, as such a close was not usual at that time. "Oh! I saw it in the boy's eyes" was his response. Of all the preachers and laity whom the writer has ever seen lead prayer meetings no one seemed to have the natural gift for that form of service equal to Ward. But he did not trust to the inspiration of the occasion, making each meeting a study by itself, so that it was not simply a "gift", though he had that; it was brought about by careful and prayerful preparation.

In those days a "Praying Band" was organized among the boys, the same going for one night stands at churches on either side of the school. How much good was done the churches is not known but the boys still maintain that it did them much real service of various kinds.

At one time considerable dissatisfaction arose among the student body over the system of marking the daily standing. It was thought that injustice was done to certain conscientious and faithful students who never came to a recitation unprepared. Finally the topic was made a theme for discussion at the weekly Lyceum, rather of a daring thing to do. But those young men, many of them of voting age, or thereabouts, did not hesitate to take any course that seemed wise. The feeling of injustice was greater at the close of the meeting than previous thereto, and the boys kept up the conversation in their rooms afterwards. The ten o'clock hour came and went, and still they voiced their rebellion. Finally one said, "Let's go down town and get a feed," which they did, although they knew it was directly contrary to the rules of the school. On the way back to their rooms they heard a pig grunting in a near-by pen, and crept in and seized him, carried him to the Hill, and put him in the Boarding House Hall, on the girls side. Of course he did not keep still, though the girls did not dare leave their rooms until morning.

This provoked the worst kind of a scandal, and the Faculty all became amateur detectives. Finally it became noised around among the boys that somehow, by hook or crook, the Principal had found out the name of several of the offenders. They were all seniors, boys who were expecting to graduate within a short time. They got together and decided to confess, and await the consequences. One of the men was a nephew of the Principal. One noon the rest took that nephew in hand, put him ahead as spokesman, and went on their pilgrimage. "I can see them now, as they passed the boarding house," says my informant. "As the Principal came to the door the nephew began, 'Uncle Charles, we have come to confess about the pig scrape.' I think that it was a trying moment all around. The Principal was looking into the faces of five of his graduating class, all good students, all fine fellows, as fine a bunch of men as I ever knew on Seminary Hill, three of them at least, and I think four, headed for the Methodist ministry. They did not want to be expelled, and the Principal did not want to expel them."

The thing was finally settled, the pig was remanded to his pen, the students to their classes, and the system of "marks" was satisfactorily adjusted: and the young men in question afterwards made good in a remarkable way in the life work to which they were dedicated.

These are a few of the happenings of those old days. Not one of them indicated any real moral obliquity, or any thought of doing any thing wrong to either Faculty or students. They were but the effusions of youth, which must have frequent ebullitions and occasional excursions from a too narrow road, or else it would not be youth. But the writer ventures the assertion that this school, in its more than sixty years of existence, has had as little real trouble with its students as the Faculty of any similar Boarding School anywhere for the same period.

The Trustees of the Seminary were usually alert for the main chance. The editor of the "Christian Messenger," the Rev. William D. Malcom, himself a Trustee and an old student of Newbury, published an urgent and mandatory protest against the establishment of a similar Methodist School at Poultney, Vermont, on the ground that Poultney was a Vermont town, although on the border and within the limits of the Troy Conference, and such a school would diminish the patronage of the Montpelier school. The protest was unavailing, but its issuance should be mentioned to show that the fathers fought for every inch of their ground.

A short time before the close of the school year, 1871-2, the Rev. Amasa G. Button issued an urgent call for the payment of the subscriptions made at the previous Conference at Northfield. Said subscriptions aggregated some $7,000, and the same were made payable in five equal, annual installments, but more or less of the subscribers were sadly in arrears. The experience with these subscriptions was about the same as it has been with similar subscriptions for the school for almost its entire history. Under great stress good people will honestly subscribe larger sums than they are able to pay, with the result that more or less of the same are defaulted for a time, or at least until another "drive" is put across. Sometimes the same debts had to be subscribed two or three times over; and then, by the time that they were actually paid, other, and perhaps greater debts had been incurred. The thing which has always characterized the management of the school, however, is that the fathers never "gave up the ship" but everlastingly kept on toward the goal then in sight. Vermont Methodism has always been poor; it was poor when the school was first started at Newbury; it was poor when it was moved to Montpelier; and it has been poor ever since. Today, the school seems to be paying its way, but this is because so many of the students come from other and richer states, or from more or less of the non-Methodist families in the state. From the beginning until today a large proportion of the Methodist boys and girls matriculating to its ranks are "working their way" to a greater or less extent, and they therefore know the worth of a dollar, and consequently do their most and best to get all possible value from the money spent for their education. That is one of the invaluable traditions of the school.

At the Commencement of 1872 the Rev. Charles W. Wilder, A.M., who had, of his own volition, resigned the Principalship and returned to the ministry, was given a valuable and beautiful present by his associates upon the Board of Trustees, the same testifying to the universal esteem in which he was held by them.

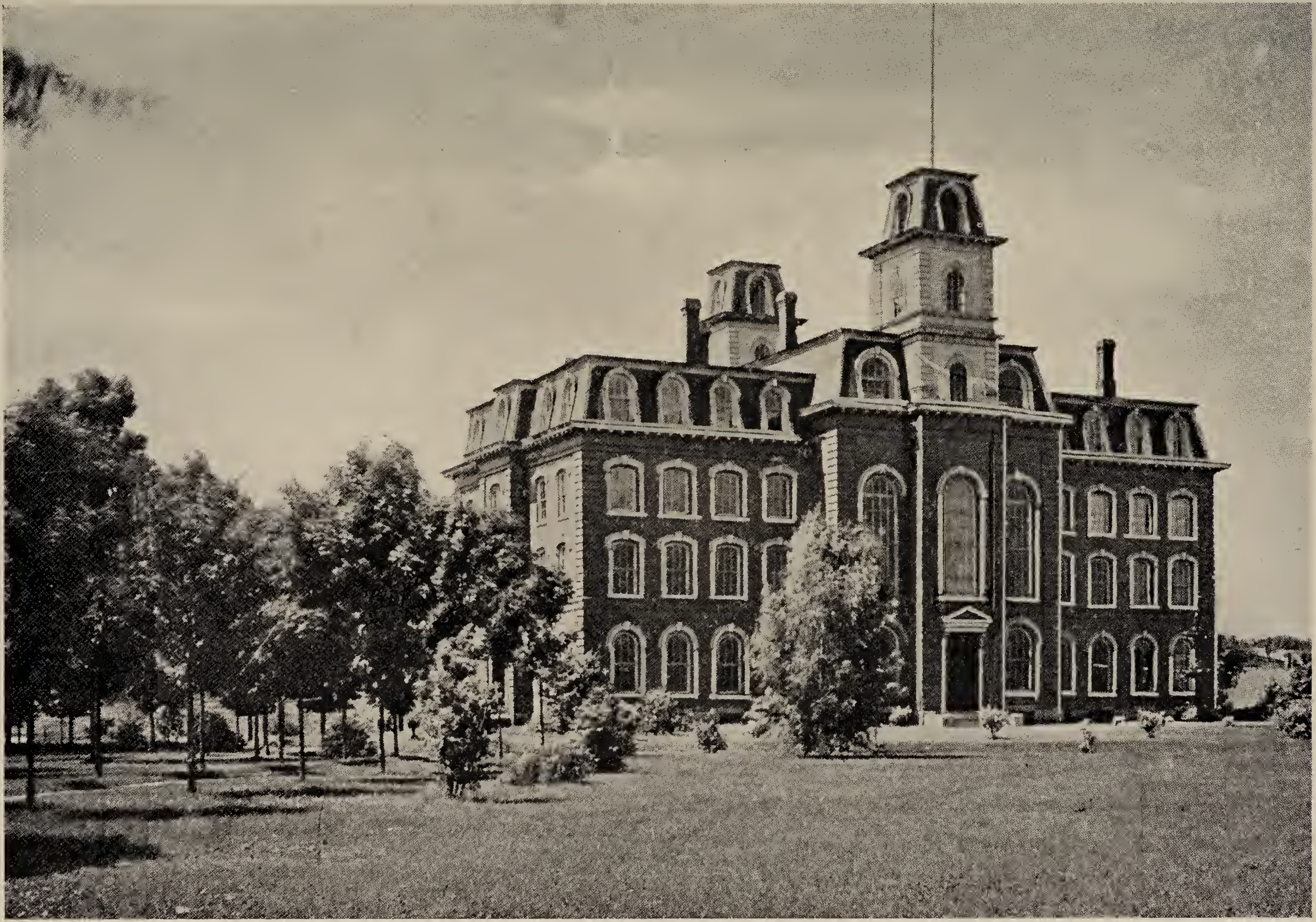
At this Commencement no mention was made as to his successor. The Trustees may not themselves have known, or they may have been so thoroughly imbued by the spirit of the fathers that they thought it would be wicked to announce it at that time, as wicked as it was thought to be for a Presiding Elder to divulge where any preacher was to be stationed until it was finally announced by the Bishop in an awe-inspiring tone the last Sunday evening of the Conference session. In any event, there is no record that anyone had the slightest inkling as to the successor to Prof. Wilder. They might have gone farther and fared much worse than to have chosen Prof. Bush, but the lightning did not strike upon him.

August 15, 1872, the "Vermont Christian Messenger" said, in an editorial by Parson Malcom, that "too much credit cannot be awarded to Rev. Mr. Button for his intelligent and practical carrying out the work of building a house of which no one need be ashamed. The cost for the same, after paying the entire salary of the agent for the previous seventeen months, has been five thousand dollars less than the estimates of the master builder. The total cost was less than $50,000." The statement was further made that the building would be dedicated at the opening of the fall term, and that statement was corroborated afterward but not a word was said about what exercises were held in connection with the event. The men of those days seemed to be more interested in doing things than in recording the same. They had no man in those days to write an account of the new "Acts of the Apostles" of that day. However, once in awhile they did invite to their various public functions more or less eminent men, one of them being Hon. Franklin Billings of Woodstock, a man of ability and means, the donor of the Billings Library at the University of Vermont. After visiting the Seminary he publicly declared that he had already made one subscription toward the building, and since he had seen the school in active operation, he was so impressed with the value of the Seminary that he would duplicate his subscription, which he did, sending the money from Woodstock the following day.

About this time the Methodists of Trinity, at Montpelier, who were proceeding with the erection of their church by degrees, first listened to the tones of a new bell placed in the tower of the church by the gift of Hon. Henry Nutt of blessed memory.

In a characterization of those early days the author cannot do better than to close with extracts from two letters received from two former students, the first being Dr. Daniel Dorchester, who said: "The twelfth chapter of Hebrews has been called 'The Westminster Abbey' of the New Testament. A similar chapter might be written of Montpelier Seminary, whose heroes, many of whom are not known to fame, have their names written in the 'Lamb's Book of Life.' "

Doctor Timothy Prescott Frost said; "What can be distinguished as the dominant or characteristic purpose of many students, probably of most of them, in those early years? It may be answered that they were not there for recreation, unless that word be understood as meaning re-creation, nor for amusement or pleasure, but for education. They were seeking for equipment for a victorious life of some kind. Hence they were actuated by two beliefs, either clearly or dimly held: they believed in their teachers as being persons of superior attainments, and as being devoted to the task of promoting the highest welfare of their pupils. They also believed in study, in the real intellectual quest, faithfully pursued in the class room, and during study hours in their own rooms. Entering the Seminary meant to them exit from a somewhat limited life hitherto pursued by some in country villages, but probably by more than a few of them on farms.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
Dedicated in 1872

That exit also meant entrance upon life in a new world of wisdom, opportunity, toil and improvement. The problems and demands of Seminary life did not oppress them. Hence in later years they could look back upon Seminary time as of the happiest periods of their lifetime."

And to this characterization by Dr. Frost the writer, from his own experience, as well as hundreds and hundreds of others of those early days, can most heartily say a glad "Amen".

Thus ends the record of the first four years, and the first two administrations of two years each: Professors Chester and Wilder.

CHAPTER VII

COXE AND WHITE

At last the Trustees deemed it safe to announce the name of the new Seminary Principal, and ended the suspense. How long they may have sought, or widely they may have searched, no record survives. Apparently, however, had they traveled twice as far and written ten times as widely, they could have made no better selection than in the choice of the Rev. J. C. Watson Coxe, A.M., Ph.D. Pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Montpelier. Dr. Coxe was born in 1837 in Washington County, New York. He prepared for college at the Fort Edward Institute, took his freshman year at Wesleyan, then the other three years at Troy University, graduating at the head of his class. He was for one year the Principal of the High School at Bridgewater, Vermont, then for one year the Professor of Greek and Mathematics at Newbury Seminary, following which he united with the Vermont Annual Conference and was stationed at Bellows Falls in 1864. That was then a small church, but, in those days no young man, no matter how great his natural ability, was given anything but a small church, where he had to "win his spurs," if he wished to win. Succeeding there he was lifted to Groton for three years. That was relatively a much stronger church then than today. Following this he was put at Lyndon and Kirby, another promotion, and, after but one year there, he was transferred to Springfield. Then, as now, Springfield was one of the strong churches of the Conference, and a man who could hold Springfield was good enough for any church in the entire Conference. Hence, at the end of but two years at Springfield, he was taken northward and stationed at Trinity, Montpelier, then the choicest position in any church in the entire Conference, it not having as many competitors for the

REV. J. C. WATSON COXE, Ph. D., D.D.
Great as a Scholar and as a Principal —
Greatest as a Preacher

first rank then as it has today. So marked was his success at Trinity, both with the church, and with the school, that the Trustees of the Conference tendered him an election as Principal of the Seminary, which position he accepted.

During his membership in the Conference he had been chosen and rechosen as one of the Secretaries of the Conference, always standing as the first of the assistants. He was also increasingly placed upon the most important committees of the Conference, and his advice was sought upon its concerns of greatest moment. He was constantly in demand as an occasional speaker not only for Methodism but other denominations as well. Dr. Coxe, for he was ultimately given the degrees of Ph. D. and D.D., was sturdy and well built, a trifle under medium height, and with a most attractive personality. He wore a full beard, as was quite customary at the time, but it was always kept closely trimmed, and his piercing black eyes gave him a very unusual appearance in speaking. His voice was clear and resonant, his manner confident and taking, and his speech always seasoned with salt, and reaching appropriate climaxes. He had a rare smile, and anyone admitted to anything like intimacy with him felt especially honored.

During its entire history an election to membership in the General Conference, the Legislative body of Methodism, has been considered the highest honor that could come to a member of the Vermont Conference. At the Conference held in 1872 the first of four men elected by the Vermont Conference was J. C. Watson Coxe, and he was elected upon the first ballot, thus showing the general esteem in which he was held by the Conference as a whole. Every honor which the Conference could give him had been tendered, save that of Principal of the Seminary, and now that was his, and his cup of joy seemed to be full.

After his first year at Trinity was ended with great acclaim he was, of course, reappointed to its pastorate again in 1872, and the entire church and constituency naturally expected a most prosperous year under the brilliant and popular pastor. Suddenly the expectations of the Trinity bunch were quenched by the blow of his election to the Principalship of the school. The church soon came to think, however, that Dr. Coxe was to be still with them and in their congregation every Sunday, and always at hand for counsel and consideration.

The "powers that were" soon went out for a man "loose" for Trinity, and Presiding Elder Sherburn announced that the Rev. James Morrow, a talented and witty Irishman, was to take the place of Dr. Coxe. Mr. Morrow was sui generis, and by his earnestness and wit soon captured his crowd, and the church ultimately came to realize that their loss was nearly made good, when suddenly they found that Mr. Morrow was simply using Trinity church as a vaulting stone from which to leap to a more prosperous church in a large city in another state. In his report to the Conference the following spring Mr. Sherburn declared that, when Mr. Morrow came he could say, "The Lord gave," but was very loath to say when he left, that "The Lord hath taken away." However the best man in the Conference was sent to take his place, and things "went on" in the church, as they usually do in Methodist pastorates.

Dr. Coxe had the imagination which enabled him to see ways in which the efficiency of the school might be increased and its attendance enlarged. He not only saw what was visible, but also what was lacking, a rare and valuable talent for an administrator. So he branched out and started new departments and new methods of work. Prior to his time lectures had been given to the students by members of the Faculty but Dr. Coxe saw that this method of instruction could be widened, and so secured eminent men from outside as lecturers for the school. This list for the first year was as follows:

Rev. Henry C. Farrar, A.M.
Prof. Henry M. Seeley, A.M.
Rev. James Morrow
Rev. Henry Graham
Rev. N. Newton Glazier

Prof. Seeley was of the Faculty of Middlebury College, and for a generation one of the ablest educators of the state, a man of unusual intellect and scholastic ability. Mr. Glazier was a soldier in the Civil War and was minus one arm, but a man of rare oratorical ability, the most brilliant man the Montpelier Baptists have ever had as their pastor. Very often Seminary students who liked oratory would obtain permission to listen to Mr. Glazier who always had at least one climax in every sermon in which he seemed to tower above his audience and take them up to heights supernal. Mr. Morrow has been previously mentioned, and all of the lecturers were men who could enlist the attention and arouse the imagination of the young men at the school.

When the first catalogue under Dr. Coxe was published it was claimed by men conversant with educational institutions of secondary grade that it had a larger list of competent teachers than any like school within the entire state. Some of the teachers were brought over from the preceding administration of Mr. Wilder and some were new; but they were, almost or quite all of a satisfactory character. And it was most assuredly true that no secondary school in all New England had a Principal more learned, brilliant or eloquent at its head. The list of teachers was as follows:

REV. J. C. WATSON COXE, M.A., *Principal*
Mental and Moral Science

George Gary Bush, A.M.
Ancient Languages

Benjamin F. Leggett, A.M.
Natural Science and Mathematics

Thomas J. Mellen
Commercial Department, (New)

Andrew Phillips
Vocal Music

L. Alonzo Butterfield
Elocution

Eugene B. Goodrich
Plain and Ornamental Penmanship

Edward E. Webster
Gymnastics

MERIAL A. WHIPPLE, *Preceptress*
Botany and Belle Lettres

Anna A. Kenney
Instrumental Music and German

Cleora A. Clark
French

Jennie S. Farwell
Painting and History

C. C. Church
Steward

Of the above Faculty Prof. Bush has been previously characterized; also Misses Whipple and Clark. Prof. Leggett was undoubtedly a good man, and probably a good scholar as well. Certainly he was an easy and taking lecturer on topics connected with his department. But he was, apparently, somewhat careless in his habits in a recitation. For instance, the writer was in two of his classes one term, and, according to his distinct recollection he was called upon to recite but twice in one of those studies during the entire term. I never indulged in the illusion that it was because of any special scholarship that I possessed that the omission occurred, and the fact that it was not because I failed when I did recite that he did not call upon me oftener, as I was "passed" at the end ot the term. But to "pass" a student on only two recitations for an entire term, seemed an evidence of carelessness, this being my first term.

The "Department of Business" started by Prof. Coxe under Mr. Mellen was a most desirable innovation, and calculated to draw to the school a class of boys not attracted by visions of Latin poetry and Greek roots. A whole suite of rooms was fitted up for Mr. Mellen, a graduate of the school, and these rooms were furnished with desks and documents such as would be found in any first-class business institution.

The students were promoted from post to post as rapidly as they showed a familiarity with the procedure of the one occupied. They were taught bookkeeping, banking and all forms of business procedure so that, upon graduation they could enter any business house and make good from the start. That department lasted several years, and its graduates, listed by themselves, made a gratifying record in the business world subsequent to graduation. It is a pity that all of the Principals who succeeded Prof. Coxe did not have his vision and so continue the department. The department is in successful operation today, and has been for the past thirty years, and often has been a source of profit to the school making up for the shortage in some of the other departments.

Prof. Phillips was a music teacher of ability and efficiency, his time being well occupied by those who wished to learn the art of vocal music. The pupils who needed to improve the art of handwriting,—and there were many in that class,—found Eugene B. Goodrich not only an expert in the art but a proficient teacher as well, as the writer can testify from his own knowledge. Miss Kenney was supposed to be proficient in instrumental music, while Misses Whipple, Clark and Farwell have already been characterized as superior teachers, and declared to be primus inter apres. So the Faculty was, as a whole, eminently desirable, and was also well balanced and harmonious among themselves. Its composition reflected great credit upon its creator, for the Principal was then, as he is today, the person chiefly responsible for the hiring and the firing of all teachers. The Executive Committee may approve, but the Principal is the man who investigates and recommends, and his recommendations usually prevail, as they should.

A Normal Class was advertised for the fall term, the object being to give the boys and girls intending to teach that winter some special instruction that would enable them to meet the situations in which they would naturally be involved. No name was given for a teacher in that department, and it is assumed that the instruction was given in the form of lectures by Prof. Coxe himself, as no one could do it any better than he, and no one was more willing to take any extra load to make the school more prosperous.

The Gymnasium then occupied the west side of the fourth story of the administration building. It was ample in size, and was well fitted up with all needed appliances, and Mr. Webster, although a student, was qualified to give the proper instruction to those registering for a course. Survivors of that period speak in good terms of his proficiency in this line. He was the son of the Rev. Harvey Webster, and had two brothers in the school. But the department was soon discontinued, not because of inefficiency but the rather because the violent exercise in those rooms tended to loosen the mortar on the ceilings of the rooms directly underneath, the "Society Halls" always the "pet rooms" of large numbers of boys and girls. These rooms were then finely finished and furnished, and "must not be disturbed," as the members of the four societies maintained without dissent. So the gymnastics went into inocuous desuetuede until the completion of the new brick gymnasium a year ago.

Dr. Coxe also greatly extended the plan of popular lectures by the Faculty upon their own topics, the list for that first year being as follows:

Verbal Ethics
Chemical Affinity
Sensible Heat
Latent Heat
Astronomy
Etiquette
The Model Student
Tennyson
Ireland and Specimen Irishmen
God in History
Meteorology
The Microscope
Una
Co-Education
Shakespeare as a Teacher

The writer does not recall any of these, but does have a distinct recollection of some upon other topics given by Prof. Leggett. He made them exceedingly interesting. They were given in what was then called the "Lecture Room," it being on the south west corner of the ground floor. This room had two small anterooms opening out, one on either side of the platform, these small rooms being filled with apparatus for the illustration of the various phases of chemistry and physics.

Again Prof. Coxe was found to be in advance of the age in his establishment of the custom of requiring written "essays" every two weeks, with declamations on the alternate week, so that the members of the two upper classes received the best kind of training in writing and speaking weekly. Some of these classes were, according to the recollection of the writer, under the direction of Dr. Coxe himself. In a class in declamation the writer was trying to struggle through, as best he could, without too great a call down from the Principal. But he mispronounced the word "wound" whereupon Dr. Coxe, in pronouncing his verdict upon the effort, said, "The round sound of ou in wound, Mr. Davenport." That criticism has stayed plainly in mind for sixty years, showing the ability of Dr. Coxe as a teacher to so make a criticism that it would not wound the sensibility of the student, and to so phrase his criticism that it would stick in the memory.

The Lyceum was not instituted in Montpelier, but was brought over from Newbury by Prof. Chester and the teachers and students who began their work at that school. But Dr. Coxe, being so good a teacher himself, delighted in doing his utmost to encourage the students to make the most of the Friday evening Lyceums. And the Seminary was co-educational in this respect, and the girls had all of the opportunities accorded the boys in speaking and writing for the Lyceums.

There was still another custom instituted at Newbury which was perpetuated at Montpelier to produce facility in public speaking, that of an Annual Exhibition at the close of every Fall Term. Dr. Coxe magnified this feature of school work and gave to it the inspiration of his personal supervision, so that it was considered an honor to take part in the exercise.

In looking over the files of the Montpelier papers for that period the following program of one such "Exhibition" was found in the Vermont Christian Messenger. This was earlier than the time of Dr. Coxe but is the only one which seems to have found lodgment in public print, and is therefore submitted at this time as a specimen of the work attempted and accomplished in this line by the school. And the same kind of work was done at the close of the Fall Term for a long series of years, the students being allowed to select their own topics and to treat them as they would, regardless of the beliefs of the Faculty concerning those matters. The writer of this history later treated the subject, "Whatever is, is Right," doing his best to sustain the affirmative of the proposition. This was allowed to pass unchallenged by the Faculty, but the local pastor of Trinity gave the author a sharp call down for uttering principles which he claimed were heretical in the extreme. The earlier program was as follows:

1. Prayer	Rev. Jeremiah W. Bemis	Cabot
2. The Mystic Viol	Leonard L. Beeman	Fairfax
3. Fallow Ground	F. Ella Babcock	Granville
4. Music from Life's Silent Ways	Henry H. Clark	Bath, N. H.
5. Not Free	Eva Darling	Worcester
6. The Body and the Soul	Timothy S. Clifford	Warren, N. H.
7. Through Death to Life	Martha A. Fisk	Northfield
8. Epidemics	B. Clark Converse	Landaff, N. H.
9. Thoughts about God	Ellen H. Mitchell	Richford
10. No Success Without Labor	Charles E. Davis	Dudley, Mass.
11. Dust	Alpha M. Nutt	Montpelier
12. Universal Progress	Jesse M. Hitt	Michigan City, Ind.
13. Christmas Reveries of an Old Man	Mary B. Stanton	No. Danville

14. The Veil Lifted	Charles H. Kenney	Springfield
15. Outward Bound	Laura A. Thorne	Chelsea
16. The Parting Hour	Josiah Kidder	Enosburg
17. Here is Lethe: Shall I Drink?	Edith M. Walcott	St. Johnsbury
18. Failures	Lewis W. Morey	Thetford Ctr.
19. Autobiography of a Pin	Alice M. Warren	Barton
20. Oliver Cromwell	George E. Smith	Milton
21. Nettles	Merial A. Whipple	No. Charlestown, N. H.
22. Benediction	Rev. Peter Merrill	Barre

This seems like an exceptionally long program, and it would be too long for today. But things were different sixty years ago: the time of automobiles had not then dawned, and people took their pleasures more leisurely than today. During the entire nine terms which the writer spent there in school he can recall but one instance when an audience was at all appreciably diminished because of dissatisfaction with the length of the program, and that was on a Commencement season when everybody was tired, and the speaker gave a long address upon an old Greek hero, and read his speech, the people being dissatisfied with the method of delivery rather than the length of the speech, reading not then being common among Methodists.

Of course it was then expected that not a few of the boys of the school would enter the ministry, and that an equal number of the girls would marry the preachers, hence such programs were of more value then than they might be today. Five of the boys mentioned in the above program became Methodist preachers, some of them rising to prominent positions, like Beeman and Davis. But such exercises were of equal moment to anyone who entered the law, or teaching, or journalism, and so they were of vast and varied value to the participants. In a certain parish where the writer was pastor a series of lessons on the Tonic-Sol-Fa system was taught in his church, and he then learned that the motto of that system of singing was, "We Learn to Sing by Singing;" and so the practice of writing and speaking was of itself of great advantage to those who were later to devote their lives to forms of avocation where such practice was common.

Let no one indulge in the illusion that this seemingly excessive devotion to speaking and writing was at the expense of scant attention to the substantial studies of the course. Dr. Coxe and Prof. Bush and their associates were too good students themselves to allow anything of that kind to occur, and the boys who went to Wesleyan and Dartmouth and other colleges were able to come back to the Seminary and report their standing at least as good as the average. In short, the school, at this period in its history, had a legitimate ambition to be equal to the best Methodist secondary schools in New England and elsewhere.

In order that the reader may have some idea of the character of the pupils who were at the Seminary during the period of Dr. Coxe the following names taken from the catalogues may be cited. Merrill Hitchcock became a Methodist preacher and an honored member of the Troy Conference. As a student he excelled, and one of the boys said of him to the writer at Montpelier, "Hitchcock ought to be a lawyer, he would reach the Supreme Court." It is the judgment of the writer sixty years later that that summing up of the capacity of Hitchcock was fair. But what the law lost the ministry gained.

Andrew W. Edson also came to the Seminary for the first time during this administration. Edson was a man of unusual ability, so recognized then and ever since. Like most of those whose names are thus mentioned on these pages he was unusually mature in age and experience, and so his future capacity could be better gauged. Edson graduated from Dartmouth college, became the Principal of the Randolph Normal School for several years and then rapidly rose until he became the Assistant Superintendent of Education in New-York City, which position he long held. He married Miss Cynthia F. Paine who proved an unusual helpful mate.

Foster R. Clement also came in sight at the Seminary during this same crucial period. Clement was a fine scholar, popular in school, and a man of ambition. After graduating from Dartmouth he entered business and acquired a fortune while dealing in western securities a generation ago. Mr. Clement married for his first wife Miss Hattie Whitcomb of the class of 1876, and later gave the fountain which now graces the raised lawn in front of the Seminary building, the inscription upon the granite curbing reading, "Presented to the Vermont Methodist Seminary by Hattie Whitcomb Clement, Class of 1876." This gift was in connection with the raising of money by the class of 1890, years later, by William N. Newton, later Principal of the school; the scheme being the elaborate decoration of the campus.

George F. Kenaston and Alonzo E. Kenaston, brothers, both entered teaching and made an admirable success in life, George F. reaching high positions in supervisory work in the west. Recently George was still living.

David Kilburn was an eccentric genius. Graduating from Dartmouth he entered the Methodist ministry, then transferred his labors to the Congregational denomination, but was so "sui generis" that he ultimately drifted to other occupations. Perhaps he might have better fitted in other surroundings. He never married.

Lyman E. Rockwell was a young man of unusual ability and entered the Christian ministry, joining a Conference in the west. His subsequent career fulfilled the promise of his student days and reflected glory upon his Alma Mater, and the teachers under whom he studied.

Fred W. Dutton was not at the school as long as some but yet remained long enough to become imbued with its spirit and bound up in its traditions. He entered business at Northfield, Vermont and became among the first of the substantial men of the town, and also at the front among the workers of the Methodist church. He has recently deceased, his wife, also a Seminary student, soon following him.

William F. Rocheleau was one of the oldest of the mature students of his time, and exercised much influence with the student body while there, being placed upon the Faculty soon after graduation. He was soon elected the Principal of the State Normal School at Randolph, and held that position successfully for several years, when he went west, and finally settled in Chicago where he became the author of a long series of correspondence text books that had a wide sale. He also followed suit with the rest and married, the bride being Mattie Spinney, the daughter of one of the preachers of the Vermont Conference, and a student at the Seminary.

Ira G. Ross entered the ministry, went to South America as a missionary after graduation at Wesleyan, and then was lost to sight, probably going west and losing touch with the Seminary.

Jasper W. Freeley became a teacher of note. The writer remembers hearing a teacher say to him after he had given an original "declamation" upon some philosophical subject, "Well done, Mr. Freeley; that would have been a credit to a college Professor." Subsequent events showed that the Professor may not have been very far amiss in sizing up this student. Graduating from Montpelier in 1874 he received his degree of B.S. at Dartmouth in 1878, and later the degree of M.S. in 1880. He taught in the Wilmington Conference Academy for two years and then for eight years more in Dickinson Seminary, after which he went to Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., where he spent the remainder of his teaching life. He had the Department of Physics and Geology, and was the acting President of the College for four years. A letter from Dr. Freeley was written to the author ten years ago when he had passed his seventy-fifth year, and he and his wife, who was then perfectly blind, were living in quiet and peace at Aurora, the seat of the college.

Charles H. Rickards was a student of more than ordinary promise while at the Seminary. Desperately poor he found it hard to pay his bills, or even to secure sufficient adequate clothing. The Rev. J. Edward Wright, the popular pastor of the Montpelier Unitarian church for a lifetime, became much interested in the lad, raised money to properly clothe him and sent him to Meadville, Penn., where he studied for the Unitarian ministry, but later knowledge of him failed to materialize.

Tracy L. Jeffords entered the Seminary, but did not remain long enough to graduate, finally receiving a diploma from a rival school. He graduated from college later, taught in several places, among them one period in a western college, later he settled in Washington, D. C., became a successful attorney with a large practice of a specialized kind, also a lecturer in a law department of a nearby University, receiving the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont. Dr. Jeffords is still living and, at the age of seventy-five teaches a very large class of men in a Methodist church at the national Capital, thus showing the benefit of his religious training at home and at the Seminary. A recent letter from him says, "But ever since that fall term I have had the Seminary in mind, and have hoped and expected that some day I might be of real use to it, and still entertain the wish that it may yet be my lot to render it some service."

Leroy A. Merrill became a doctor and went to Rhode Island where he had a growing practice until he prematurely passed away.

Frank A. Sherburne settled in Montpelier, married Josephine Gill, a fellow student, who was the daughter of the Rev. Joshua Gill, entered into partnership, after a preliminary period as a clerk, with Thomas Marvin, another old student, the two running for years the leading grocery business in Montpelier. Sherburne became more or less prominent in city business affairs, a regular supporter of the institutions of Trinity Methodist church, and later, upon the death of Mr. Marvin, the head of the firm, associating with himself a younger man.

Charles H. Stearns of Johnson was also a student during this period, and learned so much of business and of political management that he ultimately became successful in business, and finally the Lieutenant Governor of his state, and was always recognized as the synonym of integrity and uprightness.

John H. Watson was at the Seminary two years, more or less, and made his mark while there. He entered the law, rose rapidly in his profession, was made Superior Judge, then Supreme Judge, and then for many years the Chief Justice of the state, residing at Montpelier while Chief Justice. Thus he was one of the most noted men the Seminary ever sent out into actual life.

John B. Corliss of Richford settled in Michigan, became an attorney, entered politics and was elected and re-elected again and again as a member of the United States Congress from one of the Michigan districts.

George H. Hastings should have been mentioned under a previous administration. While at the Seminary he was in almost constant demand as a supply in various churches, including Trinity, Montpelier while the pastor, Dr. Coxe, was at the Vermont Conference or at the General Conference. Following graduation at the Vermont Methodist Seminary he preached in the Vermont Conference, then went to Boston to take a course in theology, during which time he supplied a flourishing Congregational church and was offered its permanent pastorate. Later he went west, graduated from Illinois Wesleyan University and took two years of work for a Ph.D., did not finish his thesis because of ill health and overwork, but did get his M.A. Later he returned to New England, united with the New England Southern Conference, and was still living a short time since.

Calvin B. Moody from Waterbury graduated with distinction from the Seminary, and later from college, then entered the Congregational ministry, rose steadily upward and held fine positions in the pastorate and elsewhere.

Harvey Webster was another son of the Rev. Harvey Webster, and he followed in his father's steps and entered the ministry, but had so many peculiarities that he did not last long in any one place.

George H. Smalley was in school for a time, but did not graduate. He settled in Lyndonville, became a life insurance man, and the Superintendent of the Sunday School of the first church the writer of this book ever served. He did with his might whatever his hand found to do, and succeeded.

Virgil E. Ayers graduated from the first class in the business department in the school, then settled in Barre, took up manufacturing, ran a business for many years, and was prominent in city affairs. He still remains on this mundane sphere.

Wilbur Adams went across the continent to Washington, engaged in teaching, and followed that vocation for upwards of a half century. The three Adams boys, John, Wilbur and Carl came east a short time ago to attend the funeral of their brother George, and then again were here the same summer to visit the Seminary as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. John W. Hatch, while the Doctor was Principal.

Roger Hulburd bears an honored name and should find mention here. He settled in Hyde Park, became an insurance agent, a politician and general good fellow and was finally made the Lieutenant Governor of the state.

E. F. Lawrence, of the class of 1875, of whom the writer could previously find no trace has sent an order for the book and written a fine letter. He lives in Sterling, Ill., and is connected with a large firm manufacturing household hardware. The only names on the paper heading are E. F. Lawrence and E. F. Lawrence, Jr., so that father and son are apparently the chief surviving members of this large firm.

With perhaps one or two exceptions these students entered school during the two years while Dr. Coxe was Principal. The list includes three Lieutenant Governors of the state, one Congressman, a Chief Justice of Vermont, prominent lawyers, clergymen and doctors, to say nothing of a long list of business men. The good does, then, live on and on, forever on.

The period when Dr. Coxe was at the head of the school was one of financial depression. The great Civil War was then less than ten years past, and the aftermath of the war was still "on", income being "down," and prices of all kinds being decidedly "up." A recent letter from Miss Jennie Farwell, then a teacher, says, "No period in the seven happy years I spent at the Seminary stands out like those shaky, tottering years, (financially tottering she means), when it was the question of life or death for our dear and so much needed school. 'It must not die' was the slogan constantly quoted during that period by those who had given and given of their substance 'till their well-nigh drained pocketbooks almost cried out against the strain."

Some little indication of the stress under which the school labored during this era may be seen by a report which appeared in the Conference Minutes for 1872 under the caption of

THE VERMONT METHODIST SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE

Cash on hand April 1871	$ 146.33
Received on loans	13,369.50
Received on notes and subscriptions	2,511.80
Received for rents	80.17
Received on Ladies' ten cent subscriptions	98.30
Received from the school during the year	5,944.83
Received from the Boarding House	1,091.23
Received for wood (for self-boarders)	250.00
	$ 23,492.16

But the amounts actually available for legitimate running expenses of the school during the year previous to this report included only the rents, the amounts "from the school," that is, tuitions etc., the sum from the boarding house and the cash for wood sold to the self-boarders, viz., $7,366.23. This was all that was available for Prof. Wilder to use for the total legitimate "school expenses" during his last year. And the sum available for Prof. Coxe during each of his two years must have averaged about the same, perhaps a trifle less.

Now if we turn from that day to this and see the total income which passed through the hands of the treasurer of the school during the year ending July 1, 1932 we shall see the enormous strides which the school has made since that day. The report of the treasurer, Edmund P. Hamilton to the Trustees at their July meeting in 1932 was as follows, as far as receipts were concerned:—

All tuitions	$17,314.67
All fees, athletic, music, etc	3,103.88
From Room Rents and Board	39,843.25
Interest and dividends received	6,418.16
Gifts	1,116.00
Other sources	3,359.64
	$71,155.60

In other words the income from the school for the year ending June 30, 1932 was over nine times what it was sixty years ago. And the field from which to raise money for the support of the school, and for the erection of new buildings was as barren in '72 as the treasury of the school itself. Moreover, the Principal of the school was in those days a teacher, and so had little time to go over the country soliciting the funds for the payment of any annual deficit, as has often been done since that time.

Besides all this, the majority of public men do not have, in any marked degree, the capacity for the successful solicitation of money for charitable projects. That is an art in itself; for large success it must be inherited; for medium success it is the result of long and patient practice, and not all of the men who have been at the head of the school have had the natural bent in this direction. Of course, not having any such natural capacity they could not succeed in that line to any great extent, nor were at all to blame therefor. But no legend has come down to the present that any of the Principals of that period were ever expected to do any of this work, or were blamed because they did not. The transformation of the head of a school of secondary grade, or even of first grade into a glorified "beggar" for his institution is a modern idea. Then the school usually employed some man outside the Faculty to go out and get money, but no such man was employed during the administration of Dr. Coxe, although there had been before and was later, and so he suffered in the statistics of others who came before and followed after him in a comparison with the total receipts and expenditures and the final balance in the red, for there was always in those days some kind of a balance on the wrong side when the figures were finally and irrevocably settled for the close of the year.

Previous detailed exhibits of the receipts of all kinds for the year preceding the first year of the Coxe regime have been given, including over $13,000 the total receipts were but $23,402.16. Now the disbursements for the same year were as follows:—

Paid for construction of the Seminary	$ 8,100.32
Paid for repairs on buildings and new fence	880.00
Paid for fire extinguishers	75.00
Paid for the school for one year	6,527.18
Paid for wood	651.37
Paid for insurance	364.94
Notes, interest and sundry bills	3,844.76
Paid salary of agent	1,200.00
Paid traveling expenses and moving	75.27
Paid on acqueduct and spring	175.00
Cash on hand	1,598.32
	$ 23,492.16

In other words, counting in its buildings and current expenses the school ran behind over $13,000 the year that Prof. Wilder resigned. No wonder he wished to get from under. And they had an agent in the field for raising the money at that, a high priced man for the time, the pastor at St. Albans being the only man in the Conference receiving a salary equal to that paid him. If Dr. Coxe knew the financial condition of the school for the year prior to his election he must have had the courage equal to that of the men of the famous "Light Brigade" eulogized by Tennyson." But the probability is that he really knew little about the whole matter, and was told by the Trustees that the new Administration Hall would be completed for the opening of the fall term, and that the whole Conference would stand behind him, and, with his brilliant abilities, he would lead the school on to victory after victory. And the Trustees may have well believed that to be true; it was certainly no more unlikely than the prophecies that have been made for the future during the years 1929–1932.

Well, what happened? The attendance at the fall term has almost or always been the largest for any term in the year, and has been taken as indicating the standard for the whole year. When Dr. Coxe finished his two years, that made six years of the work of the school at Montpelier completed. The attendance at the fall term was as follows:—

Fall term 1868, Principal Chester	161
Fall term 1869, Principal Chester	215
Fall term 1870, Principal Wilder	192
Fall term 1871, Principal Wilder	203
Fall term 1872, Principal Coxe	161
Fall term 1873, Principal Coxe	166

Thus the average for the fall term for the first six years was 183, while the average for the two years of the administration of Dr. Coxe was 163. But he had a larger attendance the second year than the first, as did each of his predecessors. In each instance the Principal stayed too short a time to be of the largest service to the school.

Moreover, if we turn to the attendance of the fall term of the two years following Dr. Coxe we shall find that it was 122 the first year and 110 the second year. So that the attempt to "swap horses while fording the stream" of financial difficulty did not meet with success any more than is ordinarily the case.

When the Annual Conference met at Danville the second year of the administration of Dr. Coxe the Committee on Education averred as follows: "Our Seminary continues to prosper. Notwithstanding the money panic the patronage of the school for the year, in its average, is nearly that of preceding years. More than ordinary religious interest has prevailed throughout the year, and several have been persuaded to a new and better life. A large and efficient Faculty have been faithful to their work and have fully sustained the reputation of the school for thorough instruction and good order.

"The completion of the $20,000 subscription last year, and the payments made thereon during the year, have relieved very much the finances of the Seminary. It is important, however, that the subscribers to this fund meet their payments promptly in order to avoid future embarrassment. Further effort should be made at an early day for an entire relief of the Seminary from all its indebtedness, and the securing of a general endowment.

"Increased effort should be made to secure enlarged patronage for the school, which would do much to help forward its financial interests and extend its literary and religious influence.

"We recommend to the Bishop the appointment of Rev. J. C. W. Coxe to the Principalship of this Institution.

"In harmony with the recommendations of the Trustees of the Seminary your Committee submit the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that we will raise on all our charges, by collection or otherwise, at least ten dollars annually to meet the deficiency in the current expenses of the Institution."

Other resolutions were presented which are not particularly germane to this history; but the above which have been cited contain not the least reason for thinking that there was the slightest occasion for dissatisfaction with the work of Dr. Coxe as Principal; and the positive and unequivocal evidence that the Committee on Education, and the Conference as a whole wished his administration to continue for at least another year. And the reader of these pages should remember that Dr. Coxe had been triumphantly elected to the General Conference at the head of his delegation not so very long before this time.

Thus the report of the Committee on Education was read in open Conference, and the same was unanimously adopted, said report strongly endorsing the administration of Dr. Coxe.

The Presiding Elder of Montpelier District, a resident of Montpelier, and one of the Trustees of the school, said in his report of the district, "The Vermont Methodist Seminary and Female College has been favored with its usual prosperity, with the exception of a somewhat diminished patronage. I would bespeak for it the continued moral and material support of the Conference."

The Conference itself voted and asked the Bishop to reappoint Dr. Coxe to the Principalship for another year, which thing the Bishop did, and then Dr. Coxe went away to the General Conference blithely thinking that another full year of work at the school awaited him.

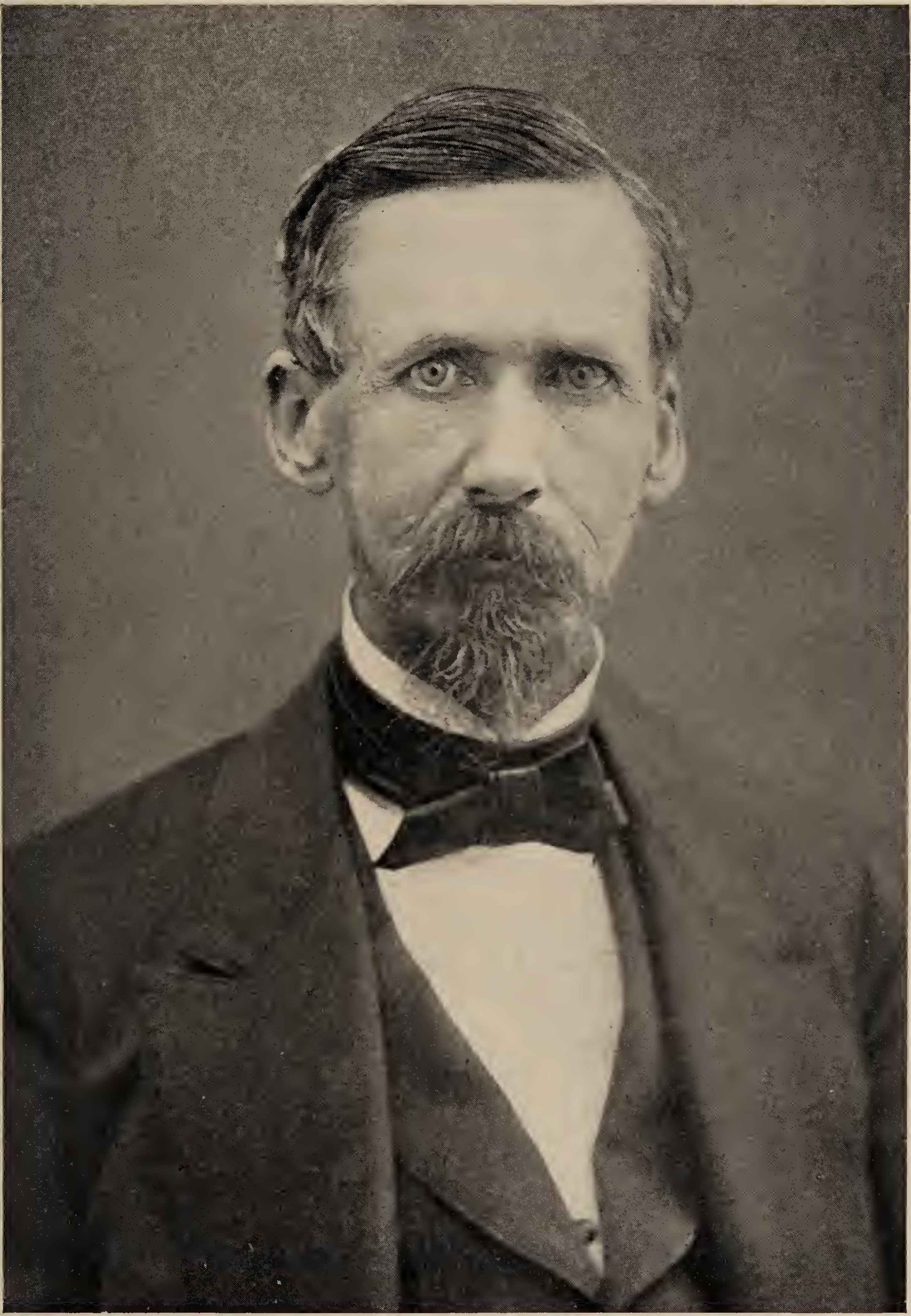
But when the fall term came around there was no Dr. Coxe in the Principal's house, and the furniture there the last year was offered for sale by auction. The Doctor was not, like the hero of an old-time popular tale, a "man without a country" but rather a "man without a job." Of course the writer was not on the inside in those old time days but he distinctly remembers hearing some of the lady teachers say that a great injustice had been done to Dr. Coxe, in that he was not notified at Conference that his services would not be desired the year ensuing, for any church in the Conference would have been glad to have secured his services. The Doctor was not asked to resign, if all traditions may be trusted, the rather he was rudely and ruthlessly "fired."

After a period of waiting he was transferred to the Iowa Conference and stationed at the Division Street Church, Burlington, Iowa where he remained the limit of three years, and then on to other important Meth odist churches in that great state. In 1884 he was elected to the General Conference from the Iowa Conference being again the chairman of the delegation. That year he was appointed as a quadrennial member of the Book Committee of the church to represent the ninth district. In 1876 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Cornell College, Iowa, and in 1881 the degree of D.D. from Wesleyan University. At the Geneva Conference of 1880 he received a large complimentary vote for the editorship of the "Central Christian Advocate."

Dr. Coxe, as far as can be ascertained, seldom returned to visit the Seminary, or showed any desire for such contact; the iron had too deeply entered his soul for any wish for a resumption of former familiarity. He did answer a letter of the writer nearly fifty years ago in connection with the celebration of the semi-centennial of the establishment of the school at Newbury and sent some data concerning himself but gave no indication that he wished to be a party to the celebration. He was a great man, and the world was poorer for his decease some time since.

The catalogue of 1874 represents a new Principal in power. No indication of how or why he was selected seems to be in evidence at this time. No records extant, make any mention with regard to the matter, and the rumors are conspicuous by their absence. The writer recalls one statement, and one only, with reference to Prof. Lorenzo White, A.M. before he came, and that was that he had been a "Teacher at Old Willbraham," but that must have been some time before he came to Montpelier, as he was a member of the New England Conference at the time, and presumably had been on a charge immediately before the Montpelier period in his existence.

It is a fair supposition that he came from Wesleyan University, though that is not certain. The Secretary of the New England Methodist Historical Society says that he was a fine scholar, though the present writer was in school under him, and heard nothing of the kind. But one of the Committee on Education, in making a report to the Conference, also maintained that his scholarship was remarkable. It may have been; the fact that not all the boys thought him a scholarship prodigy does not make him the reverse. He was not a great success as an administrator; he did not understand boys, and did not use tact in management. This was especially true to-



REV. LORENZO WHITE, A.M.
Two Years a Principal of School

ward the end of his second and last year in the school. His wife died past the middle of November of his last year, and when he lost her he lost his steadying wheel. She was a fine woman, nobly planned, a queen among women, and all respected and loved her. But when, four months later, it was reliably rumored around the school, and everywhere believed that Prof. White had proposed to two of the lady teachers and been turned down, his stock went down in school very rapidly. But it did not take him long to rally, in his own mind, for he soon began to "court" a lady senior whom he married a short time after Commencement.

The "Vermont Christian Messenger" contained a note in the Seminary correspondence that there was "a rumor in school that there was soon to be radical changes in the Faculty," which rumor seemed to be well founded, as will be seen in due time, as Prof. White left, and Prof. Bush went to Berlin to study philology and others ceased from their labors at Montpelier. The students took as much interest in all of these things as if the entire management of the affairs of the Seminary rested upon them. Possibly the Trustees sometimes wished that the whole responsibility did rest upon them, or upon someone else besides themselves.

The fact is that the times were hard. The attendance had gone down somewhat under Dr. Coxe; it went down still more rapidly under Prof. White. But it would not be fair to lay all of the decline to either one of these men. It is true that "the times" were hard, and growing harder and harder, and how in the world to get money to pay the regularly recurring deficits was a constant and overwhelming problem to the Trustees. It often looked as if the doors of the Seminary would have to be closed, but the school still kept on, and the students in its classes greatly profited thereby.

June 7, 1875 President Calvin B. Hulbert of Middlebury College, at a Commencement address, complimented the teachers of the Seminary, and declared that the Montpelier boys at Middlebury College ranked far above the average students in that college.

At the Conference of 1876, the year that Prof. White resigned, P. H. Hinkley, the Treasurer of the Trustees, presented the following report to the Annual Conference, the same being published in the Minutes:—

Disbursements

Salaries of Teachers	$ 4,200.00
Fuel and Lights	175.00
Sundry bills paid by Principal	430.29
Repairs and Insurance	184.00
	$ 4,989.29

Receipts

Receipts from Tuition, Rents, etc	$ 2,887.53
Estimated as falling due this term	459.47
Disbursements above receipts	1,642.29
	$ 4,989.29

Thus, according to this statement, the receipts for current expenses were $3,347.00, and the deficit $1,642.29, almost half. No wonder that there was anxiety on the part of the Trustees, and that the teachers who knew the situation, trembled lest the doors of the school be closed, and they would have to hunt for new jobs. And no wonder that good Prof. White concluded that to resign was the thing for him to do.

But this was not all, or even the worst. At that same Conference Treasurer Hinkley submitted the following figures which, when rightly considered, were enough to give real Methodists the "jim-jams," and several other things, and to cause the sympathizers with those who had consistently opposed the removal of the school from Newbury unholy glee. The figures were as follows:—

Liabilities

Notes due, including Centenary and Williams Funds	$ 7,978.00
Interest accrued on the above	736.02
Clark Fund note	27,621.40
Conference Fund note	3,147.75

Preachers' Aid note	1,110.00
Due on sundry bills	500.00
Due Teachers at the close of the year	700.00
	$41,793.17

The school had been going eight years, nearly; the town of Montpelier had given to it the site; the Methodists all over the state had subscribed all they felt able for its rejuvenated boarding houses and its Seminary building, and still there were debts of nearly $42,000.00 at the close of the year. No wonder the oldtimers shook their heads, as many of them did. But still the most of them still trusted in God and kept their powder dry and confidently expected that something would happen to lift the school from its ever deepening morass of debt and discouragement.

But the Treasurer also submitted to the opposite side of the balance figures which gave to the friends of the school somewhat of encouragement. It was as follows:—

Assets

Due on old subscriptions	$ 3,230.25
Due on old notes and pledges	9,245.03
Due on rent and accrued interest	525.00
Real estate not needed for the school	12,000.00
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer	178.95
Excess of liabilities	16,613.94
	$41,793.17

But the sum supposed to be invested in unneeded real estate had been raised from a previous estimate of ten thousand. At the present time the Trustees who still own that same "real estate" would doubtless say that none of it should be sold, as it will erelong be needed for school purposes. And how much of that over $12,000.00 on old subscriptions, notes and pledges was ever collected, has never been revealed. But the exhibit somewhat encouraged the Methodists met in annual session at St. Johnsbury, and they felt as Paul did when he reached the Three Taverns, that they could still "thank God and take courage."

Someone who knows how hard it has been to hire any money during this depression may wonder how the fathers managed to go to the banks and get loans of upwards of $40,000.00. Well, they did not go to the banks; they would have fared no better than today had they tried any such project. But those Trustees were canny people, and used resources at hand. For instance, they borrowed over $27,000.00 of the Trustees of the Clark Will Fund. This fund came from a rich Methodist who died in the southern part of the state and left his money to the Conference with the provision that they should elect a special Board of Trustees to have charge of the same, and to deal out the interest only each year to the various benevolent causes of the Conference. Well, the result was that the Conference complied with the terms of the will, and elected a Board of Trustees, numbering thirteen, but seven of the thirteen, a majority, were also Trustees of The Seminary, hence the Trustees of the Clark Will Fund loaned to the Trustees of Montpelier Seminary the sum of $27,621.40 and did not feel over and above anxious about the payment of the principal of this sum, or even of the payment of the interest. This was what, in these days, would be called an "interlocking directorate," and would not now be allowed. But such things were often done in those days, outside of religious circles, and the good Trustees of the Clark Will Fund made no fuss about the whole matter, and said just as little about it as they could. And it is a fair assumption that the same thing was true of the money borrowed of the "Conference Fund" and the "Preachers' Aid Society" etc.

Now this debt to the Clark Will Fund ran on for a long time, until, when some alert brother began to make an ado about it, the Rev. Jedediah D. Beeman, A.M., who was elected President of the Seminary the same time that the Rev. Elwell A. Bishop, A.M. was elected Principal, went to the Trustees of the Clark Will Fund people and frankly told them that the Seminary could not then pay that debt, and probably never could, but they could get around the whole matter legally if they would only vote to appropriate a small sum, say ten dollars a year to each of the causes mentioned in the will, and then appropriate the remainder of the "income" whatever it might be, to the Seminary for "Education" which was one of the causes mentioned in the will. And this has been in force ever since, and the Treasurer of the Seminary so sends on each year some sum like $50.00, and keeps the rest of the "income" for the use of the school. "Sharp practice" one might say; perhaps so, but it was legal, and who knows but that the donor of the original sum, the lamented and generous Clark, is pleased, if he knows what has been done?

Much later than this, when the writer was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Seminary, it was found that the Treasurer of the Seminary who was then, as all of the Treasurers of those days and later were, at his wits' end to know how to pay the bills of the school, had borrowed moneys from the Granges endowment the school then had, to pay the current expenses of the school. It was then that the two "Olins". Merrill and Sherburne, arose in their might and smote the idea as being subversive of all that was honorable and just in school management, holding that the money thus concerned was given for an "endowment," and that the interest only was to be used for current expenses; Mr. Merrill also maintained that, if it was absolutely necessary to get money from some source to pay current expenses, it would be wise to go to a bank, as that was what banks were for; but that to borrow from an endowment fund was subversive of all principles of justice. The Trustees then voted to ask the Legislature for an amendment forever prohibiting any one from ever using a single penny of endowment for general expenses, or any portion of moneys paid for scholarship for current expenses. Never should anything save the income be so used. Moreover, a separate Committee called the "Committee on Investment" was ordered from the Trustees of the Institution, the duties of this Committee being to properly invest any and all moneys ever given for funding as endowment, if for scholarship, or similar ends. Such amendment was secured and is in effect today, and friends of the school no longer need fear to give money for endowment lest it be used for current expenses.

It was during the time that Prof. White was at the head of the school that the Trustees became alarmed at the financial debacle imminent, and selected and commissioned Noah Granger to go out and raise an endowment of $50,000.00 for the school. Mr. Granger was a farmer from Randolph and a man of incorruptible integrity and patient persistence. It was much easier to raise money for an endowment than for a debt; it is always difficult to raise money to pay for dead horses, so they commissioned Mr. Granger to go out, as no other man had ever gone for either the school at Newbury or at Montpelier. Fifty thousand dollars was considered an enormous sum in those days, and it was thought that, when Mr. Granger had completed his task, the salvation of the school was forever made sure and no more crises ever need occur. The subscriptions were to be promised on condition that the whole amount be raised; that is, twenty per cent of each subscription was to become due when the first $ 10,000.00 was raised, twenty per cent more when the second $ 10,000.00 was safely pledged on paper, etc. Mr. Granger was a small, short man, with a mild countenance and a benignant eye, and had a tremendous persistence. He told the writer once that he seldom asked anyone for any money until he had first of all "broken bread with him," realizing that the fellowship of eating together often so softened the hearts of people that they became willing to make a subscription. Moreover, in a certain sense, that method seemed to implicate the entire family in the pledge. It was said that the first and only personal subscription of a thousand dollars was given to him by Senator Redfield Proctor who always called himself a Methodist, though he rarely attended church anywhere. Most of the subscriptions were, however, of small sums, $25.00, $15.00, $10.00 and $5.00 being the figures most often secured. Mr. Granger kept at the work until the whole sum was finally raised. He worked on commission, the sum being paid him, it is thought, was ten per cent. Even though this sum was largely diminished by annual "borrowings" there was something like $16,000.00 left after the amendment prohibiting borrowings was passed.

At the Lay Electoral Conference held at St. Johnsbury the matter of this endowment was brought up, A. M. Dickey, Esq. being the President. Speeches were made by Principal White, Prof. Daniel Dorchester, Jr., N. M. Dickey, Esq., Josiah Ward, the Rev. William R. Puffer and Rev. Alonzo Hitchcock. A call was made for subscriptions aggregating one thousand dollars, and the following sums were thereupon made:—

Asa M. Dickey, Esq.	$ 100.00
Rev. William R. Puffer	100.00
"Bro." Underwood (Probably Rev. William, D.D.)	100.00
Noah Granger	100.00
Rev. Peter Merrill	100.00
Rev. Nathan F. Perry	50.00
Rev. R. Sanderson	25.00
One of the Lady Teachers at the Seminary	50.00
	$ 625.00

It may be noticed that, aside from a subscription by one of the lady teachers and that by Col. Dickey, all of the sums pledged were from the preachers of the Conference. It was then stated that it was "thought" that the other $375.00 would be secured from the preachers in open Conference later. At this joint session of the Annual and Lay Electoral Conference held that afternoon, the sum of $600.00 was raised, so that a total of $1,225.00 was raised on the endowment that day. Let us hope that the poor Methodist preachers were able to pay the whole sums they subscribed.

In his report to the Conference that year the Rev. Isaac McAnn, the Presiding Elder of Montpelier District, had the following:

"Our long-cherished Institution, the Vermont Methodist Seminary and Female College at Montpelier may be said to be in statu quo. It is waiting for the 'spring tide' to float it over the bar into the great ocean of its limitless successes." For a school which was steadily going in debt each year, and already had a debt half as large as its resources, and was steadily running down in attendance, to be considered "in statu quo" was rather optimistic, but the author was an enthusiastic Irishman who always saw the best side of everything. He closed his report on this feature of his work by saying that "the school is in a most prosperous condition, excepting in the matter of students, and the completion of the endowment funds." Nevertheless it would have taken twenty years to pay the debts alone if all of the income from the endowment funds had been used for that purpose.

Of course these efforts in raising money were more or less in the nature of "drives," and strenuous drives at that, and were not all collectible, but the condition was such that drastic efforts of some kind had to be set in motion, and they all yielded more or less of permanent fruition to the school, and also kept it constantly before Methodist people as the one place of all places to which to send their children for a fit for the work of life. Of course they thought that, when Mr. Granger had completed his task, they could sing the long metre doxology. More, nearly all of the men who went out raising money for the school fatuously foresaw that when their particular task was accomplished the day of storm and stress would be over, and the craft could henceforth sail in smooth waters. Indeed, when the Rev. Haselton A. Spencer later went over the state and the regions beyond to raise the debt of thirty thousand dollars he is reported to have told his audiences, in his impassioned utterances, that, if they would help him to pay the debt that time, they would never have to be asked again for a similar enterprise. Of course the good brother, who was one of the wisest and best friends the school ever had, was perfectly honest in his statements, but the school has seen some of its worst crises since that time.

Nevertheless the inside friends of the school were then really much alarmed as to its condition and future prospects.

In February 1876 Presiding Elder McAnn gave a stirring appeal in behalf of the Seminary in the "Christian Messenger," the editor, William D. Malcom, giving it the place of honor in the editorial column. In this appeal he lamented the small number of students, and sharply criticized the preachers of the Conference for slackness in not securing and sending enough boys and girls to fill the school to its capacity.

According to the catalogue of 1874, the name of Daniel Dorchester, Jr. appeared as one of the teachers during the administration of Professor White. The Rev. Clarence M. Ward writes in detail how he happened to be secured. Clarence was so long at the Seminary, and was so much older than any of the students today, and entered into the life of the school in so many ways, that his testimony is valuable.

Mr. Ward writes substantially as follows: "Following the resignation of Professor Bush for study in Germany, a man from Newbury was brought in to take his place whom the graduating class did not feel to be qualified to prepare them for their college entrance examinations. As a result the class selected a committee from their number to interview the Principal, Dr. Coxe, and ask for a change. They did this. A few days later, no notice having been given to their request, several of the men began packing, preparatory to going elsewhere. The committee returned to Professor Coxe and reported the situation. He at once said, 'Don't let them leave; we will attend to the matter at once.' A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trustees was called for that afternoon, and a representative of the Trustees took the midnight train for Boston with authority to secure another teacher. This resulted in the entrance of Professor Daniel Dorchester, Jr., a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Wesleyan University and a son of the Rev. Daniel Dorchester, D.D. of the New England Conference into the Faculty as the head of the Department of the Classics."

Having been so recently a student on the Hill Professor Dorchester knew the temper of the student body, and was young and knew how boys felt. As long as he remained on the Hill he was its foremost figure. As a teacher he was careful, conscientious and inspiring. The Latin student under him came to understand the very genius of the language, and its importance to a good knowledge of English. Over and over again he insisted that the pupils tell the "English Derivatives" of the Latin words in the lesson, and adopted various expedients for making the prosody and poetry of Virgil understandable to the poorest student in the class. The boys and girls looked up to him; to the boys he was a hero; and to the girls he was; well, if they had dared to do so, they would have loved him. He was tall, broad shouldered, and prepossessing to a marked degree. He seemed to have every qualification for the position he held. Long afterwards one of his parishioners at Springfield declared that he was "the handsomest man they ever had for a pastor."

When it became apparent toward the end of the second year that the old "two year rule" would again be invoked by the Trustees, if not by the Principal himself, the students began to wonder who might be selected to take his place. At once some of them thought that the ideal thing would be to have "Dan Dorchester" in the chair of Principal. To each other the boys always called him "Dan," as a token of their affection and comradeship. One of the more venturesome of the boys dared to speak to the Professor about it, and to tell him how the boys thought and felt with regard to the matter. He found that Prof. Dorchester had himself been thinking about the same thing, and that, if he were elected as Principal he should associate with himself "Charlie Davis" of the New England Conference, also a former student and graduate of the Seminary. Davis later became one of the most popular and useful members of the New England Conference. One of the boys thought about getting a petition signed and presenting the same to the Trustees asking that this thing be done. Such petition could have secured almost or quite every name of the entire student body. What the "Honorable Board of Forty," who hired and fired the teachers as they wished, would have done, is not known. But if the election

REV. DANIEL DORCHESTER, Ph.D., D.D.
Great as Scholar and Teacher — Greater Yet as Preacher

had been made, the subsequent history of the school would have been far different. The event shows that the students of a school sometimes know better than the managing Trustees the real situation, and also the means of bettering the same.

Not being elected as Principal, Prof. Dorchester entered the ministry, coming from a line of preachers of eminence and usefulness, and was later appointed to the pastorate at Springfield, Vermont, remaining there for two years, after which he served several brilliant pastorates around Boston, spent some time in London and Berlin in study, was then for twelve years the head of the English Department in Boston University where he made a brilliant record; next he served two pastorates at Christ Church, Pittsburg, Pa., one each at Lindell Avenue at St. Louis and St. Mark's, Brooklyn. He was given the degree of Ph.D. in cursu, and also that of D.D., honorary. When he finally retired from the pastorate to engage in literary work he was considered one of the ablest and most efficient clergymen the New England Conference ever had. At the General Conference in 1908 he received 201 votes for the Episcopacy, and would have adorned the position had he received a few more and an election. While, as has been said, Dr. Coxe was the ablest man ever elected the Principal of the school, Dr. Dorchester was still greater, though unfortunately not elected to the headship of the institution.

In connection with the extended description of the Commencement exercises in 1875 the Vermont Christian Messenger said, "This was followed by a ceremony not down on the program. At the same time that Dr. Dorchester (Senior) and Rev. Mr. McAnn emerged from the anteroom Prof. Dorchester (Junior) and Miss (Cleora A.) Clark, two of the highly esteemed teachers of the institution, stepped from behind the class, which still stood in a double semi-circle on the stage; and, almost before the wave of pleased surprise had passed over the crowd below, were married and gone. Dr. Dorchester (the father of the groom) was assisted by the Rev. Mr. McAnn. We think all were pleased, and particularly the class, to whom the ceremony was quite an honor as the happy finale to one of the best Commencements of the Seminary." This was a surprise to the school in almost or quite its entirety, and it was no small tribute to the gallant Professor and his bride that they had kept it to themselves in the faces of so many keen and alert students. But no one was jealous, and all were glad. The happy couple remained another year at the Seminary.

At this Commencement the Rev. Dr. Dorchester, Sr. gave one of the addresses, the same being of much general interest, as well as particular interest on account of the fact that he was the father of the popular Professor of the classics at the Seminary. To add to the interest of the occasion, the senior Dorchester and Miss Merial Whipple, the always popular Preceptress, were married privately the same week, she going down to make a home for her husband while he was a Presiding Elder in the New England Conference, living in Malden therewhile.

Other teachers, besides those hitherto mentioned under preceding administrations were Mr. Rocheleau, Miss Stanton and Miss Vance.

Mary B. Stanton came to the Preceptresship at an early date and was a good exponent of the Seminary type of teachers; one who lived, to serve and loved that she might help. No standard suffered under Miss Stanton.

Clara P. Vance, for several years one of the prominent members of the Faculty, came into view as a teacher during this period. She came from a family in the northern part of the state which always exhibited the stern Puritan virtues. These, however, under Clara Vance, were softened by her own grace of character and her sympathy for all that was good in others. She was later a popular teacher and Preceptress at Hillsboro, Ohio.

A resume of the students who first mingled in the throngs at the Seminary halls during this administration shows that the same kind of work was going on in begetting high ideals and worthy ambitions, as of yore. Not so many went into the ministry as before, but the trend of the age had changed a bit, and other occupations seemed more attractive and remunerative. Nevertheless, it was during this period that the writer of this book made the decision to give himself without reserve to the ministry of his Lord.

Lee Clafflin Hascall was a student here at that time. He was a son of the Rev. Dr. Jefferson Hascall, a star preacher in the New England Conference, and the author of the hymn, "My Latest Sun is Sinking Fast." The summer following his graduation from the Seminary Hascall secured the general agecny for a popular religious book on Evangelist Moody, and hired Seminary students to act as subagents for him at a profit to both them and him. He thus found his "bent" in the business world, and ultimately had a large publishing business of his own, finally taking a position with a large publishing house at a salary of ten thousand dollars per year, in addition to carrying on his own business of the same kind. When Boston University was seeing some of its hard days, after its abnormal expansion under President Merlin, Hascall became its business manager, at a large salary, he being a graduate and a Trustee. Some years since, he passed away but retained his interest in the Seminary to the last.

Frank A. Gaylord, a chum of Hascall and a son of the Rev. John H. Gaylord of the Vermont and New England Conferences, spent one year at the Seminary and he recently stated that the time spent there and the associations formed there had the most to do in molding his future life. After leaving the Seminary he spent three years studying medicine to fit himself for a physician but business life appealed to him so strongly that he entered the largest jobbing house in Boston at starvation wages. His worth was recognized and he was steadily promoted until he was one of the highest-paid employees of over two hundred. Early realizing that the jobbing business was on the decline, he left and went to California where he started in business for himself at Los Angeles and has had a most prosperous career. Mr. Gaylord has visited the Seminary several times recently and in 1927 gave a banquet at the Pavilion Hotel to a goodly number of old students who were at the Seminary fifty years ago. He is the donor of the Gaylord debate prizes at Commencement each year when the members of the Societies compete in joint debate. He recently presented the School with two expensive radios that have been placed in the boys' and girls' reception rooms in the boarding house. His enthusiasm for the School after being absent for over fifty years caused him to organize the "Montpelier Seminary Association of Southern California" which now has a membership of nearly seventy-five. They meet for an annual banquet and other times at the call of their President. He has also contributed several hundred dollars toward the publication and sale of this book.

Fred L. Laird was one of the boys who wrestled against poverty and privation until he came out triumphant in those days. Graduating from Dartmouth College he settled in Montpelier, studied law, was admitted to the bar and finally was elevated to the position of Municipal Judge, which position he held for many years. His wit could keep an audience convulsed, and his good sense helped him to properly administer his office. Since the above was written, Judge Laird has passed to rest, his departure being mourned by friends over the entire state, and beyond.

Hosea G. Blake was the son of the "Steward" of that period. Blake was a natural and diligent student, as was evidenced by his rendering of the Eclogues of Virgil into English verse during his course at Montpelier, the same being published in the school paper. This was entirely in addition to the regular course of study. Later he became one of the editors of the great Sunday School Times of Philadelphia, but died before he reached his prime.

William J. Clapp was a country lad from a small town who came to the school with the one purpose of making himself fit for a worthwhile life. Later he became an attorney, settled in Fargo, North Dakota, and gained a large and remunerative practice and was then elected the State Superintendent of Education. He was equally prominent in the church, as in business, and was once elected to the General Conference of the Methodist Church. He married Alice Stevens, a Seminary student, and they brought up their family to a similar devotion to the church of their choice.

Charles H. Brooks, who came from Barnard to the Seminary, finally settled in Wichita, Kansas, as an attorney, and has risen to be a man of note in the city and thereabouts.

George W. Goodell was at the school but a short time, being unfortunately persuaded by some Presiding Elder fo start preaching at once, as "the world was rapidly going the wrong way and he was needed to stem its progress." He finally drifted to California, had various vicissitudes, and last summer, at the age of over eighty years, drove an automobile across the continent and back, making calls at the Seminary and on old friends meantime.

T. Dwight Hobart of Berlin gave of his best to his classes and to school activities while a student, and has since largely prospered in business. He is a resident of Texas where he has charge of a magnificent estate of 500,000 acres, and has more horses at his command than he can count before breakfast. He is greatly interested in history, and is the President of a great Historical Society in the Panhandle state. On his old home place in Berlin Mr. Hobart has planted 85,000 trees of different kinds. The editor of the Vermonter says that such a plantation will be of great value in times to come. Little did the teachers of the Seminary realize the heights to which the raw recruit from Berlin would ultimately rise.

Carlos L. Adams took the College Preparatory Course at the Seminary, and then graduated from Dartmouth College and entered the Methodist ministry in which he spent his life, rising to a high degree of prominence in Michigan. He received the degree of D.D. from Albion College. For his first wife he married Emma L. Cooper, daughter of the Rev. Alanson L. Cooper, D.D., and a student at the Seminary.

Simon Willard graduated in 1880, then studied at the University of Vermont, and finally took his M.A. degree from the University of the City of New York. He then went into the drug business, and then into that of starting and selling drug stores, ultimately obtaining membership in the Chicago Board of Trade where he bought and sold grain for years. A letter from him written nine years ago was dated at St. Petersburg, Florida, his winter home. He is a wide traveler and one of the most successful business men the school has ever trained.

William Jackson, Jr. was sui generis, and never had any one patterned after him. A natural artist, he covered the blackboards of the school with his artistic productions, and was so proficient with the telegraph key that he could take the place of a regular operator. He ultimately became a photographer, and married Ella Dutton, a graduate and later a teacher in the Seminary.

Frederick S. Hutchinson from Enosburg Falls studied medicine after completing his work at Montpelier, and had a very creditable career as a physician at Enosburg Falls until he met with premature demise.

Fred W. Draper was another Enosburg boy and became a banker and gentleman farmer at Enosburg, making good in each line. He is still living, and was at the semi-centennial dinner given by Frank Gaylord a few years ago.

Willis A. Guernsey finally entered business and settled at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where he still lives. A member of the organization and a power for good in both church and community is his record. He was the son of a former preacher in the Vermont Conference.

Walter R. Barnes did not quite complete his course at the Seminary, but later received his diploma from the medical department of the University of Vermont, ranking among the first students of his class. He practiced at Lyme and Orford, New Hampshire for many years, and is now living with his daughter at Brookline, Mass. in honorable retirement. Since the above was written Dr. Barnes suddenly died.

Gardner S. Butler entered the Methodist ministry, and later transferred to the Congregational denomination. He received the degree of D.D., and became the Treasurer of a college in the south, dying a short time since. He gave money to the Vermont Conference for its veteran preachers.

Charles A. Edgerton became a banker, and was for a long series of years the Treasurer of the leading bank of Northfield. He was also very prominent in the church there, and became a Trustee of the Seminary for which he always retained an ardent affection.

Ernest Hitchcock was a brother of Merrill Hitchcock, previously mentioned, and became a business man and a politician on the west side of the state, reaching more or less of prominence.

Edward H. Martin, whose father was a missionary to China, and whose mother, early widowed, was the Matron of the south ladies' self boarding house, and a good friend to both boys and girls, became a physician and settled in Middlebury where he had a good practice and obtained much prominence in fraternal orders until his lamented death.

George A. Dickey, son of A. M. Dickey, Esq. of Bradford and St. Johnsbury, followed in his father's steps and became a lawyer. Even while at school he was aiming in that direction and instituted a series of moot courts in the Band Society, giving the writer the first inkling of how to plead a case before a jury. He passed on many years ago.

Harry H. Martin of Plainfield was at the Seminary for several terms, and then settled in Plainfield and purchased a large farm, fitted it up with fine buildings and appliances and made it a credit to the town and himself, passing away some years ago.

Orville W. Lane became a doctor and gained a large practice in Great Barrington, Mass., taking up the study of genealogy and history as a side line. He was of service to the writer in the preparation of another book.

Two brothers, James W. and Frederick W. Page came to the school from Massachusetts during this period. James married Miss Ella F. Pierce of St. Johnsbury and she and her husband are still living. He entered business in Needham, Massachusetts and was a remarkable success in his chosen field of endeavor. For over twenty-five years Mr. Page has been in the real estate and insurance business, and has, during that time, given the name to over fifty new streets in that town. That shows something of the extent of his operations. Fred W. Page was for many years in the furniture business both in Boston and Florida where he spent many of his winters.

These are not all of the men who came to the Seminary during the White regime who afterwards went out and made good in various lines. No one man could know them all, but this is a good number of them, and a large enough number to show that the Seminary was still doing the same beneficent work for its pupils that it did first of all at Newbury, and then during all of its early years at Montpelier.

The reader must have noticed that one of the by-products of the institution was matrimony, for a large number of Seminary boys married Seminary girls, and set up old-fashioned homes where love ruled, and a devotion to the best was the law of life. No number of anti-socializing rules have ever been able to stop the natural law of the affinity of the sexes from bringing folks together in lawful wedlock, and useful lives. No divorces of Seminary marriages has ever been reported.

At last the White regime ended. The Principal did the best that he knew, but his chance was a poor one. The times were hard, the cash was scarce, and the helpers few, while his own previous experience had been limited, and his range of thinking along the line of preparatory school work was almost nil. Doubtless he was glad to resign, and perhaps with no intimation that the Trustees would be glad to receive the same. He left the Seminary, married Miss Sarah Latham of Northfield, went back to the New England Conference, lived and died. Later a daughter of the Professor and the new wife was elected a teacher in the Seminary for a short time, being given the position, apparently, in honor of her father, but her career was not an unqualified success; the White dynasty closed, and the curtain was drawn. But he filled in an interregnum, and who shall say how much of success or failure was his, or how much of good he did to the school and the cause, by his two years of work on the Hill? God knows, and that should be enough.

CHAPTER VIII

THE SOUTHWORTH ERA

The oft-told tale of Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other end is often told to illustrate the value of great men as teachers and administrators of schools and colleges. But, unless students can thereby be drawn, and drawn in satisfactory numbers, the future of any school is problematical. And when the years come and the years go, and the number of students grows less and less, it is high time for the Trustees to do some heart searching.

The first four administrations of the Seminary in its new location were of two years each. As a whole the tenure of service for teachers in the same place was shorter then than now, but the duration of these officials was much shorter than the average of similar administrators at that time. And the school suffered from too frequent changes of Principals. It takes time to master a situation, and time to gather a body of assistants and imbue them with one's own spirit and purpose. It takes time to become acquainted with one's constituency and form friendships of value with men and women of worth and influence. And Messrs. Chester, Wilder, Coxe and White, the first four Principals who remained two years each, did not have that time. Of course, the school naturally ran down.

These four men were not alike; they differed more than they resembled, and it takes time for a bunch of students to get thoroughly accustomed to any man under whom they must remain for a course of study. Although these four men were different, they were all good men, and devoted to the interests of the school; but the record of attendance during that time was anything but encouraging. And this lack of numbers in the ranks of the pupils tended to discouragement from two standpoints; the good the school might do to its Methodist constituency, and the money received from tuitions and board to help defray the normal and necessary expenses of the school. The attendance upon the fall term has almost always been the largest of any term during the school year, and may, therefore, be taken as an index of the entire year. Herewith follows the exhibit for the first eight years of the school at Montpelier:

Year	*Principal*	*Number of Students Fall Term*
1868–1869	Simeon F. Chester, A.M.	168
1869–1870	Simeon F. Chester, A.M.	215
1870–1871	Charles W. Wilder, A.M.	192
1871–1872	Charles W. Wilder, A.M.	203
1872–1873	J. C. Watson Coxe, A.M., Ph.D.	161
1873–1874	J. C. Watson Coxe, A.M., Ph.D.	166
1874–1875	Lorenzo White, A.M.	122
1875–1876	Lorenzo White, A.M.	110

Until the time of Professor White each Principal showed a larger number of students the second fall term over his first but the second year of this fourth administration showed twelve less students the second year than the first. In other words the recession of attendance became accentuated, and was consequently alarming. And the attendance the following fall, the first term of the fifth administration fell to 99, about fifty per cent of the numbers thronging the halls under Profs. Chester and Wilder.

No wonder the Conference figuratively "tore its hair" in unavailing dismay at the slump, while Trustees resigned or wept tears of unavailing regret over the situation. Debts mounted up, and bankruptcy stared the school in the face. The pastors of the Conference loved the school, and were proud of its scholastic and religious record during its stay at Newbury, and hoped great things for it at Montpelier, but were almost absolutely listless and useless in the work of soliciting students. The students themselves were never organized and inspired for the work of increasing their numbers, and the Principals had to teach more or less and so could not leave home to visit prospects. The present plan of having a trained and paid group to go out throughout the entire patronizing territory and make a house to house canvas of the best prospects had never been devised. No one seemed to know what to do, and the slump continued, while the general outlook for the future of the Seminary became more and more depressing. The nadir of attendance had been reached; something unusual, very unusual must be done, and done soon, or the doors of the school would be closed.

Apparently the Trustees had learned a little something from the experiences of the last eight years; at least they wanted to get some one who would "stay" and make a permanent impress upon the school and the state. And the man they soon secured did comply with this requirement, remaining at the head of the school as long as his last three predecessors had done. That was so much to the good. Then they wanted a "hustler," a promoter, a man who could and would build up the school in attendance, who would get out after the boys and girls of the state and bring them into the school. They found a man with some of these characteristics. They also wanted a man with more or less of business ability, some one who could and would take an intense interest in the business affairs of the school, and do his most and last and best to somehow provide ways and means for "balancing the budget" and making the means meet the ends. The man whom they secured thought he could do just that, and did have some characteristics in that direction. He could "figure" and "estimate" and determine how much money would be needed during the year to meet the various regular and special bills.

Most of the Trustees were not college men. The writer knew them almost without exception, and feels sure that not more than five out of the whole thirty-eight had a college diploma, and two of those five were former Principals and had left the state, and therefore did not count in the selection and election of a new Principal. Seven men constituted the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, as follows: Rev. Isaac McAnn, Chairman; P. H. Hinkley, Secretary; A. J.

Willard, Esq.; Rev. W. D. Malcom; Hon. Isaac N. Hall; Rev. Joseph A. Sherburn; Rev. Richard Morgan. Not a college man in the bunch. Consequently they might not be specially favorable to "college men" in seeking for a man to lift the school from the "Slough of Despond" into which it was fast falling. They could elect other men, they thought, to do the teaching; they wanted a man for Principal who could get the students and pay the bills.

When it is recalled that the Trustees of the Seminary had borrowed moneys, which were still unpaid, it is no wonder that they were at their wit's end, and ready to try any kind of experiment which promised any real relief. The debts were as follows; mostly borrowed moneys:

From the Centenary and Williams Fund	$ 7,978.00
Interest accrued on the above	796.02
Borrowed from the Clark Will Fund	27,621.00
Conference Fund Note	3,147.75
Preachers' Aid Fund Note	1,110.00
Due on Sundry Bills	500.00
Due Teachers to close the year	700.00
	$ 41,852.77

So they went to Cazenovia Seminary and elected, after due consultation with him and others, the Rev. Julius B. Southworth. Mr. Southworth was apparently not a member of any Conference, simply had a Local Preacher's License, which he seldom or never used. At Cazenovia, according to the records at hand, he had no such title as "Rev." prefixed to his name. He was a graduate of Cazenovia Seminary, born at Oriskany Falls New York, Feb. 6, 1849. He was educated mainly at Cazenovia Seminary. He married for his first wife, Miss Arxelia Southworth, daughter of the Rev. R. S. Southworth, late a member of the Wyoming Conference. He married the second time while at Montpelier. He was a teacher in Grecian History, English Literature and Commercial Law for several years and also the Principal of the Commercial

College at Cazenovia. That Commercial College was not a separate institution from the Seminary but the rather a department of the school. Yet Mr. Southworth was at its head for several years, remaining until he was elected to his new position at Montpelier. He took no educational position after leaving Montpelier, but was reported at Cazenovia as being both a Lawyer and a Doctor. The writer thinks that he also engaged in newspaper work in Providence, a letter having been received from him to that effect many years ago. Mr. Southworth died Nov. 18, 1922.

Principal Southworth was a handsome man and somewhat of a dude in appearance, though perhaps not in reality. He wore light colored trousers, a silk hat and bright colored neckties, and his clothes were always neatly pressed and brushed. He had burnside whiskers of ebon black, and eyes of the same color. He was agreeable and ingratiating, and never repelled people in personal contact.

As a disciplinarian he was, on the whole, good; better than some of his predecessors. He seemed, to the writer, younger than any of the Principals who had been there before him, and he apparently came to the school thoroughly determined to "make good." He had one experience in the matter of discipline which did not turn out so good. Something had happened, I do not remember what; it was not a very important breach of discipline, and, in order to find who were the culprits, he took the students at morning prayers in the Chapel and proceeded to question them one by one in regular course as they were seated, as to where they were at a certain hour the night previous. The first three or four allowed that they were in their beds, asleep. Their answers were not questioned as they were students who were not in the habit of getting into scrapes. The next boy to be questioned was an unusually fine lad who might, or might not have been in the scrape. The only answer he would give was this, "I prefer not to tell." No amount of questions or cross questions elicited anything else, and the consequence was that that broke up the whole questionnaire system, as all subsequent boys would, of course, follow his example, as he "got away" with it. The whole school was so proud of "Jimmy," who had outwitted the Principal, that they forgot to feel that the schoolmaster had been humiliated.

But Prof. Southworth's career as a disciplinarian was, on the whole, wise and successful. The writer was called to his office, with a girl, at one time and put "on the carpet," but the feeling of the culprit, as he left, was one of gratitude to the Principal that he had been so decently treated, and that nothing unfair had been done.

As was said before, the new Principal came to the school at the extreme nadir of attendance and income. The attendance his first fall term, and, of course, he was not responsible, was 99, less than half of what it was the second fall term at Montpelier. Everything else was low in proportion. Yet, at the end of his first year he appeared before the Vermont Conference, at its session at Barre, and made a speech representing the school, and offered to lease the school, with its dormitories as they were, and the Seminary building as it was, and make all repairs needed save on the roofs of all buildings, pay all bills, maintain the rank of instruction, and ask no odds of any one, in case the Trustees would pay him six hundred dollars a year the first and second years. The Trustees accepted the offer and leased to Prof. Southworth the school upon his own terms. The writer heard Mr. Southworth make the speech to the Conference, and rejoiced that the school had a man at its head who was brave enough to shoulder a burden of this kind, and go ahead in spite of all difficulties. Subsequent events, however, proved that Mr. Southworth had not adequately estimated the financial difficulties confronting him, and he had to borrow money before the term of five years expired. But the option of termination at the end of three years was not taken, and the lease continued for the full five years, making his term of office, with the year already served, six years.

The following is the contract, as transcribed from the books of the Montpelier City Clerk:

AGREEMENT BETWEEN

J. B. SOUTHWORTH AND TRUSTEES OF VERMONT METHODIST SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE

"Memoranda of an Agreement entered into this fifteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven between J. B. Southworth on the one part, and the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Vermont Methodist Seminary and Female College, located at Montpelier, in the aforesaid state of Vermont, on the other hand:—

"Said Southworth, of the first part, agrees to assume the duties of Principal of said School, and to superintend personally and become responsible for its conduct in all its departments, employ all the teachers necessary to keep and maintain the present high grade and standing, to assume and pay all expenses pertaining thereto, including the furnishing of good and acceptable board in the institution Boarding House for all Teachers and Scholars that may apply therefor. And further agrees to keep and maintain in as good order and repair as he now finds them, all buildings and water pipes on School Grounds proper, and as hereinafter mentioned, except in so far as the repairs on the roofs, and damage that may occur by or in consequence of any imperfection in and about said roofs, and to faithfully perform all duties pertaining to his part of the agreement for the space of five years from the date of this instrument, and agreeable to the Charter and By-laws of the aforesaid corporation.

"And the said party of the first part further agrees to accept on the invoice, mutually taken, all the furniture and furnishing goods and tools in and about the School Building, and to return the same, or like material, in as good condition at the end, or the expiration or termination of this Indenture, and to make good any deficiency that may appear at such time, except casualties by fire or water.

"In consideration of the foregoing, the party of the second part, agree to, and *do* hereby *lease* to the party of the first part for his benefit and occupancy, for the purposes, and for the time hereinbefore specified, the school grounds proper with all the privileges pertaining thereto, including school buildings, Boarding and Teachers' Houses, with barn and shed pertaining thereto, and situated on the easterly side of the Campus, and to relinquish the right to the income from the aforesaid School moneys for Board, Tuition, Room Rent, Incidentals, etc., etc.

"It is also agreed that the party of the second part shall pay, or cause to be paid, to the party of the first part, the sum of six hundred dollars for the *first* year, and the same sum for the *second* year of the continuation of this contract, to be paid one half on or before the fifteenth day of October of the aforesaid academic years. And further agrees to care for and pay all legal taxes, and all insurance premiums and assessments on policies now in force, or by said second part placed or ordered.

"And it is further agreed that the first contracting party may, at his option, terminate the foregoing contract and lease at the end of three years from the date thereof, or continue the same for the full *five* years, as aforesaid.

"Witness my hand and seal,

"J. B. Southworth (L. S.)

"In witness hereof I, Isaac N. Hall, President of said Corporation, and of the Board of Trustees, hereto set the corporate name and seal this 14th day of September, A. D., 1877.

"Vermont Methodist Seminary and Female College

"*By* Isaac N. Hall (L. S.)

"Isaac McAnn
P. H. Hinkley
Witnesses

"State of Vermont
Washington County, s.s. } At Montpelier in said County, on the fourteenth day of September, 1877,

personally appeared Isaac N. Hall, President of said Corporation and Board of Trustees above named, and acknowledged the foregoing instrument by him signed to be the free act of such Corporation.

"Before me, P. H. Hinkley, Justice of the Peace.

"Town Clerk's office, Montpelier, September 18, 1877. Received for record at 4 o'clock P. M. and duly recorded and examined."

"Attest: T. R. Merrill, Town Clerk."

The number in the senior class at the end of his first year was five, the second year eleven received their diplomas, the third year thirteen, the fourth twenty-one, and the fifth nineteen. He did not give the figures of total attendance after the first year, but the attendance must have kept pace with the increase of the graduates, so that he made good for a time in getting pupils.

Prof. Southworth was not a specially religious man, and did not, on the whole, maintain the deep religious interest which had formerly characterized the school. As an instance, the first Wednesday of a certain fall term a young man from the student body came to him and asked him to give a notice at morning Chapel that there would be a prayer meeting of the student body that night in the Lecture Room. He gave out the notice, and then added further that the student who handed him the notice would lead the meeting that night and that the boys would choose their own leaders thereafterwards. He never again, as far as could be found concerned himself at all about the whole proposition during the entire year, even to an inquiry as to how the meetings were going. He thus missed a great chance to do a good stroke of business for the kingdom.

There were not apparently many serious "scrapes" during Mr. Southworth's administration. Of course the boys went down stairs nights when they were hungry and "hooked" doughnuts, but no serious breaches of discipline occurred. There were several reasons for this: one was that the students averaged much older then than now; another that they liked the teachers and therefore had little reason for revenge; and yet another that the Faculty were reasonable in their demands and prohibitions. Rules were not unduly emphasized.

Dr. Daniel L. Cady, who wrote a most interesting letter concerning the school, its Faculty and students, has this to say about matters there as a whole: "My judgment of life on the Hill in my time is this; it was a pleasant place to go to school; there was no snobbishness, though there were a few who led the social fray with some distinction. It was an excellent place for boys and girls to enjoy themselves. There was equality, plus, amongst the sexes. The student body, that is, the boarding part of it, paired off in great shape; every Jack had his Joan; the fellows and girls chose their "opposites" at table, and worked together on the programmes for the joint semi-public meetings heretofore mentioned. They also took out permissions to attend the exercises at the Spaulding School at Barre, and to go unescorted to certain down-town functions in both day time and evening. The boy was a blind blimp who had no girl. I will show you a picture of mine some sweet day when you come to see me."

Ivers Batchelder says: "Mr. Southworth seemed to be quite well liked by the student body. All especially liked Mrs. Southworth. She was thoughtful, helpful, kind and considerate, and took much interest in the welfare of all, and particularly the girls. All loved her." To add this tribute to Mrs. Southworth is a special satisfaction to the writer.

One thing more Mr. Batchelder said, which shows a characteristic of Mr. Southworth which made him well liked; he could take a joke. "One winter 'Dr.' Southworth asked me to care for a cow he had there. I did so for three months, or nearly that time. One very stormy Sunday morning she was gone. I imagined she had got out of the stable, as I found the door open, and for four hours I hunted all over town but could not find her. So I went to the Professor and sadly told him the news. He looked at me and smiled, saying, 'Let's see; this is April first, is it not?' This, thought I, is why the Professor has a joke on the students. However, I was satisfied, as my roommate and I had been cooking our meals, and we had plenty of milk all of this time."

Mr. Southworth was scheduled in the catalogue to give instruction in "Mental and Moral Science." None of the students recently consulted have any recollection of being in any of his classes. Such subjects were only taken by advanced students in the Female College Course, one or more each term, and it would not be difficult for a bright man like Mr. Southworth, even if he had never taken these studies in any school, to read them up by himself, and so "get by" all right in class. But the last of his stay he was not scheduled as having any classes of any kind. He was a manager, not an educator. And, until the last when his means ran short, he proved a good manager for the school, and for himself as well.

Mr. Southworth had a good corps of teachers under him; that is, they were good for the school. The Seminary has never sought for teachers of first-class ability and then paid them enough to keep them for twenty or thirty years so that they could become a dominating and compelling influence in the school and the city. It takes money to secure and retain teachers of that class, and the Seminary has never seemed to have enough to enable it to go into the school markets and select its choice of experienced teachers. The school has, from time to time, hired a few brilliant young men just out of college, only to have them hired away by richer institutions at the end of a very short period. Thus the Seminary has been a training ground for gifted young people to gain an experience, which, added to their natural abilities, has enabled them to go to larger and richer schools to remain for years in a career that was every way worth while. Apparently Mr. Southworth followed what had been the policy of the school before him, and has so continued ever since.

But the Seminary has often done the next best thing: It could not afford the greatest scholars for its Faculty, but it has secured a few young people of fair scholarship and extraordinary devotion to the school; teachers who were glad to live in and for their pupils, loving them with a surpassing devotion, and doing their best to beget in them ideas and ideals that helped them to climb higher than would have been possible but for association with said teachers. Such a teacher was Miss Jennie S. Farwell who came to the school under Dr. Coxe in 1872 and taught Art and History until 1876 when Mr. Southworth made her the Preceptress, which position she held for three years. She then went to South America to teach in the schools of Methodism in that section of the world. Although the length of her stay at Montpelier was but seven years all told, she gained such a hold upon the students that those still left always speak of her with profound respect and almost adoration. I do not know where she had studied, outside of the Springfield (Vt.) Wesleyan Institution, where she taught before she came to Montpelier, but she so loved History that every pupil in her classes, unless a hopeless dullard, became imbued with a love for History that lasted for life. I think, however, that it was first of all, a love for the teacher, and then a love for the topic taught, that was the order, and the second love was begotten by the first. But it should not be forgotten in this case, as well as with a few other Seminary teachers, that the pupils loved the teacher because the teacher first of all loved them. Such interest as the teacher had in the individual pupils was not forced, and worked up; it was natural and spontaneous. Miss Farwell saw more possibilities in the pupils than they saw in themselves, and she sought to bring them to a full fruition of what was possible to them; and many, like the writer, have had reason for an entire lifetime to thank God for association with Jennie Farwell. She is still living at an Old Ladies' Home in Somerville, Mass. at the age of ninety-three and loves the old school as much as ever.

Benjamin C. Pillsbury, A.B., the first head of the Classical Department, was a fine scholar, and the boys seldom or never detected him in an error of rendering or construction, as had sometimes been true of other teachers. He did not have to worry lest he make a mistake in class, but the training previously received in Prep. School and College stood him in good stead at Montpelier. The boy who passed his examinations in Cicero, Virgil, Xenophen and Homer never had to worry about his college entrance examinations. He did not scintillate, nor did he sport a Phi Beta Kappa key, but he was a good man for the school the short time that he remained.

E. Fitch Cuykendall, A.B., also came from the school at Cazenovia, and made good for several years at Montpelier. Dr. Daniel Cady, who was under him at Montpelier, has this to say of him: "He was a regular 'stem winder.' I thought he had the strangest name when I first heard it. He was enough believed in and respected to be called 'Kike' by the boys. He is described as being a 'competent teacher, plain in looks, of dark complexion, wearing a Romeo mustachio and favori.' I suppose now that he was of Dutch ancestry, and I would like to see him." Prof. Cuykendall, after a most honorable career in various Methodist schools, died a few years ago, leaving multitudes to mourn his loss.

William F. Rocheleau, previously mentioned, was not a college graduate, but did get a diploma from the Female College Course at the Seminary, being one of the very few men who took that course. He taught Natural Science, and had an all-absorbing passion for facts, which facts he wove together into most admirable lectures which he gave to the students. Later he became the Principal of the Normal School at Randolph and then settled down in a suburb of Chicago and spent a score of successful years in writing text books on Natural Science for a publishing house issuing Correspondence Courses throughout the land, the same being sold by subscription. At one time in his middle life the writer asked him if he was not sorry that he did not go to a regular college. He replied in the negative, and thought that such omission had not hindered his advancement in the course he marked out for himself. But he was unusually old and mature when he graduated from the Seminary, marrying Mattie Spinney soon afterwards, the daughter of the Rev. J. S. Spinney. She was a great help to him.

Clara P. Vance, was a Vermont young woman, of the highest moral type, who remained with the school for several years and taught French and Latin with success. She loved the Lord, and loved the school and loved the students and did the best she could, and was loved in return.

Mrs. Abbie H. Bickford has been given all kinds of encomiums by the old-time students of that day, and probably every one of them well merited . She was the matron of one of the self boarding houses, and also taught common English and other studies. But it was probably because of her personal influence in the school that she is remembered so affectionately. She was the widow of the Rev. George H. Bickford of the Vermont Conference and, wishing to educate her children, George, Herbert and Lizzie, she came to the Seminary to earn money with which to put them through. They all graduated and all made good in life in a large way. Lizzie married Herbert Gale, M.D. of Barre and was a most efficient home keeper and church worker, universally lamented when she passed on. Herbert graduated from college, studied law and finally became a member of the great law firm of Evarts, Choate and Beeman of Wall Street, New York City. George went into the granite manufacturing field and built up the largest plant for manufacturing building granite in the world. He was located at Hardwick, Vt. where he not only managed the Woodbury Granite Company, but also the local Methodist Church, and things generally in that town and section. His early sudden death was felt as a personal loss far and wide.

Prof. Arthur H. Giles was another of those fly-by-night young men who have come to the Seminary to get a bit of experience and then leave for fatter pastures elsewhere. One of the most distinguished former students writes as follows about the teacher of Greek and Latin who followed Mr. Pillsbury: "The Greek Professor, Giles, was, I think, a Syracuse man, young, good looking, and in a hard position. I'll warrant he had to study o'nights to keep ahead. A favorite expression of his, when referring to some rule in the Greek Grammar, was that it was 'so always generally'. This oft-made remark of his in class became a sort of by-word with those who had him."

Ella M. Dutton and Hattie M. Newcomb were Vermont girls who graduated at the Seminary and then were retained for a time as teachers while they were waiting for their young men to get positions suitable for marriage. The former married William Jackson, previously mentioned, and is still living at Poughkeepsie, New York, while the latter married Judge Walter R. Barney of Barre, this also being a match made at the school. Both of these young ladies were of sterling worth, and left a most favorable impression upon most of the students with whom they associated.

A third teacher of Latin and Greek during the time of Mr. Southworth was Frank H. Howard, A.B. Of him a very prominent graduate says: "I well remember Prof. Howard who taught Greek and Latin. A small, frail, young man, who burned the midnight oil in digging at Greek Roots, but withal a splendid teacher. He was supposed to maintain order on the boys' side of the dormitory, but had a difficult time, for his physical presence was not imposing. "X", a Methodist minister's son, was the bane of his existence. "X" would roll griddles the length of the corridor, and Prof. Howard would be on the spot almost instantly to stop the racket and catch the guilty. But one night "X" used a hot griddle for his sport, and the Prof. was glad to drop it as quickly as possible. After that, we noticed, as we watched through the cracks in our doors, that he always tested the griddle with moistened finger before picking it up. Our shavings for starting our morning fires were kept in barrels in the basement of the boarding house, and one morning one of the boys spying one whom he supposed to be a fellow student with his head in the barrel while he gathered up the shavings, seized him by the heels and dumped him head first into the barrel, only to be horrified to see Prof. Howard himself struggle out, covered with shavings from the bottom of the barrel." The reader may imagine the sequel.

This alumnus further says that the two "prize thrillers" for getting into and out of scrapes, were two brothers, sons of a leading member of the Conference. "When some specially daring prank had been staged we knew that these boys had been exercising their ingenuity. They were unusually bright and keen and ready for any emergency but their fun was never malicious. In one case the Scripture about our sin finding us out had its fulfillment in them. Back of the Seminary was a sugar orchard. The boys conceived the idea of 'sugaring off' some evening, it being sugaring time. They carried the idea into effect, but at the same time destroyed some of the implements of the sugar house. The owner, upon reaching the sugar house the next morning, discovered the depredations, and also some tell-tale tracks leading toward the Boarding House. Following the trail he came upon a stray leaf of a copy of Zion's Herald, with the name and address of the good and unsuspecting preacher still pasted tightly thereto." Later, a fourth son of the same preacher got to smoking, as has always been true of a portion of the boys, no matter how strong the rule against it, or how strenuous its enforcement. One of the Professors had a microscope, which he used in class, and, as a part of the lesson one day, he proceeded to examine miscroscopically, a drop of blood from each pupil in the class. Just as he expected the blood of the boy in question showed signs of constant use of tobacco. When he told the boy's father that the lad had been smoking, the preacher did not believe it, he could not think that one of his boys would be guilty of a thing like that.

At one time the students saw, when they reached the Chapel for the morning "prayers," a perfectly articulated skeleton suspended from the ceiling directly above the rostrum where the Principal sat or stood during those exercises. This was a common enough prank, and was kept up until some Principal loaned the skeleton to a friendly physician, on condition that he should have it until called for. He probably has it still, as the anatomy of the human body is not on the Seminary curriculum at present.

This occurred during a temporary absence from the Hill of Principal Southworth. A large pile of straw was taken from the basement of the Old Chapel to the center of the campus, and set on fire, whereupon the Seminary bell set up a vigorous ringing until the Montpelier Fire Department arrived on the scene of action supposing that the boarding houses were all afire. The Department made a great "holler" about it, and Mrs. Southworth called on two of "the best students" and asked them to summon a joint meeting of the Boys' Societies to pass resolutions condemning those who took part. They met, made long speeches in condemnation of the trick which had been played, passed a joint apology for the two Societies, and each of the members, all and singly, and then sent the same to the offended Department. Whereupon peace reigned once more. But the two "best students" whom Mrs. Southworth summoned to call the meeting and put through the resolutions of apology and abasement were the very boys who had gathered and fired the straw and rung the bell. So it often is, through the procession of years in any school of this kind. Boys have a certain amount of surplus energy and must work it off some way. But Mrs. Southworth seemed to be universally liked by the girls over whom she came to have supervision as Preceptress, and by the great majority of the boys as well; so most of the old timers maintain today.

Prof. Jesse M. Hitt, A.M. was one of the teachers during the administration of Mr. Southworth. He was successful and well liked. He courted and married Miss Ida Collins, one of the students; Clarence M. Ward, then the pastor of the Methodist Church at St. Albans Bay, came down to perform the ceremony, two or three other clergymen being present on account of the importance attending the ceremony. Prof. Hitt and wife soon went west where he had a long and honorable career as a Teacher and Librarian. Mrs. Hitt still survives him.

The great majority of the students in the Seminary, from the earliest times until the present, have come from small towns and hill sections of those towns. This has been true for one reason because the larger towns and cities have ample scholastic facilities of their own, and therefore there seems less reason to go away to a distance for an education; and also because, the country over, from the small towns and wide-open spaces the majority of the eminent men and women have gone forth to achieve usefulness and deserve fame. Genius is also nursed in solitude, and the quiet of country life breeds lives of ambition and meditation. Hence the abnormally large percentage of rare after-lives of Seminary graduates and old students. And a fourth reason often blends with the foregoing three to make of the Seminary students an unusual class; they have usually been in the past a much older group of young people, and therefore more mature and better able to realize and appreciate their privileges, and the advantages of a thorough scholastic training.

William J. Clapp and Alice Stevens both came from very small towns, the former from Montgomery, the latter from Craftsbury. Both made good at the Seminary. Miss Stevens was scholarly, alert, progressive, gracious and attractive; so attractive that she captured Clapp in spite of all rivalry. Mr. Clapp was a young man of more than ordinary ability and ambition, and studied law after leaving the Seminary. They finally settled in Fargo, North Dakota, where Mr. Clapp built up a large and good paying practice, and made for himself a first-class reputation. He was finally elected the State Superintendent of Education, making good in that position as well as in almost every other undertaking in which he was engaged. The Clapps were great church workers, he being elected to the General Conference. Mrs. Clapp graduated under Prof. W. A. Briggs in music at the Seminary, and became very prominent in musical circles in Fargo, being the Secretary of the Fargo Musical Club of which Prof. E. A. Smith, also a Seminary graduate, was the President.

There were two girls from the town of Royalton who proved a great asset in school life while there, and also in the work of life when school at the Seminary was completed, Myra and Minnie Tower. Both married, but not a Seminary student.

Emma L. Cooper, second daughter of the Rev. Doctor A. L. Cooper, took the College Preparatory Course, and later graduated at Boston University, marrying Carlos L. Adams. Both of these young people were first-class students and excelled in the miscellaneous activities practiced by the students. Adams was from Williamstown, a small burg in the middle of the state, Miss Cooper from wherever her father happened to be located.

Charles Morse, son of the Rev. John Morse a successful Local Preacher holding down the pastorate at Albany, stayed at the Seminary several terms, and then entered the ministry and preached a few years, but has been on the Retired List for the past forty years. His daughter Edith is now the wife of Professor Charles C. Chayer, the present Headmaster of the Seminary.

Mary W. Clark registered from Williston, her father being one of the Trustees of the Seminary. She came from a home of more than ordinary means, for the Methodists of those days, and did not have to work her way through school. She was one of the finest girls ever graduating from the school and has made good ever since, being still alive after more than fifty-seven years since her graduation. She had a sister, Julia, of whom one of the most brilliant men ever sitting in Seminary classes, a man whose name is known far and wide as the author of several books, wrote to the author that she was "probably the queenliest girl, handsome, naturally polite, gracious and agreeable. She carried herself like a Duchess, and it is a lesson in good manners even to remember her."

Walter R. Barney was at the Seminary, off and on, for a long time. He finally graduated and studied law, after a hiatus in which he mastered the tannery business at Montpelier. Later he settled in Barre and was finally made a Municipal Judge for a term of years, finally settling in Florida and speculating in oranges. He married for his first wife Hattie Newcomb, a student from Warren, a very small town a few miles from the school. Judge Barney was for many years the very useful Superintendent of the Sunday School of Hedding Church, Barre and a strong pillar in every kind of church work, as was his wife while she lived.

Hiram F. and Elmer E. Reynolds both came from Landgrove, a bit of an odd-shaped town of less than two hundred fifty people in Bennington County. Hiram did not graduate, but did remain at school for several terms, he and his brother becoming imbued with the tenets and spirit of "Holiness" as it was then taught by a small clique in the State. Hiram joined the Vermont Conference and served several churches and later became a traveling evangelist, and ultimately left the Methodist denomination for a smaller branch of the church specializing in holiness, and kept rising until he became its Missionary Secretary, his work taking him all over the world in visiting its foreign missions; later he was elected as one of its two Bishops which position he now holds. Elmer became a member of the Vermont and then of the New Hampshire Conference, being given both small and large churches, and finally going to Florida where he suddenly shot up into remarkable prominence after he was sixty years of age, being made District Superintendent, and then the Pastor of the great Methodist Church at St. Petersburg, Florida, where he had two morning services each Sunday, one at nine-thirty and the other at eleven o'clock, each service having a congregation of twelve hundred, every seat being filled. He had a most remarkable career in this church, holding it until his death a few years ago. Neither of these brothers could ever estimate in advance what the Seminary would do for them, or adequately tell afterwards the extent of their obligations to it.

Two young ladies, sisters, came to the Seminary from one of Vermont's hill towns, Misses Emma and Alice Poland. They could neither of them take a continuous course until graduation but had to drop out and teach to gain funds for future bills, as has been the case with so many hundreds of others. But they persisted until the coveted diploma was secured. One of them, Emma, taught for a time, first in the public schools, and then at the Seminary, having the chair of German and Mathematics. She was always an expert mathematician, and used a blackboard and had an ingenius demonstration of a problem in Geometry, with apt applications, for her graduating thesis. Later she married a graduate of the school, John D. Clough, and the couple settled in Kansas City for their life work. They both entered into all the life and work of the leading Methodist Church of the city where Mrs. Clough did most valuable work until her untimely decease a few years ago. Her sister Alice remained in Waitsfield, and was a vital force in that country town and its church life, as long as she lived.

Adele C. Stiles taught Penmanship at the Seminary to help out on her expenses. She was an unusual girl in some lines, and became a prominent character in school life and work. She married a man who was an extremist in religious and political matters and was erelong lost to sight, though perhaps to memory dear.

Ida E. Hanson was of the same general type as the three preceding students. She faithfully pursued a long course until the diploma was granted, and made good in every department of Seminary life. A daughter of hers later graduated from the same school with distinguished honor and then married another alumnus.

Olive E. Vance was from the famous family of Albany which produced Clara, a teacher of note. Olive was true blue in every walk of life and made a rare wife for Dr. Walter R. Barnes, another long time Seminary student who still lives to serve his race. (He has passed on since this was written.)

Sabra A. Wyman came from a very small burg in the northern part of the state and helped to pay her expenses by teaching singing school in the small villages surrounding Montpelier. She later married an attorney at Chicago, and lived a remarkable life.

A. Howard Powers was born in a sparsely settled neighborhood north of West Burke and near the magnificent scenery of Lake Willoughby. He graduated from the Seminary, then from college, working his way through both institutions, then settled in Boston, ultimately gained a fine medical practice, and was finally elected to a Professorship in the Boston

University School of Medicine, from which school he graduated earlier. From start to finish Dr. Powers reflected naught but credit upon the Seminary. His sister, DeEtta J., became a very prominent W.C.T.U. official and church worker in Vermont.

Eva M. Janes was one of two remarkable sisters from Montgomery, a town bordering on Jay Peak in the northern part of the state. The other sister was Libbie who married William W. Ainsworth and was very prominent in the civic and religious life of Des Moines, Iowa. Eva married her sister's husband's brother, Fred, and the couple settled in Boston where they lived until his passing. At the present Eva is holding a position in church work in one of the Boston suburbs. She was and is a queenly person, with erect carriage, graceful bearing and a voice to command a crowd. She was also a fine alto singer.

Fred Granger came from good old Methodist stock in the country section of Randolph; did credit to his forbears while in school and became a successful medical practitioner in after years; the same being also true of Henry Buswell, who likewise was the son of a Methodist preacher. In those days it was always the thing for all Methodist preachers to send their children to the Seminary for education, and they would do almost anything for money, save to steal it, to get the wherewithal to pay the Seminary bills. A small discount was always made to the children of Methodist preachers matriculating at the school.

George F. Moody came from Waterbury for a musical course and so thoroughly fitted himself for instruction that he was afterwards for many years a successful teacher of piano at Burlington.

Ernest E. Ramsey of Bellows Falls spent some time at the Seminary and then went back home and labored as a common workman in a basket factory for the greater part of his life. But he became imbued with the religious spirit of the Seminary to such an extent that he was for some twenty-five years the loved Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School of that village, the mention of his name always bringing to mind the Methodist Church, and the mention of the Methodist Church always reminding one of its successful and versatile Sunday School Superintendent.

Lucius E. Taylor came from a small town in Massachusetts, and remained a few terms. Later he united with the Vermont Conference, and continued as a faithful preacher for some years when he dropped out, but later reentered for a few years longer until he ceased his labors. He also was one of the small group professing and preaching "the higher life," as it was then taught.

Josie Gill never kept her light under a bushel, or shrank from any needed publicity. She was always in the forefront of any good work, and always did her share of the work. She married Frank Sherburne, and after his death had a successful period as House Mother at Smith and later at Radcliffe College has recently returned to Montpelier among her old associates. She was the daughter of the Rev. Joshua Gill, a member of the New England Conference.

Charles Hial Darling rose to far more than the usual prominence in the ranks of active attorneys. Graduating from Tufts after leaving the Seminary he studied law, settled in Bennington, Vt., was made Judge of the Municipal Court for fifteen years, received the degree of LL.D. from his Alma Mater, had more or less of legislative experience, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy at Washington, and later Collector of Customs at Newport. He is now a Trustee of Tufts College; President of the American Fidelity Company; President of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, etc., his present address being Burlington.

Edward A. Smith came to the Seminary from the insignificant village of Gaysville, and took a thorough musical course while there, and is pleasantly remembered by the old students of that day. Following his graduation, he taught in the Normal School at Randolph, and then went to Fargo, North Dakota, where he gave private lessons until he took charge of the Musical Department of the College there for many years, playing the organ in a Congregational Church meantime. In 1900 he and his family removed to Lake City, Minnesota where he became the Vice President of the Jewell Nursery Company. Since 1917 he has retired, spending his time in looking after his extensive investments, being one of the few Seminary boys who have amassed a considerable sum of money, but he still keeps up his church work and his interests in all things worth while.

Judge Earle R. Davis mentions the gifts of the Class of 1890 to the school; the Fountain, etc., and then says that the example of that class has been followed ever since, each class since then having left something tangible as a result of its love and devotion.

The Class of '90 founded the Phoenix, Judge Davis being its first chief editor. That did great good while it lasted, but, like earlier ventures, it finally died for lack of funds. Harry C. Whitehill was at one time its business manager, and money was so plentiful that a surplus was left at the close of his administration.

Ivers Batchelder came to the school from Worcester, and finally landed in New York City where he has had an extensive restaurant for many years. He has occasionally returned to visit the Seminary for which he still retains a profound affection. A few years ago he gave a large sum of money for the complete renovation of the Seminary Chapel, the Trustees afterwards renaming the same "Batchelder Chapel" in memory of his generosity. Batchelder was one of the many students who came to the Seminary from a little town in Washington County. (Since the above was written Mr. Batchelder has passed to his reward.)

Willis A. Bentley is described by Dr. Daniel F. Cady of Burlington, Vt. and Grey Gables, Florida as a remarkable student while in school, but no trace has been found of him during late years.

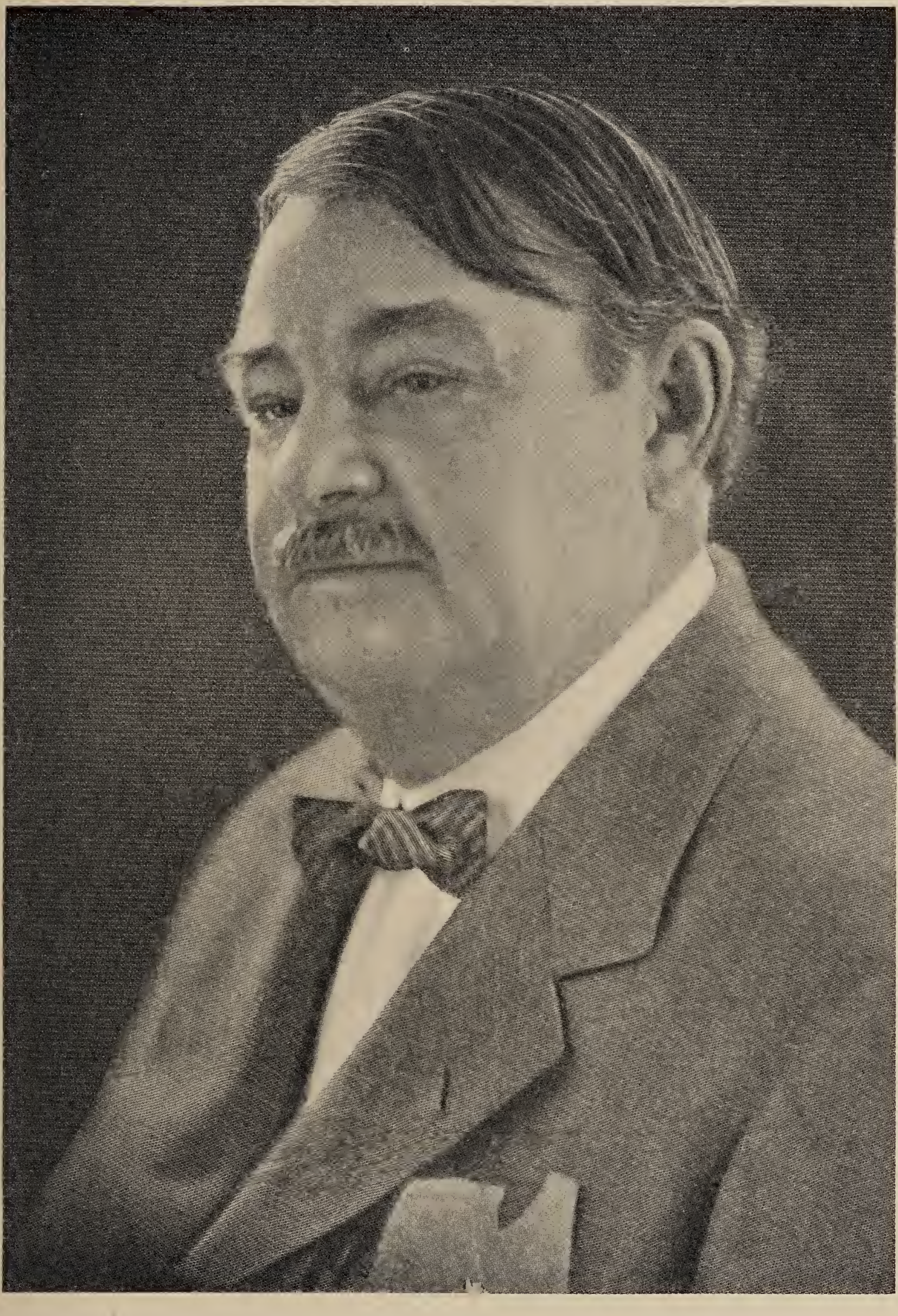
Although William A. Woodworth came from a village so small that it was facetiously called "Jigger," and near a barren section scornfully called "Bloody Gulch," he received his first religious impression from his mother at eleven, graduated from the Randolph Normal School in 1879 and at the Seminary in 1881, later went west, established the famous "Woodworth Business College" at Denver, Colorado, was Court Reporter for twelve years, studied medicine and law, was an ardent church worker, and a man among men in Denver. He has retired to enjoy old age and conduct two great classes of Bible Students each Sunday in California. His family are all active church workers and doing well in business. He gives high tribute to the Seminary for work done for him and others.

Dan G. Clark came to the Seminary from Groton, and made good use of his opportunities while there. He settled in Montpelier, was Assistant Post Master, the Treasurer of the Seminary and was one of the foremost men in Trinity Church. Too soon did he pass from this life.

Dyar Willis Cummings was born in the farming section of Montpelier, named for a Methodist minister, acquired a competence, and settled in Montpelier City. He has a warm place in his heart for the school, supports the Methodist Church liberally and is alive to all measures of public good.

George H. Bolster passed through the College Preparatory Course at the Seminary, took his A.B. and his S.T.B. from Boston University and then entered the Methodist ministry, but died early, very early. He had a profound love for the Seminary and was a liberal giver to its funds.

Daniel L. Cady came to the Seminary in 1880 from Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, remained one year and then returned to Meriden for his final year preparatory to entering the University of Vermont. Mr. Cady was a young man of parts and powers and made himself felt during his stay at our school. He later studied law and practiced his profession in New York City for some twenty-five years, growing from a young to an old man, as Abraham Lincoln said, at 206 Broadway. In 1913 he was married to Mary Elizabeth Wells, widow of Henry Wells, Esq., of Burlington, and their wedding bells are still ringing. Since his retirement to Vermont



DANIEL L. CADY, L.H.D., Litt.D.,
The State's Lamented Poet Laureate.
Trustee of the School

upon his marriage, Dr. Cady has written four volumes of "Rhymes of Vermont Rural Life," which typify and commemorate a special era in Vermont history and which have had a great vogue, and he has achieved a record as "poet of the day" by appearing as such upon twenty-eight public occasions, among them being the Champlain Tercentenary, where he appeared upon behalf of the State of New York, and the Bennington Sesqui-Centennial, where he appeared upon behalf of Vermont. He has also made three long tours of Europe and the Near-East in later years. The University of Vermont bestowed upon him the degree of L.H.D. many years ago and Norwich University the degree of Litt.D. in 1924, and was serving a second term as Trustee of the Seminary when he died in May 1934, universally lamented.

There were three Pratt brothers who came to the school from another sparsely settled section, North Montpelier. George, Mervin and a third whose name cannot now be recalled. George went into the carpet business in Montpelier for many successful years. Mervin became a Congregational minister in Massachusetts, holding several worthwhile pulpits. These young men made good while at the school, and equally good in the field of life.

Albert A. Trevillian was the son of a Methodist minister born in England but spending most of his official life in Vermont. Albert became a merchant when he left the school, and always sold garments that were all wool and a yard wide.

Truman R. Gordon of Bolton married a Seminary girl and settled in Montpelier for the practice of law and the advancement of the Methodist Church. He was not a phenomenal success in either line, but always had a reputation for probity and purity, and was thoughtful and kind-hearted.

Orville C. Poland was a cousin of the Poland girls from Waitsfield, and possessed many of the same characteristics. He entered the Methodist ministry, was given the degree of D.D., had a son who became prominent as an Anti-Saloon League lawyer of New York, and of note over a wide area.

Dr. Poland is still a prominent member of the New England Conference.

George H. Frary became a manufacturer and player of the pipe organ, and equally successful in both lines up to a certain point. While the writer was in Waterbury he was a resident and church worker in the Congregational Church there.

Emily A. Glover became one of the best loved teachers ever on the Faculty at Montpelier, beginning her work there in the modern language department soon after the completion of her education. More than a whole generation of students came under her beneficent influence. She was not what might be called a great scholar, but she was great in goodness, in her unselfishness and the duplication and reduplication of her life in the students whom she taught and loved. When she had been a quarter of a century at the school unnumbered friends, under the leadership of Rev. Fred B. Blodgett, a Seminary graduate, raised a large sum of money and sent her to Europe for a year of study and rest. She remained with the school several years afterwards and until she was obliged to relinquish her task, whereupon the Trustees retired her upon a pension. The Commencement following her decease a whole Sunday service was given to her memory in the school Chapel. Ex-Principal William M. Newton gave a comprehensive and graphic eulogy. Of her it could truly be said: "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Grace (Anthony) Joslyn took her diploma from M. S. in 1881, has six children, and is also the Superintendent of Public Schools in Bridgewater, Vt.

Misses Flora and Ada Thomson of Landgrove, Vt., a town of less than two hundred population, remained at the Seminary a short time, after which they both married Methodist ministers, Ada becoming the wife of Dr. Elmer E. Reynolds, and Flora uniting her fortunes with the author of this book.

Fred A. Hillery from Washington graduated from college after his course at Montpelier, taught a short season at the

Seminary, and then followed the example of a long series of predecessors and sought fairer fields and fresher pastures elsewhere.

Frank L. Goodspeed of Warren wilds came to the Seminary with forty dollars in his pocket but rich in ambitions and expectations. He took the College Preparatory Course, then graduated in the Arts at Harvard and in Theology at Boston University, receiving first and last probably more scholastic degrees than any other Seminary graduate. He entered the Congregational ministry and had a series of distinguished pulpits which he made yet more distinguished by his occupancy thereof. In his senior year at Montpelier he was a room mate with a young man now known as Dr. Luther Freeman of California, the preacher of the baccalaureate sermon at the Seminary Commencement recently. While at school young Goodspeed taught school at Roxbury winters and preached in church at Warren on Sundays, getting the magnificent sum of three dollars each week for his work in the church. He also supplied at Roxbury and elsewhere, and one Monday came back and told his chum that he had received the colossal sum of five dollars for his sermons the day previous at Plainfield! Dr. Goodspeed's last pastorate was at Barre, being made a Trustee of the Seminary during that time. He has also been one of the Moderators of the National Congregational Council at Columbus; a Delegate to the Universal Peace Congress at London; and member of other important national and international bodies. During his pastorate at Oakland, California, a magnificent church building was erected, which Dr. Goodspeed kept well filled as long as he remained at the helm.

William D. and George B. Hyde both remained for some time at the Seminary and both finally studied medicine, and are now both making good in that profession. W. D. is at Bakersfield and is a leading and active member in the Methodist Church at that place, while George B. is in practice at Bennington. George first went to Mexico as a missionary, and was efficient along several lines of administration but finally returned to the United States for work in medicine. He married for his first wife, Miss Lettie Halstead, one of the finest young ladies ever graduating from the Seminary.

Frank A. Hayden came to the Seminary from South Northfield but remained in Montpelier and entered the marts of trade, and is now an influential merchant, and also an active supporter of the Methodist Church. He married Lou Boyce of Waitsfield, who has helped her husband to succeed in life and has achieved some prominence on her own account in both church and club work, also being the author of several poems.

Herbert S. Eaton, who registered from Barton Landing, now called Orleans, stayed in school long enough to develop an unusual ambition which has since inspired him to gain a good-sized fortune in trade in clothing in Massachusetts. He is one of the few of the old students who seemed to have developed the acquisitive instinct to any considerable degree.

Addie A. Hastings of South Royalton became a milliner and dressmaker after leaving the Seminary, entering into partnership with her mother and catering to a successful trade over a radius of several towns around Royalton. She was also one of the pillars of the church of her choice.

Ida Gilman was at the school for some time and a choice student while she remained. She entered missionary work under the auspices of the W. H. M. Society for a time and did most excellent work in the south. Such interest seemed to run in the family, a sister being for many years a missionary in China.

Flora M. Terrill was known in school as a young woman of dignity, reserve and poise, and all prophecied for her an after career of more than ordinary success. The years showed that she did not disappoint her early friends, but made good as a teacher in every position which was given her. She was in the Montpelier Union School for several years, and then left for a better position elsewhere, but is now on the retired list. She lives in California.

Ella F. Whitney is apparently the young lady who married the Rev. Frank W. Lewis, and served with him in the trials and triumphs of the ministry, always doing her full share of the work and taking her full share of the trials, and never grumbling at her lot. In her last years she was disabled through a painful disease, and, when the writer mentioned to her that he never heard her complain of her pain and privation, jocosely replied that it was "selfishness" that kept her peaceful and cheerful as she well knew that nobody would want to come and see a fault-finding invalid. She did her work well and her career reflects glory upon the school which she attended.

John G. Wing of Montpelier was related to a well known family, and became a successful lawyer after his period of school was over. Unfortunately his demise was early.

Laura J. Kilburn from Waterbury was sui generis when she was at school and has maintained that trait ever since. Turning aside all of the blandishments of the male sex she has lived in single blessedness her whole life, and now dwells in a well-appointed cottage which she erected for herself in the outskirts of the city of Montpelier. She graduated from the school fifty years ago, and was recently visiting the school when she was delighted to find there on a similar purpose another student of a half a century ago, Willard C. Colton of Montpelier. Both of these old-timers have repeatedly furnished the writer with much material for this book.

Fred M. Sheldon came from Northfield to the school, then mastered the art of fine printing, and settled in Burlington where he maintained a shop of his own for a lifetime.

Henry A. Phelps, a Waitsfield boy, secured his education at the Seminary, and also a first-class wife, Belle Putnam who died a few years ago. He still cherishes her memory and has never remarried. For many years he was a hardware merchant at Barre in company with his brother.

Orvis T. Dwinell made good while at the school and also when he went into the work of life later on, becoming the

Principal of a school in the west, similar to the Seminary at Montpelier.

Pliny J. Cowles of Albany was alert and aggressive while at the school and has been equally so ever since that time, having entered business activities which took him hither and yon. Winsome and attractive, his coming was always hailed with joy while his departure always left an aroma of friendliness.

J. Ward Howland made an unusual impression upon the school while he remained, and all kinds of rumors have been afloat as to his success in the west, but no definite facts are at hand.

Harlan Kemp became an attorney in Montpelier, and also one of the chief officials of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, making good on both lines. He died some years ago.

Charles H. Stone became a life-long teacher and is now the Professor of Chemistry in the English High School of Boston, where he has been for some years. Mr. Stone is also a poet and has written several Seminary songs which are always included in the repertory of singable songs of the school. Prof. Stone often comes to school functions and is always a welcome visitor.

George O. Webster was never small or meagre in his anticipations. He studied dentistry when through with his literary studies, went abroad, settled in Germany and rose in his profession in Berlin until he was enabled to sign himself as "Dentist to his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor William." He was for twenty years an officer in the American Dental Society of Europe and its President in 1913. He was for two successive years Golf Champion of Germany. The Doctor is now retired and is living amid the delights of Sarasota, Florida. He says concerning himself:

> "The years of life are the looms of God let down from the place of
> the sun,
> Wherein we are weaving always till the mystic web is done.

> Weaving blindly, but weaving surely, each for himself his fate;
> We may not see how the pattern looks. We can only weave and wait."

One of the few Seminary girls who never married was Addie Carlton, who graduated in the Class of 1881, and is still living in the far west, and as much interested in the school as ever. She was one who did with her might what her hands found to do.

E. Frank H. Gary came to the Seminary from a farm up toward Wrightsville, between Montpelier and Worcester. After graduation from school he went to Boston, studied law, entered practice, rapidly rose in rank and income, and was finally made Lecturer on Law in Boston University School of Law. His widow has recently given to Montpelier Seminary and Boston University a legacy of $60,000.00 each, the Seminary legacy to be used for a Library Building and endowment.

Thus this period under Prof. Southworth produced many men and women who have been of large service to the world in years since, many of them being still living and useful. A few of these old students first entered the Seminary prior to the time of Mr. Southworth, and a very few remained a trifle longer, but most of them were Southworth students primarily. Let us classify a few of them.

One became a Bishop: Hiram F. Reynolds, General Superintendent of the Pentecostal Church.

Eleven others became clergymen, as follows: Mervin A. Pratt; Lucius E. Taylor; Charles Morse; George H. Bolster; David C. Thatcher; Elmer E. Reynolds, D.D.; Orville C. Poland, D.D.; Orvis T. Dwinell, D.D.; Carlos L. Adams, D.D.; Frank L. Goodspeed, Ph. D., D.D.; Walter R. Davenport, D.D.

Eleven others became useful physicians or dentists, as follows: J. C. Hammond, M.D.; Sarah Hobson, M.D.; Fred W. Granger, M.D.; Walter R. Barnes, M.D.; A. Howard Powers, M.D.; Edward H. Martin, M.D.; Fred S. Hutchinson, M.D.; William B. Hyde, M.D.; George B. Hyde, M.D.; Fred W. Sherburne, D.O.; George O. Webster, D.D.S.

Still eleven others—it is strange how the number eleven continues to appear—became attorneys, as follows: William J. Clapp, Esq.; Charles H. Darling, Esq.; Daniel L. Cady, Esq., Litt.D., L.H.D.; John D. Clough, Esq.; Truman R. Gordon, Esq.; Fred L. Laird, Esq.; Harlan W. Kemp, Esq.; Walter R. Barney, Esq.; E. Frank H. Gary, Esq.; Herbert J. Bickford, Esq.; and last, but not least, Ex-Principal Julius B. Southworth, Esq. Of these eleven two were appointed Municipal Judges, each serving in that capacity for many years; Judge Darling at Bennington and Judge Barney at Barre.

Five of the young ladies were made members of the Faculty of the Seminary for a longer or shorter period, as follows: Emma C. Poland, Sarah Hobson, Ella M. Dutton, Hattie M. Newton and Emily A. Glover, where they performed most valuable service.

All kinds of the students taught in the public schools for a time to gain money to pay their school bills, and many taught for some years after they left the school and until the way opened for matrimony. Two of the male graduates became University Professors: A. Howard Powers, M.D., on the Medical Faculty of Boston University and Frank H. Gary, Esq. of the Faculty of the Boston University Law School.

Several evidently chose teaching as a life vocation, as follows: Flora M. Terrill, Persis Tullar, Edward A. Smith in Music, Charles H. Stone, Orvis T. Dwinell, George F. Moody in Music and William W. Woodworth in Shorthand, etc.

The last year that Prof. Southworth was scheduled at the Seminary a new name comes into view, that of Prof. Elwell A. Bishop, A.M., who bore the title of "Vice-Principal," the first time that this appellation had been used in the school. Before the year was over Mr. Southworth left, the financial burden being more than he could carry. If no other evidence appeared, the character of his last catalogue would indicate financial stringency, omissions, doubling ups and cheap paper being so much in evidence. But, from all other sources, the same story was told. He had reached the length of his tether, and so slipped the noose and left the burden to others.

But, when we compare his period with those which preceded him, it is remarkable that he could stay as long as he did. In the earlier years the debts of the school mounted by leaps and bounds; in his time he could run no debts and charge them to the school. But he nearly or quite doubled the attendance. There is no record that the average member of the Conference ever felt himself obligated to do a single stroke of work in increasing the enrollment, or in enlarging the resources. The really remarkable thing is that he ran things as long as he did, and as well as he did.

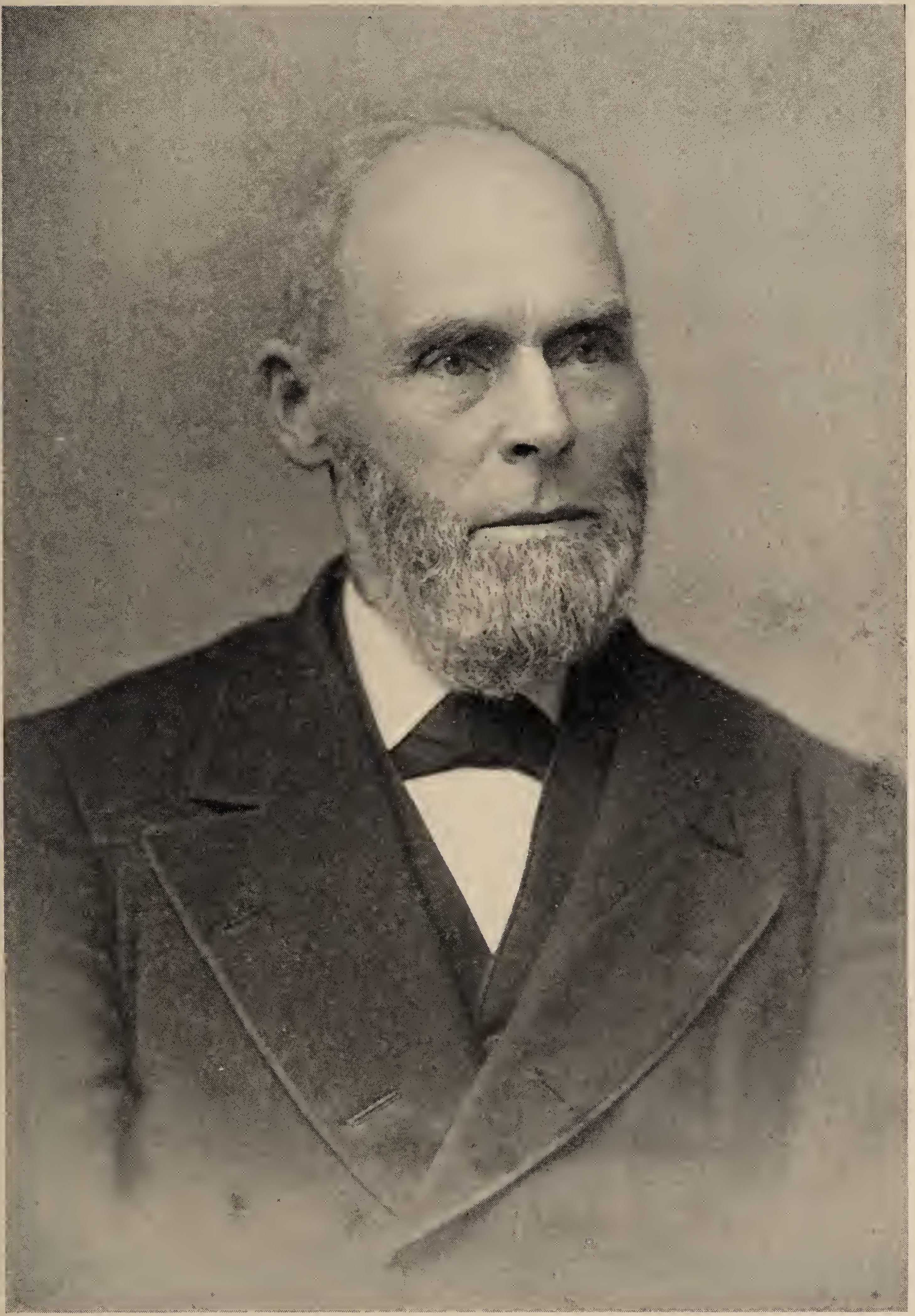
He was not a great man in any sense of the word; but he did have some qualities which enabled him to tide over many difficult situations, and keep the student body fairly good-natured, and also to select a list of teachers under whom the school lost no rank or prestige. And he was sufficiently tactful in the management of the student body so that no riots or rebellions occurred. But his day was over and he went away to prepare for success along a different line.

And the character of the students whom he sent forth to the world outside sufficiently proves the value of the school during his period. Happy is any school that can train and inspire a group of young people like those hitherto mentioned to go forth to work for God and humanity. So exit Southworth, and enter Bishop.

CHAPTER IX

THE BEEMAN EXPERIMENT

The repeated statements previously made in this history as to the state of the finances of the institution must have convinced the most careless reader that money was always the thing most needed and hardest to secure. All of the leaders of the Conference knew this, deplored the situation, and realized that things could not continue as they were much longer. A. M. Wheeler, the Chairman of the Committee on Education, in a carefully written report for the Conference Minutes of 1882, said that Principal Southworth had closed his work as Principal past the middle of the year, and that the resignation was accompanied by "financial embarrassment on his part, and was of such a character as to have a damaging effect upon the school, though we trust it will be only temporary." The present recollection of those who were then students is that Mr. Southworth's plight was such that he was unable to provide adequate board for the students at the last, and that his resignation was a matter of necessity rather than of choice. Nothing immoral was charged against him; the situation simply was this: the regular income of the school was not adequate to pay the regular expenses. Indeed, it never had been since the school came to Montpelier, and all of the successive Principals had to contend with an ever-present lack of funds for current expenses. And the more conscientious a Principal was, the worse his feelings of compunction at the plight of the school, and the prospect of the school. Mr. Southworth stayed nearly three times as long as any of his predecessors, but was at last obliged to lay down the sceptre and leave the Trustees to do the best that they could. They elected Prof. Elwell A. Bishop, A.M., a graduate of Wesleyan University, to fill out the year, and arranged for adequate



NOAH GRANGER

Randolph farmer who loved everybody and raised Fifty Thousand Dollars

financial credits for the school for the last term of that year. But that did not meet the fundamental difficulty at all.

One important thing the Trustees did: they elected Noah Granger, a Methodist farmer of Randolph, to go out and secure an endowment of $50,000 in cash. This money was to be paid in installments, one fifth of each subscription when the first ten thousand dollars had been raised, the second fifth when the next ten thousand had been raised, and so on to the end. Mr. Granger was employed on a commission, he to pay his own expenses; and to call upon the school for no guaranteeing or compensating sums. He was a good man, thoroughly devoted to the Lord and to the school, yet his most ardent friends claimed for him no financial wizardry to extract reluctant sheckels from tightly closed pockets. But his friends, and they were many and warm, believed in his wisdom and persistence, and felt assured that, if he lived long enough, and had strength enough, he would raise the entire sum. Just how much he did finally collect is not now known, probably not the entire amount, but he had unbounded faithfulness and unwearying diligence, walking over the state, getting a few dollars here and there, and occasionally a fair sized sum from a rarely rich man. He is certainly entitled to a great deal of credit for what he did for the school. Unfortunately, however, long before he had finished his work, the frantic Treasurer of the school, with the reluctant approval of the Executive Committee, had begun to borrow from the principal of this endowment, for the current expenses, so that the total sum left when the writer came to the management of the school aggregated but sixteen thousand dollars.

The second act of financial salvation planned by the Trustees was the election of a man of large calibre and commanding respect to go out here and there over the state, and to the regions beyond, and secure money for the payment of the burdensome debts of the school, and the liquidation of the current expenses of the management as they became due. If something of this kind was not done, and done almost immediately, the doors of the school would be closed. The school had been in operation fourteen years at Montpelier, and each year had seen the liabilities increased, and the financial outlook grow more hopeless. Of course the school had been doing a great work all of the time in the class rooms, and the personal influence of the teachers had been most helpful, while the religious work accomplished was beyond valuation. But it takes money to run a school, no matter how religious it may be, and no matter how scholarly its teachers. The question was what man could the Trustees elect to go out and get the actual cash for the purposes specified? They wished a man who had the "statesmanship of Moses, the courage of Joshua and the faith of Paul," and such men do not grow upon every bush.

The Rev. Jedediah Durkee Beeman, A.M., was a Vermont-born young man, a graduate of Wesleyan University, the successful pastor of four churches, and the phenomenally successful Presiding Elder of a Conference District. He seemed to have the "swing of conquest," for success attended his efforts in each of the fields where he was stationed. The four churches he had served were Hyde Park, Stowe, Milton and Swanton. Each year he had a great story to tell about the evangelistic triumphs brought to pass under his ministry. At Swanton, his last charge where he remained but one year before being demanded for a greater task: the net increase in full members was five per cent; at Milton the books showed a net increase of fifteen per cent; at Stowe of thirty-three per cent; and at Hyde Park of seventy-four per cent in the two years he was allowed to remain there. This growth was not spasmodic or occasional, but the rather the natural outcome of the work of his ministry.

Mr. Beeman was a rare singer, and could conduct a great congregation in song in an inspiring manner, and blend the people together in spirit and purpose. He was broad shouldered, had flowing side whiskers and wore an almost perpetual smile. Most of the preachers looked upon him as the coming man of the future, and it is no wonder that the eagle vision of Bishop Gilbert Haven, at the Conference at Bellows Falls, saw J. D. Beeman as the one man of all men to take up the vacancy at the head of the Springfield District, the term of L. C. Dickinson having expired. So "J. D." as he was familiarly called, because of having a brother in the Conference, was appointed. The work of Mr. Beeman upon the District was fully as remarkable as it had been in the four churches previously served, and his reputation steadily enhanced, the net increase of the membership upon the whole District during the four years of his term was thirty-three per cent.

Naturally all of these things led to the placing of Mr. Beeman in many important positions. He was elected a Trustee of the Seminary; the Secretary of the Trustees; a member of its Executive Committee; the Chairman of its Investment Committee; twice a member of the General Conference; upon the most important Committees of the Conference; and many looked upon him as the most promising man in the entire Conference, and feared that the searching eyes of laymen from churches beyond our midst would discover him, and his membership with us would cease.

But that did not happen. After the triumphs of his work upon Springfield District he was again stationed at Swanton. Even though that was before the time when Methodist churches often ventured to "call" their pastors, it is a fair assumption that the officials of our church at Swanton felt that they had been robbed of him when, after a pastorate of only one year, he was taken from there for the District, and so demanded him back. In any event, he was put at Swanton, and remained there for the full limit of three years, there being an increase of over five per cent in membership during that period.

At the Conference at Ludlow in 1882 the Trustees came to grips about the finances of the Seminary and finally elected the Rev. Jedediah D. Beeman, A.M., "The President" of the Seminary. This was a new office, for at the same time Prof. Elwell A. Bishop, A.M., was elected the Principal. The records have little to say as to the division of duties between the two men but it is a fair assumption that they intended the duties of Mr. Beeman to be more largely financial, and those of Prof. Bishop to be in the line of local administration and teaching. It is alleged, however, by distinguished authority, that Mr. Beeman occasionally chose to arrogate to himself more or less of the erstwhile duties of the Principal in his seasons of residence upon the Hill, and that this sometimes was the cause of some disagreement between the two men. This trouble, however, did not result in open rupture between the two servants of the school.

Just what agreement the Trustees had with Mr. Beeman as to the way he should go about raising money for the payment of the old bills of the school and the current deficits, is not known. It would be not at all unlikely if the Trustees left the whole matter to him, thinking that he was a big enough man to be allowed to make his own plans, and then work them as best he could. It will be remembered that the school already had one man, Noah Granger, in the field for outright gifts of money. To have two men approaching the same people and for the same ends might seriously complicate the situation, and make the work increasingly hard for both men. Hence, with or without the consent of the Trustees, Mr. Beeman went about to raise money "by contract," or on the "annuity plan," as it was called. He went to men and women of moderate means and no dependents, and asked them to give the Seminary some specified sum of money and receive in return a "contract" obligating the school to pay them a perpetual annuity of six per cent on the same as long as they lived.

Had he gone only to people who had passed seventy years of age and made the proposition to them it would have been one thing; but he went to those in middle life, in early middle life, and even to relatively young people, and gave them "contracts" which he signed for the school, as its President, pledging the Seminary to pay them the full legal rate of six per cent as long as God gave them life.

Two things made this contract look good to the average childless Vermonters: one was that the rate of interest was larger by one and one-half per cent than they could secure in any bank in the state; and the other was that they would be forever relieved from the payment of any taxes to town, city, county, state or nation. "Six per cent and no taxes!" was a taking slogan.

It should be remembered that in those days the Trustees met but once a year, and therefore the members were not on hand when Mr. Beeman returned from a foraging trip bringing a pocket of money, to take counsel with him as to where he found it, and to whom he gave a contract, and what would be the final consequence to the school in the payment of interest. The Executive Committee today is supposed to have monthly meetings to consider all matters of interest to the school, but such Committee met only seldom away back in those days, and Mr. Beeman went on for some time before the Trustees had any real inkling as to how the new President was involving the school for a term of years. The Rev. Hazelton A. Spencer was the Presiding Elder of Montpelier District, and lived on the "Hill" and told Mr. Beeman that he was "doing the school no financial good at all," and emphasized in the strongest kind of manner the disastrous results which would ultimately ensue from a continuance of this kind of regime for a long series of years. A clear and positive recollection of at least one such conversation between his father and President Beeman is held by the Rev. Dr. George H. Spencer of Boston, the same having been related at length, and with great vividness to the writer of this book during the visit of Dr. Spencer to Montpelier in connection with the Commencement of 1933. Besides this, the writer himself has the clearest recollections of the conversations which ultimately became common between leading Conference members with regard to the subject as the years passed and the number of the "contracts" grew and grew, and the total of the sums upon which the annuities were owing became duplicated and reduplicated. It seemed to be the almost universal conclusion that this kind of procedure could not continue indefinitely, that a halt must be called, and that something of some kind must be done to lessen the burden of interest growing constantly larger and larger. Leonard L. Beeman, a brother of "J. D." made the defense that, "if money had to be borrowed some way anyhow, this was the best kind of way, as the debt would sometime be liquidated by the decease of the annuitants." But it seemed as if the moment a person became an annuitant his lease on life was thereby considerably lengthened, and there ultimately came to be great criticism of this method by many who had no authority in the matter.

Of course, the fact that certain old bills were forever paid and the creditors thereby stilled had its effect the other way; and the additional fact that it became possible for the regular administration of the school to make new and long needed improvements, greatly helped the morale of the whole school. When bills are paid creditors are stilled, and oftentimes opponents become advocates. Through the generosity of the Class of 1890, under the leadership of William M. Newton of that class, the present Fountain was installed, the earth in the immediate vicinity of the Administration Building was graded, trees set out, and a new and prosperous era seemed to have dawned. True, the Fountain itself was donated by Foster R. Clement, an alumnus of the school, in memory of his wife, a graduate of '90, yet that was in response to a letter from Mr. Newton, as the writer remembers, being present when the reply was received.

But this was only one of the new things brought in during the administration of President Beeman, and they each and all had their part toward the dawning of what seemed to be a new period of prosperity for the school. A. L. Bailey of St. Johnsbury gave a new piano, John D. Slayback of New York gave $500.00 toward a $2500.00 pipe organ. The Peloublet and Pelton Organ Company gave a new thousand dollar organ, and other gifts of various size toward the physical equipment of the school greatly added to the attractiveness of the institution. Mr. Beeman himself gave to the school eighty-five spring beds, the list price of which was $4.50 each. Mr. Beeman also told the writer that he paid his own hotel bills while on his trips for the school, and saved money for the institution wherever he could. During the initial stages of his work many of the Trustees were so hopeless about the financial future of the school that they loudly complained because the President put three new musical instruments into the Administration Building, though it had eleven such instruments when he ceased his labors for the school. Of course he was paid what seemed to many to be an unusually large salary, but men who can command the sinews of war have always been well paid.

When Mr. Beeman came to the supreme headship of the school the financial standing of the institution was very low with banks and moneyed men generally. The fact that its debts had been slowly growing, on the whole, ever since it was first opened at Montpelier under Prof. Chester caused the holders of the moneys of the community to become more or less skeptical with regard to its ultimate future, and a good deal skeptical with regard to the advisability of loaning the school any more moneys to still further increase its indebtedness. But the fact that Mr. Beeman had transformed the general attitude toward the school, had paid many of its debts, had largely increased its equipment, and made more up-to-date its rooms and dormitory greatly enhanced the public estimation of him as a financial wizard.

During a portion of his administration Mrs. Beeman was made the Preceptress of the school, having the supervision of the girls. Mrs. Beeman was a born administratrix, and magnified her position. She was dignified, affable and a bit reserved. But she made good as Preceptress, and the girls liked her and followed her leadership. As far as any salary from the institution was concerned, she worked without money and without price, not having even her board, though probably few of the Conterence ever knew this.

Mr. Beeman once told the writer of this book that he had a standing offer from a business concern of a cash salary of three thousand dollars a year and expenses if he would go with them, but he preferred to remain with the Seminary in the position to which the Conference had elected him. But he finally did enter into certain business engagements entirely apart from his duties at the Seminary, though there were never any accusations that he ever attempted to conceal such connections.

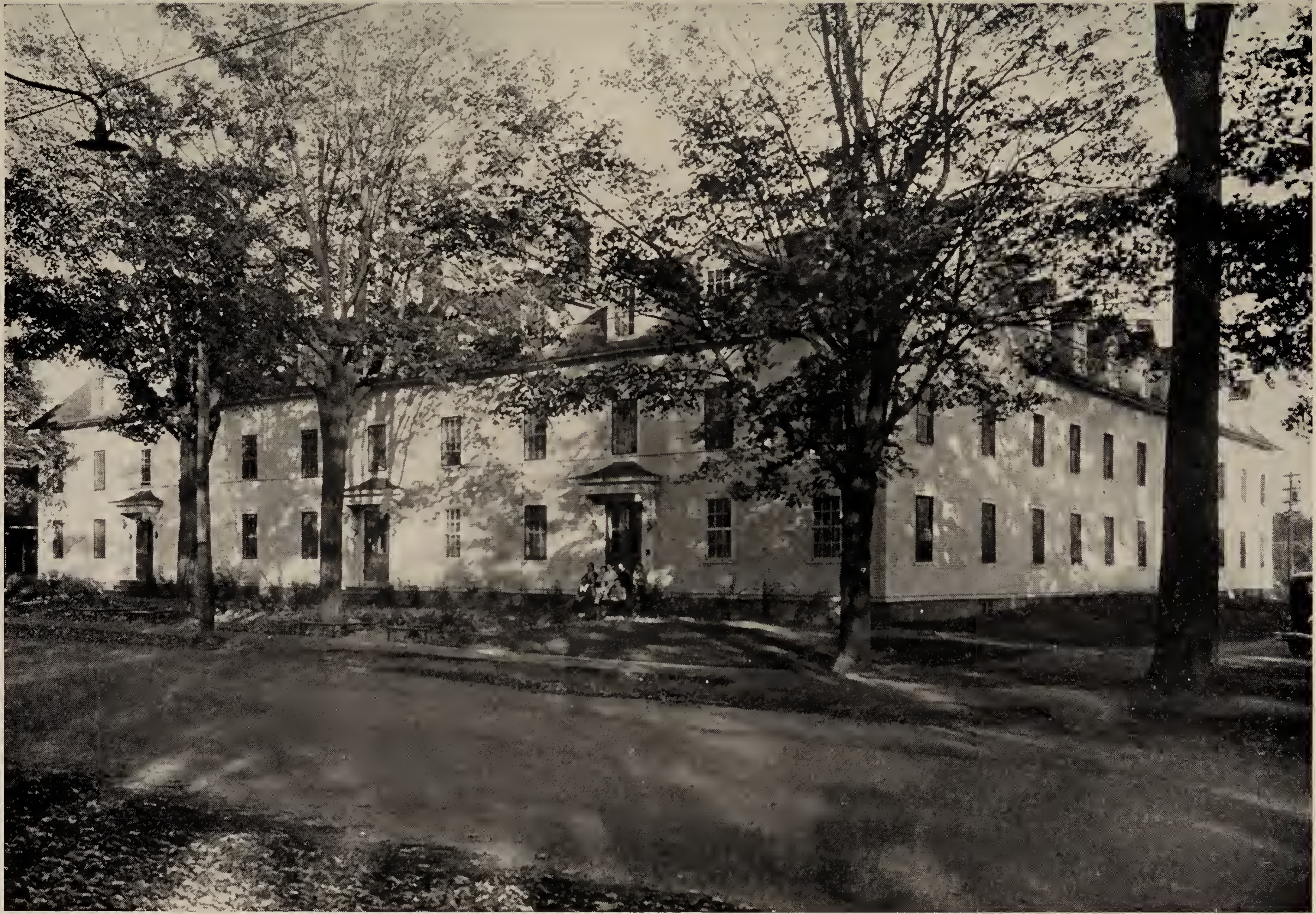
For instance, he became a member of the firm headed by E. P. Atwood of Swanton in the manufacture of suspenders and other haberdashery. How much either man put into the corporation is not known. Mr. Atwood was an inventor and promoter, and it is probable that Mr. Beeman was wanted in the firm as a salesman of its stock and its products.

Then he and his brother George, and perhaps also his brother "L. L." formed a partnership called "Beeman Brothers" of Swanton for the manufacture of buckles etc. This firm had quite a vogue for some time and employed a goodly number of hands.

Mr. Beeman became further interested in a firm at Swanton manufacturing the "Butterfield Spring Bed." This was in the days when all of the beds at the Seminary, and in most of the homes of the state, were straw ticks, either ameliorated by a thin bed of feathers, or of straw only. It was only natural that Mr. Beeman should have supposed that large sums of money might have been secured from the various stocks which he had in these companies.

In addition to all these enterprises, he became financially interested in a stock farm in Grand Isle, where, among other items of great interest to him, was the breeding of trotting horses. No accusation was ever made that he ever drove any of these horses in a race, but it was strongly asseverated that he liked to see the horses "go", and was not averse to being present at a race where his animals, or the animals in which he had a partnership interest, were "entered."

At one time, however, it was generally supposed by Mr. Beeman and the public generally, that he and his co-partners were on the high road to prosperity. The fact that he donated to the Seminary over eighty spring beds, that he also "gave" to the school a large number of five hundred dollar scholarships, all go to prove that he himself had the utmost confidence in his enterprises and their financial future.



MONTPELIER SEMINARY BOARDING HOUSE

President Beeman remained at the head of the school for ten years. At the beginning of the tenth year it was moved in open Conference by the Rev. Joseph A. Sherburn, the Nestor of the Conference and the President of the Board of Trustees of the Seminary, that Mr. Beeman be reappointed to the Presidency of the Seminary on condition that he devote his entire time thereto. This motion prevailed, and he was appointed and served. About this time, however, it is thought that his various business ventures had had as sudden and complete a failure as have many supposed solid fortunes all over the country during the last three or four years. But at that session of the Conference, the Bishop not only reappointed President Beeman to the Presidency of the Seminary, but also to preside at one of the sessions of the Conference when he was absent, and to the Chairmanship of an important Committee of Investigation. Hence the Bishop must have had high regard for him at the beginning of the tenth year of service at the school. At the end of that tenth year, however, Mr. Beeman retired from the Presidency of the school, took a supernumerary relation in the Conference and moved to Moriah, New York, his wife's early home.

But for ten years he bulked large in Seminary affairs; he was not only the President of the Seminary but also a Trustee of the same; the Secretary of the Board of Trustees; some of the time upon the Executive Committee of the Board and always the Chairman of the Investment Committee of the school. This nearly placed the school in his hands, financially, so that it became in that decade of history what he made it. But, being in the limelight for so long a time subjected him to much criticism, as is usually the case when anyone is given new and larger powers, and many things were alleged of him and his course of conduct which grieved him and his friends. Probably many of the adverse statements made were false as is often true, but some of them were true, especially with regard to the engaging in other forms of business when holding the Presidency of the school.

Indeed, Mr. Beeman never denied any of the allegations made with regard to these outside business matters. He did claim that he did not spend an undue amount of time in these enterprises, and that probably was true. A visit to Swanton and an interview with Mr. Milo R. Barney, the President of the Swanton Savings Bank, afforded some light on this matter. Mr. Barney was at Swanton during the period of these corporations and so had some personal knowledge concerning the matters at issue. In response to a question as to whether or not he considered Mr. Beeman a good business man he replied that Mr. Beeman could devote so small a portion of his time to these concerns that they necessarily languished. Mr. Barney evidently thought Mr. Beeman a good business man but foolish in his ventures in so many lines at one time. That would be a partial answer to the allegations of his critics that he diversified his energies to an extraordinary degree.

But, regardless of the amount of time given to affairs outside of the school, it must be evident to any thinking man that none but the most extraordinary men can carry on several different kinds of business at the same time, and have them all equally successful. A preacher who ordinarily is unusually successful in evangelism reaps a harvest of converts far smaller than usual when he has to be a member of a Building Committee for the erection of a new church. This is but one illustration out of many which might be alleged to demonstrate the foolishness of the undue diversion of his abilities, as specified above. And the motion of Father Sherburn that his election for the tenth time be conditioned upon the devotion of his entire time to the school shows the general sentiment of the Conference with regard to the matter.

Apparently it was a personal tragedy for Mr. Beeman that he ever listened to the siren call of the school and thereby left his chosen career as a preacher of the Gospel in which he had always had the most marked success. He told the writer of this book that not until he had been repeatedly asked to go to the school did he consider the matter at all, being satisfied with the regular work of the ministry.

In spite of the foolishness of some of the contracts which he made for the school in the annuities signed, it is undeniable that he took the school when it was at a low ebb financially, paid its current bills as they matured, increased the meagre equipment of the buildings, and made the school quite generally and favorably known throughout the state. Thus he did a work for the school which marked an important epoch in its history. It remained true, however, that those who came after him had to correct some of the mistakes that he had made, as he had corrected some of the mistakes of those who came before him.

Three years subsequent to his work with the school Mr. Beeman resumed his place in the effective ranks of the Conference, and had several churches. But he never again had the success in the ministry which uniformly characterized his earlier efforts. He did good work and left an impress for honest effort, but something seemed to be absent in comparison with the qualities visible when he trod the District, held four days' meeting and gathered a multitude of converts each winter season. The later ministerial career would have been considered a good success for the majority of preachers, but the vicissitudes through which he had passed had apparently robbed him of his pristine powers of persuasion to a Christian life. God does not intend every man for all kinds of work; the man must make his choice. Had not Mr. Beeman gone to the school the Bishop would have appointed him to another District where he could doubtless have duplicated his earlier triumphs. But he yielded to the pleas of the Trustees, and history was made as it was, and for nigh forty years he had a most prominent part in the affairs of the Conference.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL

In 1834 Newbury Seminary, founded by the illustrious Solomon Sias and a little band of heroic pioneers, opened its doors to the world in general, and to the Methodists of Vermont and New Hampshire in particular. Removed to Montpelier in 1868 and styled the "Vermont Conference Seminary" and later the "Vermont Methodist Seminary" the same institution celebrated its Semi-Centennial in 1884. The exercises were under the joint auspices of the Board of Trustees of the school and the Alumni Association, the Rev. Jedediah D. Beeman, A.M., President of the school at Montpelier, having charge of the exercises. The affair was held July 1 and 2, 1884, in connection with the regular Commencement of the Seminary, and was a gratifying success, the attendance being all that the most sanguine had dared to hope.

On Tuesday, July 1st, an excursion to Newbury was the order of the day, and a good sized crowd started from Montpelier on the early train of the M. & W. Railroad, changing to the Passumpsic Railroad at Wells River. Recruits for the rally entered the train at nearly every station, and the trip was one of union and reunion for scores and scores of happy friends of the school.

The excursionists were met at the station at Newbury by a drum corps and escorted to the beautiful "Green" fronting the old Newbury Seminary building. Naturally more or less time was taken by a renewal of "auld acquaintance," in question and counter-question, and in bringing old times more or less up-to-date. The people of Newbury had provided a bountiful dinner to which upwards of two hundred happy and hungry new and old students and teachers and friends did ample justice. At 12:15 the company was called to order by the Rev. J. H. Winslow, Pastor of the Newbury Methodist Church, who introduced Mr. E. C. Stockwell, one of the earliest students at Newbury, later a Trustee, and long one of the prominent citizens of that worthy town on the banks of the Connecticut. Mr. Stockwell gave a reminiscent address full of interest and pathos and called a long list of names of the past; then he welcomed the excursionists to Newbury, the scene of the original triumphs of the school. A response was made by President Beeman for the school of today. He mentioned Rev. Dr. George M. Steele, then President of Wilbraham; Dr. Silas E. Quimby, then the President of the Methodist School at Tilton, N. H.; Rev. J. Oramel Peck, D.D., one of the most distinguished clergymen of Methodism; Rev. Richard S. Rust, D.D., LL.D., one of the leaders and princes of the Church Universal; Rev. James E. Latimer, D.D., Dean of the Boston University School of Theology; Prof. Calvin S. Harrington, D.D., long a loved instructor in Wesleyan University; Francis D. Hemenway, D.D., known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and many others. The address by President Beeman was apt and taking, and gave the entire company a great thrill as they realized the magnitude of the work done by the school while located at Newbury.

The Pastor of the Congregational Church at Newbury then spoke of the wide outreaching of the school and its benefits to other denominations than Methodism, and said that the students now gone out into other branches of the faith bore the same love for their Alma Mater as do those who still remain with the mother church.

Prof. Solomon Sias, son of the chief Founder of the Seminary, was introduced by President Beeman, and called the roll of some of the former Principals: Rev. Charles Adams, D.D.; Bishop Osmon C. Baker, D.D., LL.D.; Rev. Harvey C. Wood; Rev. Francis S. Hoyt, D.D.; Rev. Joseph E. King, D.D.; Prof. Henry S. Noyes, Ph.D.; Rev. Charles W. Cushing, D.D.; Rev. Fenner E. King; Rev. George C. Smith; Rev. Silas E. Quimby and Rev. Simeon F. Chester, now all passed over into the great Beyond. Prof. Sias said that he lived in Newbury from 1837 to 1848 but very few of his old associates remained; they had mostly finished their course with joy and entered upon their final reward. He was sad for those who were gone and glad for the few who remained. Some one started "Home, Sweet Home," and soon the great audience was rapt in this old-time melody.

Dr. Allen, a lady physician, then spoke of her student days at Newbury, and emphasized the religious life of the school, and the large number of young men and women who took there the first steps in the Christian life. Rev. Josiah Ward, a local preacher from St. Johnsbury Center who later gave Montpelier Seminary ten thousand dollars, acted as "steward" at Newbury, and facetiously called himself a "Professor of beef, doughnuts and pie," someone in the audience shouting up "Professor of hash." His stay at the school was during a time of great depression, caused by the Civil War. Many of the boys volunteered for the army, and a Military Department was established in the school with a government officer in charge of drill and tactics. The next speech was by the celebrated Prof. D. A. French, long an instructor in music at Newbury. He spoke briefly and to the point and added to the eclat of the occasion. Rev. H. P. Cushing, an honored member of the Vermont Conference, gave a telling speech full of reminiscences of the past and equally full of faith in the future. He walked from his home in West Burke to Newbury and had but fifty cents in his pocket when he reached the school, all his father could afford him. He remained at school eight terms and worked his way through the entire time. Often he was in desperate straits but prayer and push carried him over all difficulties. Miss Mary A. Pomeroy, a teacher in both Newbury and Montpelier, spoke next, emphasizing the fact that the students at Montpelier love their school as much as did those at Newbury. Rev. Harvey Webster, another member of the Vermont Conference, was an old Newbury student and emphasized the fact that the school was most dear to him, and declared that, after his graduation he subscribed for the school ten times as much as he was then worth. Prof. Eastman, then the Principal of a new school at Newbury, told how he found the Lord at Newbury Seminary, and also gained a good fit for college. The school was so dear to him that he meant to live and die at Newbury. Others were expected to speak but they gave way to the Rev. Joseph E. King, then of Fort Edward Institute but for several years the ever popular Principal of Newbury. He spoke of the elder Solomon Sias, who kept a station of the "Underground Railroad", of the pastorate there of the Rev. Haynes P. Cushing, and of hundreds who began the Christian life during his term of Principalship. He had perfect health during the entire five years of his Principalship and never had to omit a single chapel service. He also preached somewhere during most of the Sabbaths of his term, and considered that part of his work a good kind of post graduate training. In 1850 he married a young lady living at the foot of Mount Pulaski, an elevation at the rear of the Seminary, and maintained, jokingly, that the Passumpsic Railroad was built to carry the guests to the wedding. When he began his Principalship his salary was but $350.00 a year, and he "found" or boarded himself. When he left it had been raised to $500.00 annually but he managed to save $800.00 during his term of service. At the close of Dr. King's address the time had come to leave and the drum corps escorted the crowd to the station, everybody saying that they had had a most interesting and profitable time.

On Tuesday evening the exercises were under the special auspices of the alumni of the two schools, and were exceedingly interesting. President Beeman again presided, prayer being offered by the Rev. Hazelton A. Spencer. Mr. Beeman, in opening, said that any group of alumni of Newbury Seminary would be sure to contain enough men and women who could take the place of any detained speakers, and do so with profit to all concerned, as the audience would find that night. The first decade of the Newbury school was taken by the Rev. Haynes P. Cushing, before mentioned. Among other things, Mr. Cushing mentioned the time when he was summoned to take charge of an arithmetic class of seventy members, sixty of whom had been school teachers, some class. Mr. Cushing considered that day the grandest in the history of the two schools, and wished the new school God-speed in its future.

The second decade was represented by the Rev. William D. Malcom, who came from the city of Albany, N. Y. to Newbury, and was so ignorant of farm life and appliances that he thought that the sap buckets hanging on the trees were milk pails. He was at Newbury under Principals King and Noyes. His stay there inspired him to purchase the large library he then had. Many matches were made at the school, though it was sometimes difficult for a young man to court a girl when there was a Professor in every corner, an old lady in every room and a boy under every sofa. One vacation only six students remained in the boarding house, four boys and two girls. The four gentlemen all became Methodist Presiding Elders, and two of them married the two girls. Had there been two more girls on the grounds they would probably have followed suit with the other two. Mr. Malcom said that he had resided at Newbury at different times during which he was successively a student, a local preacher, a Sunday-School teacher, a pastor and a Presiding Elder; hence the place was endeared to him by a thousand fond recollections. The members of each class were nearly always all converted and sent out into the world to work for God and humanity.

The third decade was characterized by the Rev. Charles W. Cushing, D.D., a brother of Haynes P. Cushing. Mr. Cushing was a student, a teacher and finally the Principal of Newbury, the founder of Lasell Seminary at Auburndale, Mass., and a popular preacher in the great cities of the land. He said that he taught Mr. Malcom his first lessons in Greek, and that his first roommate was Prof. Calvin S. Harrington of Wesleyan University. He and young Harrington walked back and forth to West Burke, the Cushing home, at their vacations at the rate of twenty-five miles a day, being too poor to pay for any kind of conveyance. Their second term at Newbury, the two young men boarded themselves at the rate of thirty-one cents a week. He and Malcom and Latimer and a host of others found their wives there at the Seminary, and royal wives they were. Mr. Cushing said that he had classes in school during most of his course, and was later a teacher and then the Principal, so that he had probably had a longer experience as an instructor in the institution than any other living man. He maintained that, during the twelve years of his stay at the school, there had been an average of nearly seventy-five conversions a year. At the close of one meeting fifty-nine came forward for prayers, four of whom became preachers. During his last term at school the average age of the students was twenty-two, and thirty-four of the students were licensed preachers.

Rev. Timothy P. Frost, the pastor of Trinity Church, Montpelier, was the representative of the fourth decade of the school, being a student at Montpelier. He called Newbury Seminary his grandmother, and said that grandmothers were always more indulgent than one's parents. He said that he thought of that during the generous collation served at Newbury, and then remembered the hash and the mash and the onions served in his early days at Montpelier. He maintained that the boys at Montpelier were following the example set them by the Newbury pioneers, especially in the matter of walks with the ladies and runs before the Professors. Also in the matter of broad scholarship and hallowed religious influences. With scores of others, Mr. Frost was converted at Montpelier, and there, also, he dedicated himself to the Christian ministry.

The fifth decade, the one just closed, was represented by the Rev. Carlos L. Adams, who recounted many humorous incidents of the past and prophesied the glories of the future. He urged those now students to take ample time in preparation for their life work, this preparation being first general and then specific for the particular profession chosen.

This celebration of the Semi-Centennial of the school was a part of the Centennial of American Methodism, and the material for the foregoing description was found in a copy of the Semi-Centennial Era, a special periodical published by the writer who was present on that occasion with a note book and pencil in hand. The conclusions reached by the writer at the close of these two gatherings was that three general characteristics were true of both the mother school at Newbury and the daughter at Montpelier; they were both fruitful in matrimonial alliances; they both produced sound scholars, and they both strongly emphasized the religious side of life as of supreme importance. What three other things of equal importance could the friends of any school expect?

CHAPTER X

DOCTOR BISHOP TAKES THE HELM

In the fall of 1881 Mr. Bishop first came to the Seminary as Vice-Principal of the school. Being asked in the middle of the year, to fill out the unexpired period of Mr. Southworth as Principal, he was later elected as such official for the year '82-3 and continued to be elected to that position until the year 1893, when his place was taken by the Rev. Dr. Edgar M. Smith of Kent's Hill Seminary in Maine. Mr. Beeman was with him as President until the fall of 1892, Prof. Bishop serving alone in the headship of the school his last year. Thus, in his first administration, Mr. Bishop was with the school for twelve long years, all of which were filled with hard work and results to make the heart glad.

During this period he did not apparently go out after money to any great extent; why should he? Two other men were doing that, Noah Granger for the Endowment of Fifty Thousand Dollars, and J. D. Beeman for cash to pay the debts, bring up the arrearage of expenses for each term, and augment the sadly lacking apparatus of the school, to say nothing with regard to the rehabilitation of the boarding houses. It was Prof. Bishop's business to gather students and run the school; and that he did right well.

No registry of the students by terms was attempted during most of the period of Southworth, so we must begin with the catalogue of 1883 to show the progress which was made by Prof. Bishop in this matter. The record was as follows:

	Fall Term	*Total Registered for the Year*
Year beginning in 1882..............	171	235
Year beginning in 1883................	183	263

Year beginning in 1884	148	244
Year beginning in 1885	177	253
Year beginning in 1886	168	253
Year beginning in 1887	183	255
Year beginning in 1888	215	333
Year beginning in 1889	260	313
Year beginning in 1890	240	308
Year beginning in 1891	176	244

The records showed that the attendance fluctuated, as it always does under any administration, but, taken as a whole, these figures show a number of students far beyond any others up to his time, and make his administration stand out in clear distinction as one in which the school made an impression upon the state as a whole, and make this period one of vast value to the interests promoting the school, and to the constituency it served. Moreover, the figures of attendance for the fall of 1889 exceed any reached under any administration since that time.

One way of measuring the man who is at the head of any institution for a period of years of some length is by noting the kind of assistants whom he secures to stand by him and work with him in the furthering of the work the institution was intended to accomplish. The success of the administration of a President of the United States depends, in no small measure, upon the character of the men he selects for his Cabinet Officers, and his Representatives in the capital cities of the great foreign nations. But no whit less does the success of the head of a Seminary or College depend upon the character of the men whom he selects as his teachers. And it is primarily the Principal who does the selecting. Especially after he had been the head a little while and had gained confidence in himself, and the Trustees and Executive Committee had gained confidence in him. Whom did Principal Bishop have for the members of his teaching force? Let us see.

In the first place Mr. Bishop retained more or less of the Faculty whom he found when he first came to the school. Prof. Frank H. Howard, A. B. the instructor in classics, was kept on the force. There was no doubt in the mind of any student that Prof. Howard knew his Latin and Greek, and that it would be useless to try to trip him either in the rendering, or in the construction of any passage, however abstruse it might be. He was somewhat diminutive in person, and not at all the athletic type, but he was a gentleman, and gentle in his ways as well as in his looks. He never raised his voice when calling attention to any infraction of a rule or any deficiency in the preparation for a recitation. But when he spoke the boys knew what he meant. He was not only a good scholar in the classics, but an equally good instructor, and any student could get a good fit for college under him if he would do his part in study. He remained at school for some time until he gained a good position elsewhere.

Another teacher from the Southworth regime was Miss Ella M. Dutton, M.L.A. Dr. Spencer speaks thus concerning her: "She was a fine woman with good, sound common sense. Her influence in the school was wholesome. She had the gift of sympathetic appreciation of the problems and the attitudes of boys and girls. The boys and young men were especially fond of her. They looked to her as an advisor and counselor."

Miss Hattie M. Newcomb, M.L.A., was another prize from the previous administration, wisely kept for a time until she surrendered to a young lawyer, who later became a Municipal Judge; the Hon. Walter E. Barney of Barre. Miss Newcomb was of that type of teacher, willing to serve for a comparatively small salary, and amid second-hand furniture, provided she could have a chance to give to other young people something of the same kind of benefit she had herself secured at the Seminary while a pupil there. She was always glad to spend and be spent for the school, and left it better than she found it.

Mrs. Abbie Bickford came to the school the same time Prof. Bishop assumed his position as Vice-Principal. She was "House Mother," or Matron, as the office was then styled, in one of the self-boarding houses for the girls. She also taught English branches of various kinds. The encomiums which have been paid to her by various students seem altogether disproportionate to the merit of a person holding such a subordinate positon. But investigation, and a personal knowledge of her family, convince the writer that the commendations were all deserved. She was the widow of a Vermont Conference preacher, and had had a training in several parsonages as to how to meet and greet all kinds of people and love them all. Every young man who came to see some young lady at her dormitory felt that Mrs. Bickford became his personal friend, and that he could tell her anything and ask anything from her. Seldom were they disappointed. She came to the Seminary to educate her three children, each of whom was sui generis, and made abundantly good in life. George became the head of the largest manufactory of building granite in America, a church worker of note, and an incorruptible patriot. He was an all-round man, and his early demise was a great loss to the entire state of Vermont. Herbert became a member of the celebrated law firm of Evarts, Choate and Beeman of Wall Street, New York, where the writer visited him. He succeeded in an unusual way. Elizabeth M. became the Preceptress at the Seminary where her sweet graciousness, her kindly manner and her unfeigned interest in each separate girl made her a universal favorite. She married Dr. Herbert L. Gale of Barre but each soon passed away, leaving a multitude of mourners.

In 1885 Miss Emma C. Poland, M.E.L., a native of Waitsfield, came to the Faculty as an instructor in German and Mathematics. She was a Seminary graduate and came to the Seminary as a teacher after an apprenticeship in the High School at Waterbury, fully ripened for her task. To the personal knowledge of the writer Miss Poland was an unusual scholar and the synonym for conscientiousness. For instance a mutual friend tells this story about her student life there at the time when Miss Poland was taking her course. The narrator awoke in the night with a raging, blinding headache which she was unable to allay in any manner. So she went to the room occupied by Miss Poland who at once arose, built a fire, heated water, applied lotions and talked soothingly to her until the pain had nearly ceased. A student under her tells this story. One Sunday he was feeling very poorly and went neither to his meals nor to church, and retired to rest very early in the evening, leaving his door unlocked, as was his habit. Suddenly he heard a gentle rap, whereupon he said, "Come" as was the student custom, and Miss Poland came in and sat down on the edge of the bed in the gloaming and told him that she had not seen him all day, and was afraid that he was ill, as he was. But she remained for a time talking with him in a kind and sympathetic way until he felt very much better because he found that one of the teachers really cared what became of him. It was such things as these as well as by her clear and graphic class room teaching, that made Miss Poland so greatly loved.

It is not the plan to mention to any extent the teachers of Music or Art or Elocution but an exception must be made in the case of Prof. David S. Blampied, Mus.B., the head of the music department of the school for a term of years. Mr. Blampied was a married man, and a teacher of experience and ability of an unusual kind. He won universal respect and wrought himself into the warp and woof of the school in an unusual degree. He remained for a long time, and finally left to take a position with the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, coming from there to one of the sessions of the Boston Alumni Association which the writer attended. He was a source of much strength to the school while he remained at the Seminary.

The first Preceptress appointed under Prof. Bishop was Mrs. J. D. Beeman. Doubtless she owed her selection to the fact that she was the wife of the President, and to the fact that she gave her services without so much as having her board in return. But she was dignified, sensible, fully abreast of the times, and had a well-stored mind. She "made good" with the girls, and was a woman to whom they could all come for counsel upon any important subject.

Edward C. Morey, A.B., was a good scholar and a faithful instructor but lacked those graces of mind and heart which won the affections of the students in a boarding school. Doubtless he would have been considered an excellent instructor for a High School but for a school where the teachers and students are all in one big family, and what concerns one, concerns all, he had a fundamental lack along social lines.

Prof. Stone says this of Prof. Morey: "He was a man whom I delight to remember. As a class room teacher I had little contact with him, but outside of the classroom he was a kindly and helpful influence, thoughtful and considerate. I have often seen him striving to cheer up some homesick youth with brotherly kindness."

Rose Cooper Howe says: "Prof. Morey was the best language teacher I ever had and I had had work in High School and the Seminary under four. I think if all my Latin and Greek had been under him, I could almost have been a Latin teacher myself. He was so well equipped in his subjects that he did give us an inspiration for good work."

According to Judge Davis: "Prof. Morey was a graduate of Syracuse, and a most capable and efficient drill master."

Judge Davis rates Prof. Hillery as follows: "Prof. Hillery was a prize winner from Wesleyan and possessed of the quickest and most incisive mind of any man I ever met. Modest and sensitive to a fault. Not a strong drill master or a slave driver, but one from whom a bright and earnest student might receive more inspiration for culture and truth than any other man on the Faculty." The author sat in his class room during a teaching period. Prof. Hillery never looked up from his book during the entire session, and seemed to fail seriously in "getting the lesson across" to the class as a whole. Still, as Judge Davis says, the exceptional student might have considered him a great instructor.

Judge Davis says: "Prof Axtell was a graduate of Wesleyan, a Christian gentleman of more than ordinary brain and culture."

William H. Terrill, A.B., taught Natural Science for some time. He was a brother of Flora Terrill, previously mentioned. If at all like her, he was a prize. He taught at

Phillips-Andover after leaving the Seminary and later became Principal at an Academy at Wolfeboro, New Hampshire. Mrs. Rosa Cooper Howe says, concerning Prof. Terrill, who taught the Sciences during her first year, that he was a fine man and that she enjoyed her work in his classes.

Prof. Stone gives this characterization of Prof. Terrill: "Prof. Terrill was an able instructor and we all admired him for his knowledge. But he had a sort of saturnine nature and we all stood a little in awe of him. He was not readily approachable and I fancy few of us considered him as a friend so much as we considered him a sort of inspector who kept watch over us and woe to us if we were caught! It is hard for a boy to read the soul of a man and if I have done Prof. Terrill an injustice, I am sorry. I suppose he had right ideals but was not always fortunate in his manner."

Prof. I. W. Fay followed Prof. Terrill. Mrs. Rosa Cooper Howe says that he was a fine gentleman and teacher. She thinks it would have been a good thing if he had remained at the school a longer time.

Elisha Conover, A.M., Sc.D., the Professor of Latin and Greek at the Seminary from 1891 to 1895, inclusive, has had a remarkable career and he retained his position at the Seminary longer than most teachers in his line.

Dr. Spencer says that Miss Harrison was one of the most distinguished Preceptresses the school ever had; a woman of high ideals, fine culture and a strong personality. He says that Prof. Howard was not only a thoroughly grounded scholar in Latin and Greek but was a most sympathetic lover of the best literature and an inspiring interpreter of it.

As an illustration of the unusually helpful influence which many of the teachers had over the students, an extract from a letter from Addie M. Carlton is illuminating: "Miss Jennie M. Farwell wrote me that she could recall the names of nearly every student whom she knew while connected with the school and could think of some good in each one of them." The number must have been several hundred. And from the writer's personal knowledge of Miss Farwell, he can abundantly believe the truth of this statement, for Miss Farwell invariably believed there was good in every lad and lassie, and did her best to bring the good to full fruition.

Miss Eva L. Harrison, B.P., followed Mrs. Beeman as Preceptress. She was the first college graduate who had had that position since the school had been moved to Montpelier, and had a breadth of experience and observation and outlook which made her counsels wise and stimulating.

When she left, Miss Elizabeth Bickford took her place. Miss Bickford was in every way a rare woman, and has been previously mentioned. The next Preceptress was Miss Clara P. Vance who was a good example of Puritan womanhood with no frills. Miss Vance filled the position to the satisfaction of the Faculty and the girls as well, and then left to assume a more lucrative position elsewhere. The last Preceptress was Mrs. E. O. Perkins concerning whom no one has said aught for or against.

In 1889 Miss Emily A. Glover came to join the Faculty as an instructor in German and English Literature. The writer well remembers Prof. Bishop coming to him and asking if he would recommend her for a position, which he did most unreservedly, but with little prescience of the phenomenal service she was to render the school. Not one word has been spoken by any correspondent in disparagement of her or her work, but the most remarkable encomiums have been sent by all kinds of people, and from all kinds of places. Few of these commendations have been about her as a teacher; almost all of them concern her as a woman, and the way she wrought her life into the school; and the manner in which she inspired the pupils with a fundamental desire to excel in both scholarship and character. To hundreds and hundreds now living the mention of "Miss Glover" always brings to mind happy and useful days at the Seminary, and the mention of the Faculty of the school always puts Miss Glover at the fore. "She, being dead, yet speaketh."

She remained at the school as a teacher, refusing, under the writer, the position as Preceptress, choosing to stay as a teacher and a friend, until her health broke down, when the Executive Committee gladly kept her upon the pay-roll, giving her as a pension her former salary, and also the right to her old room in the Boarding House and a plate at the dining room. She finally retired to her home in Groton, where she passed on, a great concourse attending her funeral, the Rev. Dr. Hewitt giving a chaste and comprehensive eulogy, other clergymen assisting in the service. At Commencement time a special service was held in her memory on Sabbath afternoon, Ex-Principal William M. Newton pronouncing a eulogy which was graphic, in good taste, and overflowing with incidents showing her altogether remarkable services to the school and the students. It is teachers like Miss Glover who have put Montpelier Seminary in a class by itself among fitting schools, and given its graduates and old students a fealty to it beyond valuation.

Prof. Edward W. Morrell, A.B., came to the school under Mr. Bishop but continued under Dr. Smith. He taught Natural Science and Higher Mathematics, and was a remarkable man. Utterly unassuming in his manner, he was a scholar of a rare type, mastering his subjects and reveling in them. He would take away on a vacation as a book for leisure hours, not a story or book of poems, but some abstruse treatise on Higher Mathematics, and become lost to the world as he drank in its propositions and abstractions. He was not a teacher of the Classics but some boys came to him one day, asking him if he could help them to render an abstruse Greek passage. To their surprise he not only did this but also recited to them in the original Greek the whole section. Whereupon the boys at once voted him an "all-round scholar." He was a great teacher for a school like Montpelier, and would have grown in usefulness and popularity had he remained longer. But an insidious disease fastened upon him and he died at the home of his wife, nee Effie Woodworth, in South Tunbridge. The Rev. Dr. Smith of the Seminary officiated at his funeral.

J. Brownell Rogers taught Natural Science for a short period; F. G. Axtell, A.B., Latin and Greek; Irving W. Fay, A.B., Natural Science and Fred A. Hillery, A.B., the Classics.

MISS EMILY GLOVER, M.L.A.
Served the Longest as Teacher of Any Lady
Loved the Best of All

The last named was a graduate of the Seminary himself, but had several peculiarities which did not help his popularity with the boys. He was so honest that he leaned over backwards, and did not seem to believe in any kind of recreation.

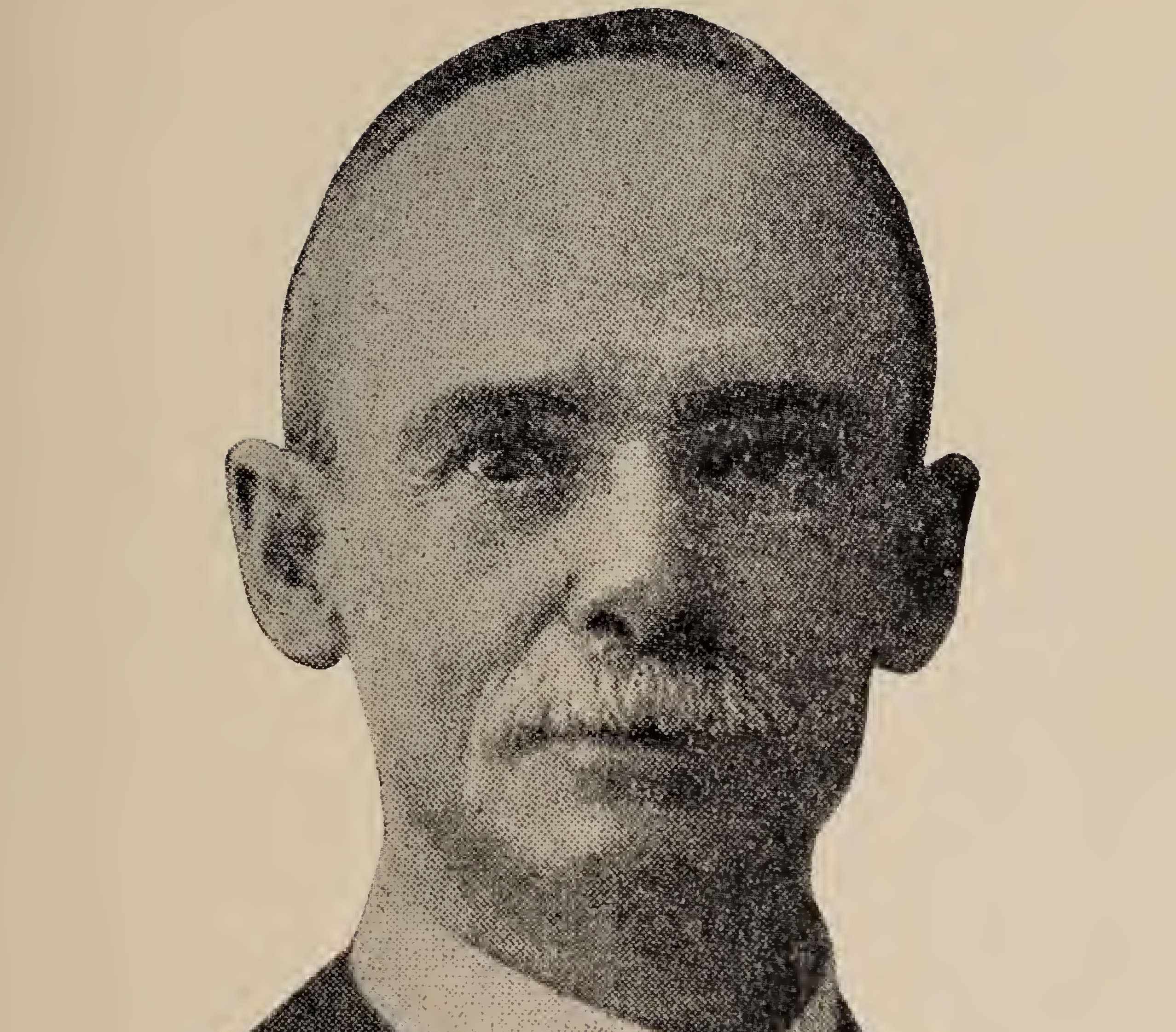
These were the teachers of the first administration of Prof. Bishop, and a fairly good set they seemed to be, taken as a whole, some of them being of the finest quality. But the fact that the total salary which could in any way be offered was pitiably small prevented the keeping for an adequate period the best scholars unless the chance to do good appealed to them far above the compensation received, as was the case with some of them. Even today the same condition is true, and the bidding away from the school of more or less of the brightest and best teachers almost every year has tended to make the administration difficult for every head of the school. They had to do as they could in making up the Faculty, and not as they oftentimes would, hence the frequent changes; altogether too frequent in the teachers giving instruction in the Classics, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, changes which were forever undermanning the institution. Some teachers did what a celebrated college Professor declared that he did in the early days of that institution, occupied "not merely a chair but a whole settee at one time." Still, things kept running, and the graduates were almost invariably admitted to college, and took at least fair rank there, occasionally getting Phi Beta Kappa rank therein. So the assumption is that the average grade of instruction was at least the equal of that given in the High Schools of the state.

Mention should here be made of Miss Olive P. Guernsey who came to the Seminary during the first administration of Prof. Bishop and continued until the latter part of his second administration. Miss Guernsey was the Seminary bookkeeper. As such official she was accurate, painstaking and of invaluable service to the Principal. She used the double-entry system of bookkeeping, and made her trial balances exactly match each month, although she sometimes had to work half a night to find the last penny.

But she was far more than a mere Bookkeeper and Register for the school; she was a vital part of the administration. Not only did she supervise what little help some of the advanced students gave her by the hour; not only did she sell school books, stationery and the thousand things the students wished from the store; not only did she keep the books of the concern with fidelity and accuracy; she was a confidant of both the students and the Faculty; she had the rare faculty of making friends, and then holding them as with bands of steel; she was a moral force to be reckoned with and a positive agency to keep down undue pranks in the school and to aid in the development of all forces of righteousness. She was at the school during most of the first administration of Dr. Bishop, then through that of Dr. Smith, then during the times that Messrs. Newton and Davenport had charge of the school, and finally more or less under the second administration of Dr. Bishop. She was finally discontinued for the reason that a brilliant layman who was Trustee wished to introduce an entirely new system of accounting and place a new bookkeeper in her place.

Naturally, of course, the head of the institution is always the chief man in the Faculty. That is, he ought to be, and usually is. He always has been except for two years under Prof. White when the celebrated Dr. Daniel Dorchester captured all hearts as he taught Latin and Greek and inspired the boys to ideas that were eminently worthwhile. It was so preeminently in the case of Mr. Bishop. I do not mean that he was extraordinary as either a scholar, a teacher or a speaker. The school has had other men who could surpass him in any of these lines; nevertheless, he was an extraordinary man to be at the head of the school.

In the first place he was young, and youth is always an asset when it is coupled with substantial qualities. He was not long out of Wesleyan University, but long enough to secure his M.A. degree, and to gain some experience in the class room and in school management. His personality was striking. He had deep black eyes which could either pierce or charm, as the case might require. Eyes always have a great function,



REV. ELWELL A. BISHOP, D.D.
Served Two Terms as Principal of Seminary
Loved and Was Loved by Everybody

and his never failed to perform their part. He had an easy smile which never seemed forced for the reason that it never was forced. His lips and eyes smiled because his heart first smiled, and, whether he thought of that fact or not as he met him, the person with whom he was talking was somehow impressed by his smile, and drawn to the man because of it. Prof. Bishop was attractive and ingratiating; and these characteristics were of vast and varied aid in securing students to fill the rooms of the dormitories, and also in securing cheerful compliance with the few rules which the school had during his administration. One cannot stand up and disobey a rule made by a man who looks upon you with a smile because he loves you.

He was interested in each of the students as an individual, and always spoke to them whenever he saw them, calling them by name. He helped the boys in a thousand ways, getting or giving them jobs, if they were short of money to meet their bills as most of them were most of the time. And when a Principal has helped a fellow over a mighty hard pinch, a bond has been created which binds the two together in a fine fellowship and comradeship.

He went out after students. For instance, when Willis Belknap was a lad, he lived on a farm in Berlin, seven miles from Montpelier. None of the Belknap children ever went anywhere except to Montpelier, and only on rare occasions to that emporium. Cash was so scarce in the family that all the presents the children received during the whole of a year was one orange in each stocking at Christmas time. One year his father offered Willis all that he could make from a small piece of rather barren, stony ground. Willis speculated with onions and did his best to raise a tremendous crop. But the quarter acre did not share the ambitions of the boy and brought forth sparingly. When the onions were ripe Willis gathered them, packed them in a lumber wagon, started for Montpelier with one horse that scarcely got out of a walk either way on the trip. He started very early in the morning, rode up and down and back and forth through the streets of the town, asking everybody if they did not wish to buy some onions. Although Montpelier was then on the Onion River its people were not avaricious for the succulent vegetable. Nevertheless, he at length sold the load, although at a greatly reduced price from his first asking. The family had only one book besides the Bible in the whole house, and so Willis had made up his mind that he would spend the entire ten dollars for books, and feast his eyes and fill his mind with their contents. He drove to the Wilder book and music store at the head of State Street, and after looking over the shelves, bought an Unabridged Dictionary at the price of nine dollars. Mr. Wilder, in an unusual burst of generosity, then gave the lad a copy of "Baron Munchausen's Tales" at which he saw the boy look longingly. When he got home, his father, of course, allowed him to keep the dictionary but scolded him for wasting all his money when one dollar would have bought a small dictionary containing thousands more words than he could ever use. And his mother, taking up the book of "Tales" and reading two or three of them declared that they were inspired by evil intent and made the boy carry it back to Mr. Wilder without thanks.

On the coming March, on a cold, blustering day, when Willis and his father were working with a team out upon a wind-swept hill doing something, Willis noticed a team hitched by the roadside many rods distant, and a slim man plowing through the snow drifts to reach the spot where he and his father were working. This was the way the stranger introduced his mission, as he faced the boy, "I have heard that there is a boy here from a Methodist family who ought to have a chance to go away to school, and I am here to give him that chance." The boy fell in love with the man at that moment and a year hence entered the Seminary, was a close friend of Principal Bishop during the three years of his course, and has often since entertained him in his home at Bellows Falls.

Now this was an illustration of how Prof. Bishop gained new students, and was thus enabled to roll up so large an ultimate attendance. In 1887 the school had 183 pupils, in 1888 215 and in 1889 260, more than it has ever had either before or since that time. Prof. Bishop instituted the custom of going out personally after boys and girls, visiting them in their homes and in the presence of their parents. His transparent honesty, and his sincere purpose to do all that he could to help boys and girls to earn their way through school won him hundreds and thousands of friends and his name was a household word in all kinds of Vermont homes everywhere.

During those days it was the custom of the school to have occasional excursions to Berlin Pond, Camel's Hump and other places. They usually went on Saturdays. Some would go in couples in single teams and others in groups in large vehicles. And always Mr. Bishop went with them, and climbed as high, and laughed as loud, and had as good a time as any of them. He was not called a chaperon, and the word chaperon was not in anyone's mind; he went because he wanted to go, and because the students wished him to be with them.

The discipline was fairly strict during his administration, though not as strict as it has been occasionally since that period. Prof. Bishop seemed to have an uncanny ability to find out who had perpetrated a prank of any kind, and to take the right attitude afterwards, never being unduly harsh in discipline.

Sometimes when he had difficulty in changing the course of a boy he privately asked the help of one of the older and more responsible boys of the school to supplement what he had done. One year a student came from what was then the "wild and woolly west," and had a seemingly unconquerable habit of profanity, and all kinds of rough language. Mr. Bishop remonstrated with the lad again and again, but seemingly with no effect. He did not seem wilful but the rather the victim of a habit. So Prof. Bishop came to Willis Belknap and asked him to go to the lad and talk with him from the standpoint of a student and see if he could not make some impression upon him. Reluctantly Belknap consented, and called upon the boy in question and talked with him as best he could, and in a very brotherly fashion and, to the great surprise of both Prof. Bishop and Mr. Belknap, the young man arose in meeting that night and said that he had at last made up his mind that his habit of profanity was foolish, if not harmful, and that he would break it off, which he did.

Mr. Bishop could take a joke as well as give one, and always appreciated anything which was "on" himself. There was a certain Professor who was unmarried during the Bishop administration, who gained a "crush" upon one of the unmarried teachers. He occasionally visited her in her room, and one night when he had to remain in his own room to care for the discipline of that hall, the lady in question came to his room and remained there for the evening. The boys of that section of the Boarding House got wind of it, and tied his door, which opened inside, to the wall upon the opposite side of the hall. Then they were all around when it got to half past nine. The narrator says that mighty efforts were made to open the door from within, and then a foot burst a panel of the door and a hand with a knife reached through and up and cut the rope, whereupon all of the boys, of course, vanished. The next morning, Prof. Bishop not being at breakfast, this Professor had charge of the dining hall, and excused all of the girls and kept the boys, apparently to give them a "call down" for what they had done the night previous. He rose, and "opened his mouth," but the words would not come, and he finally sat down in utter confusion, while the boys straggled out in hilarious glee. About the same time Prof. Bishop sat in that same chair at dinner time, and told a story to the boys and girls at the table. The school had a rule then forbidding the "playing of cards" by the students in their rooms. The Prof. had just caught some boys playing and had confiscated their cards, and put them in the pocket of his trousers where he usually kept his handkerchief. Then he went to class and put a diagram of some kind on the board, and got his fingers more or less chalky, whereupon he carelessly took out his handkerchief to wipe his hands when the cards suddenly came out and scattered over half the floor. As Prof. Bishop told this story to the boys and girls of his table he laughed and laughed, and chuckled after the laughs ceased. Now the reader can imagine the reaction of the students to an incident like that in comparison with the one previously mentioned.

Mr. W. B. Hinkley, a former student who now runs a couple of hotels in New Hampshire, has this to say about Mr. Bishop: "He kept in close touch with the boys, and had Miss Vance do the same with the girls. They would make unexpected calls on the rooms at unexpected times, yet those were not conducted to instil fear into our minds, but instead to make us feel respect for the rules of the school." Dr. Frank L. Goodspeed, who gained continent-wide fame as a star preacher and five university degrees, said: "Dr. Bishop was a wise and consecrated educator. He was a man of vision, experience and honor. His Christian faith was not broad, but it was deep and strong." Mrs. Rosa Cooper Howe, of Deland, Florida, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Alanson L. Cooper, wrote: "I am sure that Prof. Bishop was well thought of, and all the teachers seemed to work in harmony with him. He had a good sense of humor which doubtless bridged many a difficult place." The Rev. Dr. Luther Freeman, who graduated at the Seminary fifty years ago and delivered the Baccalaureate sermon there this year (1933) says, in a brief kindly submitted: "Prof. E. A. Bishop was the Principal. As I think of him now, and as I knew him in later years, after he left Montpelier, I do not count him as a man of great breadth of character or intellect, or great force of character, but he was absolutely genuine. He was a good sport. He believed certain things tremendously, and it was a great experience for a boy to find a real man who cared to bet his life on the validity of certain great ideals."

Ex-Principal William M. Newton, who graduated under Mr. Bishop and later succeeded him in the headship of the school, says of him: "Prof. Bishop was a good man and a good Principal of the old school. I never heard anyone say a word against his character. I am thinking from the student standpoint of the early nineties, possibly corrected by later years and a broader perspective. We thought him a good husband and father, and, since he always lived in the Boarding House, that was something. He adorned the profession of a Christian. His religion was genuine, and without frills. He believed that adolescents, without being cranks, could have a religious experience that was deep and definite." The most remarkable thing stated concerning Prof. Bishop by any correspondent is the following from Ex-Principal Newton: "Bradford Paul Raymond, William North Rice and Elwell A. Bishop were the Trinity who unconsciously most influenced my life and gave it its set, and Bishop came first in time."

Dr. Orville C. Poland says: "The life work of Principal Bishop is too well-known for me to add anything; a good man in every way; not great, as some men count greatness; still I think he has as good a seat in Heaven as anyone."

The Rev. Dr. Edward J. Gale, who went out from the school into the ministry, rose until he had a church of eight hundred members, was made District Superintendent, and the President of a College, said: "I was there during Dr. Bishop's first administration. I have always considered him a very strong man for that position. For one thing, he always seemed to take a personal interest in the students, and I believe that he had the good will of the students. He also made a good impression as he went out into the churches of the Conference representing the Seminary. I believe that he gained the good-will of both the young people and their parents. I have always had a very high regard for him."

Dr. Spencer says: "When I entered the Seminary at the beginning of the fall term of 1881 Prof. Bishop, as he was always called, was only settling into the saddle. I have no recollection, however, of any impression of an inexperienced or uncertain administration. I should attribute the success of Montpelier Seminary during Mr. Bishop's Principalship to his devotion, competence, etc., more than to any other means. He was not particularly broad in his views or penetrating in his intellectual grasps but he was honest, sincere, intelligent, and as he acquired experience he added true wisdom. My impression is that the vast majority of the students who were in the school during his administration would on the whole give him a high measure of praise and gratitude."

The following is from Judge Earle R. Davis, an alumnus of the school and Judge of Probate Court of Washington County: "The period of Prof. Bishop at the Seminary was a period when the educational life of the state was changing. During this period the old district school system was abandoned and the town system of schools established. Few High Schools then existed in the state, except in such towns as Burlington, Rutland, Montpelier and Brattleboro. Most of the work of education was done by such schools as Montpelier Seminary, St. Johnsbury Academy and Vermont Academy. Now the little towns like Plainfield, Cabot and Woodbury support High Schools where boys and girls prepare for college. After all, school buildings and apparatus do not make a school. So if, at that period, Montpelier Seminary was handicapped by inadequate physical equipment, it was provided with a lot of unspoiled boys and girls, eager, alert and life-hungry. This, coupled with teaching force of earnest, ambitious and serious-minded young men and women, produced an atmosphere favorable to intellectual and moral growth.

"My impression of Principal Bishop then was, and is now, of a handsome, energetic man with pleasing manners, between thirty-eight and forty years old. An acquaintance with him during my school course confirmed these impressions, and added others of which I may speak later. It was this group of teachers of varied characteristics and talents, and also the group of somewhat raw, unpolished and boisterous student material out of whom it became the task of Prof. Bishop to develop a school spirit that would make for culture, sound morals and religion. No small task for any man. Yet his optimism, faith and good sense, coupled with courage and a good understanding of human nature, enabled him to reach a degree of success along these lines, that most educators may well envy. Had his mind been free from financial worries and his full energy been available for educational work during the early period of his professional life, he would have been one of the outstanding educators of New England. This is my estimate of Principal Bishop."

Prof. Charles H. Stone writes of Prof. Bishop as follows: "Head and shoulders above them all stood Dr. Bishop. In the class room he was kindly, considerate and impressed us with the fact that he knew what he was talking about. Even with the inadequate equipment in the school at that time, he nevertheless succeeded in giving us some pretty definite notions on chemistry and other subjects. But it was out of the classroom that he exerted the greater influence upon us; in the associations on the campus and in the corridors, and in our rooms in the evening when he made his rounds. He was distinctly a moral force among us. Severe upon our various escapades whenever he thought we deserved to be severely dealt with, he was nevertheless the friend and helper of everyone of us. He lived the religion of Christ among us as did so many of the other teachers. Some of us did not then appreciate to the full what and how much that influence was but we recognize it now and pay tribute to the memory of an able teacher, a strong administrator and a helpful friend, solicitous for our welfare materially and morally. I reverence his name.

"The religious interest in the school was rather marked during the regime of Dr. Bishop; I knew no other Principal. We had three prayer meetings a week on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday evenings. I do not remember any conversions. The students attended these meetings in fair numbers and the young men headed for the ministry were especially active in them. They were a helpful influence upon us all, I think.

"As to the ambitions aroused and the impulses awakened during my time, I feel sure that no student could fail to receive strong impressions not only from the teachers and the leading students among us, but also from the surroundings of the school. Who can watch the sunset over Camel's Hump or the harvest moonlight on Mount Hunger without feeling inspired. In those days we doubtless had no words to describe what our impressions were nor did we always recognize the subtle influence that such scenes must have upon us, but the influence was there and it still is there acting upon the younger generation who have succeeded to our places. I still regard Montpelier Seminary as one of the finest influences of my whole life. Men like Bishop and Morey could not live among us without giving us strong influences for good.

"The Seminary was better than the High School because its moral influence was more steady and constant. I do not say that the teaching was perhaps markedly superior although it was fine enough, but we were never out of the watchful care of our teachers; their thought was ever about us and we could not stray very far from the right path without being overtaken and our feet set straight again. That the Seminary has continued when so many other similar schools have been forced to close shows that there has been a living principle, a vitality which can be traced to something more than mere material prosperity, which accounts for its present standing and secure position. 'When there is no vision the people perish,' says Isaiah. There had been vision at Montpelier; the founders of the school had it; those who succeeded them had it and in spite of discouragements kept their faces to the light; those who now administer its affairs must have it if the school is to continue as it will continue, I am sure. On no other foundation than the foundation of truth and service can the school endure and it has the one and gives the other. Long may it continue!"

Mr. Newton says: "The religious life I look back on as almost ideal. Chapel service was always a good start of the day. The meetings on Thursday evening in the old lecture room were scenes of real spiritual worth to teeners. Each year something comparable to revival of the quiet and worthwhile kind was experienced when boys became interested in their chums, interested enough to talk with them about becoming Christians and praying with them in their rooms. I recall one case in the North Hall where an impromptu prayer-meeting started directly after study hours and continued an hour after ten o'clock until the boy 'got through.' Of course Bishop was on hand to see what the noise was all about but when he found out, he discreetly retired. The religious life bore fruit in Christian worthwhile living. Not all were saints but all realized that they were called to be saints, but saints with smiles and a sense of humor and an enjoyment of a good time."

During the first administration of Prof. Bishop the Vermont Holiness Association was at its zenith. It held conventions here and there over the state and tried to make every church member realize that if he was not entirely sanctified, there was a great and growing and perhaps irremediable lack in his life. Among other places they held meetings at Montpelier and some of them were at the Seminary. Imported speakers from Massachusetts enlivened the occasions with illustrations and diagnoses concerning the fundamental lack in the churches. There were several students who became thoroughly imbued with the teaching of this, at that time, growing sect. Concerning this period Prof. Newton, who was a student at that time, says: "Of the Holiness crowd of my day it was fortunate that they were not many and were mostly girls. They did not cut much ice but served as a sort of bur under the saddle some of the time. Bishop's attitude toward them was splendid. He could not follow their reasoning but he realized what they were after was what we were all after when well understood. Of course they thought him a heretic because he would not go the whole figure. I look back now on the attitude of some of the preachers and the doctor from Barre and some other laymen to whom special dispensation was given to set us all right, as a bit of impertinence in coming down to hold special Holiness meetings in the Seminary and in going over Bishop's head in the doing of it, but Bishop heaped coals of fire on their heads and when they berated him, he smiled and the student body judged him the better man. Had the come-outers spent a tithe of their energy in doing some sensible things, how much it would have counted but they were advocating a vanishing philosophy and did not know it and they were happy in steadying the ark."

Dr. Poland speaks of the general atmosphere as follows: "I would call it very good. The pupils were for the most part well-dispositioned boys and girls. In a maturer stage of the writer's life, having been several years a Trustee and later a member of the Faculty of one of our Conference Seminaries and now attempting to make a comparison in the personel of the two schools of then and now, I am inclined to think the balance by and large would be in favor of the eighties at Montpelier. There were not so many renegades at Montpelier whose parents and teachers found them to be impossible and slipped them into the school on hopes and good promises and who subsequently had to be eliminated."

Dr. George O. Webster says: "The atmosphere of the school was distinctly wholesome, helpful, beneficial in character-building for future usefulness. It was rarely that any escapades were malicious or unduly mischievous."

Dr. Webster has this to say about the Societies: "All of the Societies were extremely active and subjects of debate were often carried from the Society halls to the general lyceums. This often brought clever debaters from among the numerous law students downtown and became a forum of many interesting discussions of current events. I often said then and still believe that nearly as much actual benefit was to be derived from active membership in one of these organizations as from the regular routine of study. For any success that has come to me I owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to the educational advantages, the kindly advice and the good fellowship I received while in attendance on Seminary Hill."

Dr. Spencer estimates the value of the Societies in the following: "Aside from the personal influence of the teachers and leaders among the students, the most distinctive and on the whole the most helpful feature of the school during my years of acquaintance with it was that of the Societies, the Lyceums, etc. Once within the Society an opportunity for self-expression came to a boy such as is rarely provided in any institution. The Societies were taken seriously. I do not mean with the pseudo-solemnity which often characterizes the Greek letter fanatic. I am thinking of the genuine hard work that was put into the business and literary features of

Society life. I once heard Frank Goodspeed say that he got more good out of the Band Society than any other single thing. The Lyceum, while less intimate, was a fine flowering of Society life. Debate at the Lyceum in which Goodspeed, Freeman, Hyde, Pratt and Tullar, for example, took part, was well worthwhile.

"If I have put Societies and Lyceums ahead of the definite religious influences, it is not because I am indifferent to the latter. I am inclined to think that there was something a little overstrained, a little intense, about stated religious exercises especially the student prayer meetings, but that was characteristic of the time. I believe that it was genuine. Perhaps its emotionalism was not excessive. In any event the other influences to which I have referred preserved a wholesome balance. I think there were very few who retained any morbid emphasis."

In speaking of the social life of that period Ex-Principal Newton says: "The social life of the school was ever wholesome. A few formal affairs we farmer boys dreaded, but the informal associations of boys and girls in the dining room and in the halls and on the campus were all that could be desired. Once a month or less often we went downtown on Sunday evening to Trinity to hear Frost or his successor. If a boy was very forward and had permission, he might beau a girl down and back but most of the couples gravitated naturally toward each other in the vestibule of the church or just outside the door. Occasionally a couple thought the longest way round the shortest way home and attempted Barre Street or Clay Hill, only to find the traffic director. Of course, East State Street was very steep and for students with weak hearts ought not to be taken too rapidly when so many vital nothings had to be settled, but most of them got in within the time limit. There was next to no petting in school. Living, as I did, in the brick building I had a good chance to know what was going on there. Oh, yes, it was not a hundred per cent clear, as I may testify, but there was little of it. I assume there would have been more of it but for the watchful eyes of

THE FOUNTAIN ON THE CAMPUS
Given by Mrs. Hattie Whitcomb Clement
For the Class of 1890

Faculty (which by the way did little spying). Most of the girls were a peculiarly clean type and the modern notion of sex relations had not been advocated. I look back on the four years in which I had no 'steady' as most enjoyable in social contacts with high-minded young women."

Dr. Freeman describes the social life as follows: "There is first of all a very great value in the community life which these students enjoy. Many of them come from farms where their contacts have been limited. They were inevitably provincial in their outlook. To meet boys and girls from other sections is a large contribution to their development. I have never forgotten the first 'promenade concert' which I attended. I think it came during the first week of the school. It was my first experience in a social event where there were a large number of young folks of my own age under careful chaperonage enjoying an evening and becoming acquainted in a dignified, somewhat formal, but altogether wholesome manner. Some of the boys and girls I met at that time have been lifelong friends. What was true of that social event was also true of the life in the dormitory and especially the contacts in the dining room. I distinctly remember that the food was plain. I do not remember that any student ever became ill from indulging in rich viands but that there was an air of fine fellowship, of inspiring camaradie, an exchange of ideas that made its contribution to my life for which I am and always shall be grateful. This is something that the high school student living at home does not get. I think it is entirely fair to say that it is something that does not come later in one's college career. I cannot lay too much emphasis upon its value when the student body is of high quality, coming from homes with a background of genuine qualities. The fathers and mothers on the farms of my day may have lacked the polish which comes from the better social contacts but they were men and women who were thoroughly loyal to the highest and finest ideals. Their children came with that background and the mutual contacts were distinctly beneficial."

Humorous incidents from time to time lightened the days. I have space for only two or three. Prof. Stone relates these incidents: "At the time of which I write, my chum and I occupied a room on the third floor of the dormitory, dignified by the name of 'Nigger Heaven.' Tutored at home by anxious mothers, we had acquired some skill in doing the simplest kind of culinary work, such as frying meat, cooking eggs and making coffee. One morning in May, I think it was, my chum had cooked a hard-boiled egg for breakfast. We were just sitting down to eat when three or four other boys came in and among them was a young man by the name of Richardson. My chum's name was Gray. He had just removed the shell of his egg and cut the egg in half when Richardson stepped forward, seized half of the egg and started to smear it over Gray's countenance. This was too much for human nature. Gray snatched up the other half of the egg and tried to retaliate. Then began one of the funniest battles I ever witnessed, all done in good nature. Both boys were strong; Richardson had a little the advantage in weight but Gray was no weakling and it was Nip and Tuck. The rest of us just stood around and watched the contest. It was nuts to us, of course. As witnesses we were absolutely impartial, except myself who was naturally in favor of Gray since he was my chum. The watchers of the chariot race in Ben Hur could not have watched the race with greater interest than did we watch the struggle that went on before us. Furiously the contestants strove.

" 'Gray is on top! Hurrah! Richardson has put egg on Gray's nose! Hurroo! Richardson is on top! Great! Gray has decorated Richardson's cheek with egg yolk! Splendid! Go it, Richardson! Go it, Gray!' All over the floor the boys rolled in their struggle. We salvaged the table with the rest of the breakfast on it, but the other furniture was thrown here and there as the boys rolled over and over. We were getting our floor dusted anyway. 'Go it, Richardson! Pep up, Gray! Get them another egg!'

"After ten minutes of the most violent exercise, both of the boys were ready to quit if only for chance to get their breaths. The halves of egg were used up. No Apache chief in his warpaint could have been more curiously decorated than were the two contestants. I never supposed half an egg could cover so much territory. Gray and Richardson resembled nothing more than a Turner sunset when the strife was over. I have often wondered how they would have looked had the halves of egg been larger and the contest lasted longer. Neither side could claim a victory; both sides were willing to call the thing off. Gray and I ate the rest of the breakfast that had escaped the general havoc while the rest of the bunch retired to their rooms to talk the battle over.

"Virgil began his great epic with 'Arma Virumque Cano.' In emulation of Virgil but in humorous strain I should like to see some verses beginning 'Ova Virumque Cano' and dedicated to the contestants on that well-remembered occasion.

"The boys on the two lower floors took their sustenance in the school dining-room, but no school dining-room ever yet could keep a growing boy full all the time. It finally dawned on these youngsters that there was food, plentiful in quantity and excellent in quality to be had by climbing a flight or two of stairs. They raided our quarters often enough. All of us suffered more or less but one boy in particular seemed to be the most frequent object of these 'alarums and excursions.'

" 'By gash,' said Myron Benjamin, 'this makes five times that them hyenas have busted into my room and got away with my stuff. I'm sick of it and I wisht I could square the account with them. I do, by gash! We little guessed what thought Myron put upon his problem.

"When a certain Friday rolled around, Myron stopped down town on his way home and went into secret conference with Collins Blakely, our genial druggist. After fifteen minutes, Myron emerged with a smile of satisfaction and a small bottle in his pocket.

"Saturday, Myron's mother made a pie. Oh, that was a gorgeous pie! A rich, brown flaky crust that would melt in your mouth! An interior filled with luscious fruit and oozing oodles of juice. Oh, that was a pie fit for the gods, and into that pie was introduced the contents of the little jalap bottle Myron had brought home from the drug store.

"Sunday night Myron appeared as usual with his pail and basket. Unostentatiously he brought his provisions up stairs and stored them as usual in his cupboard. Monday nothing happened. Myron cut a slender wedge from his pie to reveal its luscious interior, and make it look as if he had partaken thereof. Tuesday, oh boy! While Myron was absent in recitation, the Philistines came up. They got into Myron's room, just how, it is unnecessary to state, but it is well-known that if you have no key to fit the lock, any door will yield if you push against it hard enough. Well, they got in. They found the cupboard. They found the pie. With deep gurgles of joy they ate that pie to the last bit of its flaky crust. Retribution was on their track. Nemesis was at their heels, and inside of five minutes, there were six of the sickest boys you can imagine; it was all up with them and the Scripture was fulfilled which says, 'there is nothing hid which shall not be revealed'.

"When those six empty boys recovered sufficiently, they went up to Myron's room and stacked it to the king's taste. But Myron didn't care. When he came in he saw that the pie was gone and he knew what had happened. It was a pleasure to put his furniture back where it belonged and to revel in the thought of what had happened to the Philistines. Henceforth, the foraging expeditions gave Myron's room a wide berth. They had had enough."

The following from the pen of Attorney Berton E. Bailey of Montpelier is the first that the writer ever heard of that incident. It must certainly be true, as Mr. Bailey says, that the "student body" stood behind the boys, and they have each made good in a remarkable way since that time. "Although it has been forty-three years since graduation and the members of that class separated, it seems but yesterday. How well I remember Professor Bishop, and I had good reason for that.

Only one thing happened during my four years to mar my love and respect for him, and that was during my third year when he publicly accused Sam Lewis and myself of wrong doing and did everything he could to expel us from the school. Thanks to Miss Vance and Prof. Morey of the Faculty and the student body who stood by us, we were acquitted and that was one time Prof. Bishop did not have his way."

Mr. Bailey continues: "I well remember my first year in school. I boarded myself in the Boys' Self-Boarding House, which stood where the new Gymnasium now stands. The second year my room was in what was then called 'The Nigger Heaven.' My good mother brought me pies, doughnuts and other good things each week and it did not take long for the upper classmen, who had rooms below and boarded in the dining hall, to find my cupboard and help themselves until I put a lock on the cupboard which they could not pick. I will not mention the culprits, for it might prove embarrassing, as most of them hold prominent positions, but it was a mean trick, just the same."

This will do, the imagination of the reader can supply myriads of other instances.

At the Commencement of 1891 when Mr. Bishop had been ten years at the school, he was given a fine gold watch and his wife a silver water pitcher, goblets and an oak table; of course, with appropriate speeches. To show that this did not mean that they were to leave at once, the following original stanza was recited by the Rev. Alfred J. Hough:

"Beloved, successful, manly, true
Doing the best a man can do,
Appearing at the tenth year's door
We claim him now for ten years more."

Some over a year later in the fall of 1892 Joel Foster, H. C. Bolton, Fred Blanchard, J. E. Curren, T. C. Barrows, Joseph Poland, Morton Marvin, George L. Blanchard, A. C. Brown and others filed a paper with the Town Clerk placing Prof. E. A. Bishop in nomination for the office of Town Representative. The Watchman for the next week gave the tabulation of the votes as cast at the annual meeting for Town Representative as follows: First ballot; Prof. Elwell A. Bishop, 174 votes; second ballot, 135 votes; third ballot, 86 votes; fourth ballot, 42 votes. The other candidates were T. J. Boynton and O. D. Clark; Boynton being elected.

It is impossible to write a continuous history of the school during the first administration of Prof. Bishop. The writer knew Mr. Bishop fairly well, even though he did not live at Montpelier, as he had the parishes at Waterbury and Barre during ten years of the time. But his connection with the Board of Trustees did not begin until a short time before Prof. Bishop closed his services and went elsewhere. Moreover, the system of full reports of school events had not then reached the perfection it later attained, and the city of Montpelier had no daily paper. Few ever grasped the idea that the school was then making history, and that the events then occurring would have large significance fifty years later. It takes imagination to make a good diary of current events; not imagination that makes something out of nothing, but imagination that helps one to see the importance of events, and their relation to each other and to the future. When a boy, Mark Twain once kept a diary for two weeks. The entry the first day was, "Got up, dressed, washed and went to bed." And the record was precisely the same each day thereafter, so he stopped. One might have made a diary something like that in those days of school life, "Got up, dressed, washed, ate breakfast, attended chapel, recited my lessons, studied in the evening, went to bed," and duplicated the same week after week. But it would have been of no value: such a record is not "history."

In his annual report to the Conference Presiding Elder Hazelton A. Spencer said, in part: "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together on the part of the friends of the school generally, for the next year, will complete the endowment fund, provide for all the debts, and fill our buildings with students, and we shall be able to celebrate our Semi-Centennial with shoutings of triumph." But the suggested "pull" was little in evidence; a few pulled, the majority looked on with indifference, as had always been the case, and the prophecy was unfulfilled. In the report of the Board of Education for that year N. W. Wilder, a brother of a former Principal, said that the moneys raised the past year, and the increase in students "assure us that the institution is rapidly rising out of the weakness of infancy into colossal strength." Another unfulfilled prophecy!

In the Minutes of the next Conference Mr. Spencer, after recapitulating some of the minor financial successes of the previous year, said: "The Semi-Centennial of the Seminary is to be celebrated the first and second of July, which, occurring this centennial year of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will give special interest to the occasion." Well, the celebration was held, the writer was there and greatly enjoyed the same, but no money was raised; whether new students came as a result is not known.

From time to time Principal Bishop visited the Annual Conferences and gave addresses showing the work done by the school, and also new ways by means of which the members of the Conference might help their charges and the school by sending new students and raising money. A little work was done by a few preachers to send students, practically no work to raise money. The average man does not like to raise money of any kind, for any purpose aside from his own interest, and each preacher was obligated to raise the specified benevolences of his church, which task he thought big enough for him. Nevertheless, the visits of Principal Bishop to Conference did good and helped to keep alive the idea that the Seminary was a vital institution, and doing a worthwhile work.

After a time Mr. Bishop used to present a written report, the same being published later in the Conference Minutes. Occasionally an item can be extracted that is of historical interest. The Presiding Elder of Montpelier District often mentioned the Seminary in his annual report, H. A. Spencer being specially interested in the school frequently made most favorable mention of the same. At one time Mr. Spencer emphasized the increase in attendance and general interest in the school, and then said: "The financial prosperity does not keep pace with the prosperity in other things, though in many things, they are, of course, coincident." And this statement was made at a time when Noah Granger was out after his $50,000 of endowment, and the President of the institution was soliciting for money for current needs and for debts. At this session, that of 1885 at Bellows Falls, the Committee on Education declared that the school is "embarrassed for lack of funds."

And the same might have been said at each session and with regard to every Principal. Indeed, until past the middle of the seventeen years' administration of Dr. Hatch there never was a year, or a Principal, when the school was not "embarrassed for lack of funds." Here in the east the average Methodist is "poor" in worldly goods. He may be "rich in faith and heir of a Kingdom" but he has little of stocks and bonds. He may have a hillside farm, or a small business but the question of safe investments for surplus funds seldom troubles him. The wealth of Vermont is small at the best, but such wealth, whatever it may be, is little of it in the hands of the followers of John Wesley. The followers of John Calvin and John Bunyan have many times the wealth possessed by the Methodists in Vermont. Hence, small blame should be visited upon the luckless heads of those leaders sent out to raise moneys from Methodists for any purpose, either in those days, or since that time, as money is largely non-existent in those homes beyond the average necessities of life.

At the Conference at Randolph in 1888 Principal Bishop stated that the music pupils under Prof. Blanpied took the first five grades of study and practice prescribed by the New England Conservatory of Music, and then passed without examination to the Conservatory for the sixth and last grade. This was high praise. In fact the music department of the school has always had a high rank throughout the entire patronizing section of the school, a large number of pupils in

Washington County registering for the express purpose of taking music lessons.

The Conference held at Morrisville listened while Presiding Elder Truax said, among other things; "Conversions occur every term. During the winter term there was a gracious revival among the students started in connection with the 'Day of Prayer for Colleges'——Christian culture, which is of the greatest concern, is not neglected." The various Elders may have exaggerated the situation a bit, but this last statement may be taken at its face value. Prof. Bishop was a genuine Christian, and had a real and permanent interest in the religious life of each and every student. It was not an interest in the school, but in the students of the school, boys and girls, all of whom he knew by their first names, and all of whom he loved from the bottom of his heart.

In his report at that Conference Principal Bishop stated that electric lights had been introduced in all of the buildings, the total number being 160. He rejoiced in this because of the fact that the lights installed were clearer and stronger, that it lessened the work of the students in caring for the old kerosene lamps, and also in the fact that they greatly lessened the danger of a great fire. Indeed, it is really remarkable that, in the sixty-six years that the school has been at Montpelier, and considering the necessity of using wood stoves in each and every room in all of the dormitories for the greater portion of the time, no fires of any magnitude have occurred in any one of the buildings. This is a tribute to both the teachers and the pupils as well. Of course, the buildings are all heated by steam at present, but such was not true until well into Dr. Hatch's administration.

At the Conference session at Brattleboro it was announced by Principal Bishop that "the Old Chapel" a large building north of the Boys' Self Boarding House, had been remodeled and converted into a Girls' Self Boarding House; also that the third floor of the Boarding House had been furnished so as to care for more students; yet further that an addition had been constructed on the south side of the Dining Hall so that that room could seat nearly one hundred fifty students and teachers. Yet further, the Trustees had bought a tract of land south of the Administration Building, the same being the full length of what is now South Street. Still further a system of electric bells had been placed throughout the various buildings. Beyond all of this, the sum of $1,150 had been spent in grading the campus, putting in concrete walks and installing the Fountain, the latter being the gift of Foster R. Clement, and much of the expense of the grading and walks borne by the Class of 1890, under whose solicitation Mr. Clement himself was interested to make his gift.

The next Conference showed that a "diphtheria scare" had lessened the attendance of the school from the phenomenally large aggregate of the previous year. Dr. Bishop's statistical exhibit showed a permanent loan of $31,625, including probably the debt to the Clark Will Fund, temporary loans of $18,087 and assets above liabilities of over $72,000. This last was probably somewhat exaggerated, as disinterested business men later made an estimate at a much smaller figure. The school at that time had to pay to annuitants interest at six per cent on $35,000, the same having been secured by President Beeman.

In 1882, the year that Prof. Bishop first assumed the full Principalship for a full term, the Trustees were as follows: Rev. Joseph A. Sherburn, President, Rev. Jedediah D. Beeman, Secretary, P. H. Hinkley, Treasurer, Andrew J. Willard, Esq., Hon. Paul Dillingham, Rev. Haynes P. Cushing, Rev. Isaac McAnn, Hon. Frank P. Ball, Henry Nutt, Charles H. Cross, Rev. A. L. Cooper, D.D., Horace W. Worthen, D.D., Asa M. Dickey, Esq., Rev. Church Tabor, Jason Clark, Rev. William D. Malcom, Rev. Hazelton A. Spencer, Rev. L. C. Dickinson, Rev. Peter Merrill, W. D. McIntyre, R. J. Saxe, A. Tinker, W. J. Stanton, Rev. Richard Morgan, Rev. Homer T. Jones, Rev. W. R. Puffer, Rev. Nathan W. Wilder, Hon. William P. Dillingham, S. H. Weston, Rev. D. E. Miller, Rev. Harvey Webster, Rev. J. B. Southworth, Charles McAllister, Rev. Pliny N. Granger and A. L. Bailey. In 1892, the year that

Prof. Bishop finished his work at the Seminary, the names of the Trustees were published in the Minutes. It will be noted that they were in three divisions, and were elected for a term of years, and not for life as in the beginning. The first division was elected by the Board of Trustees, and therefore the Board was in part self-perpetuating. But, at the beginning, they were all so elected. This departure was made during his administration and was in the direction of breadth. The second division was elected by the Vermont Annual Conference, and the third by the Associated Alumni of Newbury Seminary, the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary and the Montpelier Seminary. Thus it has been ever since. But they still could have forty Trustees, most of whom were men of years.

The list of that year was as follows:

Term expires in 1891

First Division

Chauncy Temple
Jason Clark
Richard Morgan
Hon. W. P. Dillingham
C. S. McAllister

Second Division

Peter Merrill
W. R. Puffer
Harvey Webster

Third Division

N. W. Wilder
D. E. Miller

Term expires in 1892

First Division

Hon. Redfield Proctor
Moses P. Perley
Josiah Ward
George W. Parmenter
Noah Granger

Second Division

Pliny N. Granger
Elwell A. Bishop

Third Division

Thomas Marvin
Rev. L. Olin Sherburne

Term expires in 1893

First Division

J. A. Sherburn
P. H. Hinkley
J. D. Beeman
J. R. George
Hon. S. D. Hobson

Term expires in 1894

First Division

I. N. Hall
F. P. Ball
L. Bart Cross
Charles H. Cross

Second Division

W. S. Smithers
J. O. Sherburn
George E. Smith

Third Division

Hon. Olin Merrill
Leonard L. Beeman

Second Division

Alanson L. Cooper
Albert B. Truax
George M. Curl

Third Division

Dean J. H. Brooks
Foster R. Clement

Trustees elect

Pliny N. Granger
Walter R. Barney
Elwell A. Bishop

Upon these men was laid the burden of the supreme management of the school, the election of the President, the Principal, all of the teachers and all of the financial management. Of course they delegated a good deal of this to the Principal, but, it still remains that the Trustees were in supreme control, and they could hire and fire at will, and favor this and reject that method in doing anything in the school.

Later in the course of the school the Hon. William P. Dillingham was elected the President of the Board of Trustees and so continued for some thirty years. He always took a close and vital interest in the school, invariably attended all of the Trustee meetings, all of the Annual Conferences and all of the Commencements. He was also the Chairman of the Executive Committee, often making striking addresses, sometimes of a conciliatory nature to harmonize differences and pave the way for a forward movement. He was for a long term a United States Senator, but even this great office seldom kept him from the performance of every duty connected with the school. To "Will" Dillingham, as well as to his father before him, the school and its friends owe a great and unsurpassable debt of gratitude.

The above record shows conclusively that the first administration of Dr. Bishop was a success. The list of young men and women sent forth to do good and make the world better for their lives is, of course, incomplete. No one person could know them all, or chronicle every influence exerted for God and the right, but the above list is long enough to show the character of the work performed, and to cover with glory the name and the fame of the old school.

Following his work at Montpelier, Prof. Bishop became the Principal of the Chamberlain Institute at Randolph, New York. Later he entered the ministry of the Methodist Church and held a two years' pastorate at McKean, Pa., after which he returned to educational work and became the head of the Ferris Industrial School at Wilmington, Del., coming from there back to the old Montpelier Seminary.

CHAPTER XI

STUDENTS UNDER DOCTOR BISHOP

A wise old sage declares that "A workman is known by his chips." So, also, is a shop known by its output, a store by the goods on its shelves, a patriarch by his progeny, and a school by its graduates and former students. Measured by this standard the first Bishop administration was a huge success. The subjoined list is long and impressive; to be complete it should be still longer and include some who have earned their laurels of which the writer has not heard. Moreover, as will be seen by closer examination in probably more than half the cases, one needs to go down more than one generation to rightly measure the fruitage of the tree from which the primal pear was plucked.

The limits of the book would, naturally, preclude any such exhaustive examination as that, and we must limit ourselves often also to a mere mention when the heart would prompt a much fuller portraiture. But only a study of a succession of years will begin to tell the story of the work wrought for Vermont, for New England, and for the far regions beyond by the self-denying loves and labors of Dr. Elwell A. Bishop and his faithful co-laborers on the Faculty. But what has been found is given here in fragmentary form, yet with the eloquence of facts.

Charles Worthen now lives in White River Junction and is a popular and successful practitioner of medicine. His mother, the widow of the late Rev. Dr. Horace W. Worthen, lived with him for some years before her decease.

Annie Young, became a missionary of the Baptist denomination in China where she remained for several years and married a short time before her untimely death.

Mabel Taylor graduated at the Seminary and later from Boston University. She returned to teach at the Seminary and was always equal to her task while there. Later she taught in the Girls' Latin School of Boston and wrote several text-books on Latin. When she went to college she had but thirty dollars and no promise of more, but an unconquerable faith in God and in herself kept her in her place until her diploma was granted, and has ever since sustained her in her responsible tasks. She held high rank as a teacher.

Dewey Graves married Hattie Elliott of Waterbury, also a Seminary student, went South, taught for a long time in Chattanooga, and was Superintendent of the city public schools for some time. Then he went into business, being Secretary and Treasurer of the Southern Auto Supply Company. Mr. Graves' sister married Dr. C. C. Hammond, an old student who is now a successful physician in Rutland.

Bertha Little, daughter of the Rev. J. S. Little, when she left the Seminary, married a Dr. Roby, who managed a large Sanitarium in Mass., and was also the author of books discussing important phases of the sex problem.

Ardelle Wells, who bulked largely in the literary and social life of the school, married a lawyer by the name of Coggbill of Boyden, Va. When she was back at the school after her graduation, Dr. Bishop jokingly asked her: "What was the meanest thing you ever did while at the Seminary?" She thought a moment, and then said: "You know that rooster you had, which you thought so much of. Well, one of the boys caught and killed it, I cooked it, and four of us ate it with great relish. We should not have done it, but we did, and had a great time doing it." "Well," said Dr. Bishop. "I never knew what became of that bird, but I am glad that he satisfied the appetite of somebody who was a good student."

Nettie Norris of Montpelier married Dr. Howard and made a faithful wife of a country practitioner.

Hattie Norris, her sister, married Truman Gordon, Esq. and lived in Montpelier. She was there during the Great Flood of 1927, and had to flee to the upper story of the Dewey

House in which she was then living. Ida Norris married Judge Frank Martin, of Barre.

Will W. Smith settled in Springfield, Mass. and is manufacturing and selling medical appliances.

Georgiana Wheeler of Cabot passed through the Seminary and became so much attached to the institution that she later entered its employ, and became so loved by the Faculty and students alike that everybody called her "Georgiana," and trusted her implicitly. The writer made her the Matron of the school as he left the institution, and well did she act the part.

Edith Forrest did not graduate but was later given her diploma. She was a Preceptress of the school during the incumbency of the writer as Principal, and was fully the equal of the best of her predecessors. Finally securing a position as "House Mother" at Smith College, Northampton, she has held that position most successfully for nigh thirty years. She spent the summer of 1933 in Burlington, and drove down to look at the dear old Seminary, as do all old students when they can do so easily.

Susie Starr married Sherburn Hutchinson, a Seminary student who made good there, and also at college, and later as a teacher, and finally as the Superintendent of the public schools at Montpelier. Prof. and Mrs. Hutchinson were prominent and useful members of Trinity Church while in Montpelier. They have now retired from active service and are living amid the sunny slopes of California.

Frank Dunham, who bulked largely in the Seminary, became a physician, and later was on the teaching staff of the great Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, a responsible position which he filled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

David C. Thatcher of Rochester entered the Vermont Conference after he had graduated from the Seminary, and did faithful work while here, and then, following the example of so many others, he was transferred to the New England Southern Conference, where he had a good career. Finally he migrated to California, where he died a short time since. He married Anna Cummings, also a Seminary student. Mrs. Thatcher visited the Seminary a few days ago and conveyed the information that her husband baptized the mother and two sisters of Principal Charles C. Chayer, thus bringing them into Methodism and larger careers of usefulness. An achievement like this will bulk larger and larger as the years multiply and vision broadens.

Nettie Moody of Waterbury became a teacher after graduation, and held positions of importance in various schools of the state, and was efficient in them all.

Orville C. Poland of Waitsfield entered the New England Conference, and pursued an honorable course for a long time, holding good positions for many years, being still in Reading. He is now a D.D.

Sarah M. Hobson of Island Pond was made an assistant teacher at the Seminary, then completed her course, studied medicine, and, at last account, was a successful practitioner in one of the suburbs of Chicago. When she decided to study medicine there were very few women doctors in the entire country, so that she was largely a pioneer for the many who have followed her.

George H. Wilder of Montpelier was, naturally, in the musical department where he proved an apt pupil, and later taught in Montpelier and Burlington.

Buel S. Campbell of St. Albans graduated from Montpelier, from College, and then from the Theological Seminary. He went as a foreign missionary, where he served in various places in South and Central America, returning to Vermont for a short career as a pastor at Ludlow. He was a good student and a good preacher who reflected credit upon his Alma Mater.

Luther C. Freeman of Essex Junction became a star student and popular young man while at the Seminary, pursued studies at College and Theological Seminary, and then entered the Methodist ministry where he had a phenomenal career in this country and China, founding and shepherding a "Community Church" in Shanghai, China. His last pastorate was with the Congregational denomination. At one time it was deemed certain by his friends that he would be elected to the Bishopric, but such was not his fate. But his career was everywhere and everyway honorable and a credit to the Seminary. He preached the Baccalaureate sermon in 1933.

Herbert L. Gale married Elizabeth M. Bickford, a Preceptress of the Seminary, studied medicine and had a successful practice at Barre. Both he and his wife early passed to their reward, universally regretted.

Morton L. Hall of Bakersfield entered the Troy Conference, and had an opening of what promised to be an apparently fine career when his life was suddenly snuffed out by an untimely and greatly regretted death.

Lettie C. Halstead was an exceedingly popular student at the Seminary and great things were expected of her. She later married George B. Hyde, also of the Seminary, and went with him to Mexico where they served as missionaries. He studied medicine and added that to his equipment for missionary service. Later she died, and he returned to Vermont, married again, and is now practicing in Wilmington.

Emily A. Glover graduated under Prof. Bishop, and was later placed by him upon the Board of Instruction where she made for herself an immortal record. (See previous notice as a teacher.)

Eva E. Wyman, a sterling Waterbury girl, succeeded at the school and in social life as well, and finally married Frank K. Graves who ultimately entered the Methodist ministry of Vermont, but finally withdrew for educational work.

Albion W. Hobson of Island Pond, a brother of Sarah, previously mentioned, fitted at the Seminary for college, later started the study of law at Waterbury, but finally entered business at Chicago for the publishing of school books upon a large scale. He also secured a financial interest in a printing company and made good. These young people came from a sterling Methodist family, the father being Hon. S. D. Hobson, State Senator from Essex County.

Edward D. Worthen, another son of the Rev. Dr. Horace W. Worthen, became a banker, and now holds a responsible position in one of the leading banks of Burlington.

Josephine S. Fisk is a name with which to conjure all over New England Methodism. She fitted for and then entered the Deaconess work, became affiliated with the New England Deaconess Association, and as such, was a welcome representative at all of the New England Conferences, her talks always having a peculiar charm, and her atmosphere one of saintliness. She has had several important positions and in them all she "fitted". It is an everlasting credit to the Seminary to have had some share in the training of such a woman as Miss Fisk.

George H. Bickford and Herbert J. Bickford were sons of a Methodist preacher, his widow being a House Mother at the Seminary, teaching English branches and keeping house for George, Herbert and Elizabeth, all of whom became famous, and have been previously mentioned.

Edward H. Bushnell, son of the Rev. Henry A. Bushnell of the Vermont Conference, studied medicine after graduation from the Seminary but did not live long after beginning to practice.

Urban E. Sargent of Union Village, was a large man physically, and could handle one man with each hand when he chose. He entered the Methodist ministry and served a short time in Vermont, and then "went west to grow up with the country."

George H. Spencer, now the Rev. Dr. Spencer of Boston, one of the best known, and most widely known men in the entire Methodist denomination, was a student during this period. His father, Rev. Haselton A. Spencer, resided on the Hill during the stay of George at school. All accounts picture George as a leader in all student activities, ever at the head of every enterprise, as he has always been since then. He graduated from Boston University, united with the New Hampshire Conference, then with the New England Conference, where he now is, holding, as he has for many years past, the position of Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society. He has the reputation of being the best debater in his Conference, and is in wide demand as a speaker for miscellaneous occasions. He has been a member of several General Conferences and might have been elected the Secretary of the Board of Pensions and Relief had he been willing to "run." His career is a great credit to the school.

Wesley Spencer graduated at Montpelier, then at Boston University, became a teacher and was the Principal of the Northfield High School when death claimed him at the close of a brief but brilliant career.

William S. Spencer graduated from the Seminary, then from college, went to Mexico as a missionary, later returning for a career as a teacher in the United States, Montpelier Seminary being one of the institutions he has served.

Willard C. Colton did not graduate, but went with his father into business, and was for many years at the head of a large garage in the old Montpelier City Hall. He is now one of the most prominent and useful members of Bethany Congregational Church, and a valued citizen.

Charles H. Richardson of East Orange, took his diploma at the Seminary, graduated with honor from Dartmouth, receiving his A.B. there in 1892, his A.M. in 1895 and his Ph.D. in 1898. After a term of teaching in the Green Mountain Seminary at Waterbury he became Fellow and Instructor at Dartmouth, teaching Chemistry and Mineralogy; he then took courses at Chicago University and Johns Hopkins University, after which he went to Syracuse University as Associate Professor and later as full Professor of Geology since 1909. He has been a delegate to European Scientific Societies and also a member of various learned societies in this country. He is a member of nine Greek Letter Societies and is the author of several college text books, works of fiction and poetry. All in all he has had a phenomenal career.

REV. GEORGE H. SPENCER, D.D.
Prominent Alumnus—
Great Preacher and Debater

Lola A. Bixby was at the front all the while she was at the Seminary, being given various classes for instruction. Later she married a Mr. Caverly, and kept on making good, at one time being elected as Trustee of Montpelier Seminary.

Lenora Stevens was at the Seminary off and on during a period of seven years, the last two of which she was there continuously. A natural leader, she gravitated to the head in school, as she has ever since that time. She married Horace Farnham of Williamstown, a Seminary graduate, and their wedded life was unusually happy until he died a year ago. She has been State Regent of the D. A. R., and is a member of Trinity Methodist Church. Her husband, Horace, as all called him, was a successful farmer at East Montpelier, then a dealer in horses at Montpelier, then the head of the Farnham Automobile Company, making a success of each business in succession. He was elected State Senator, a Director of the Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Company, Trustee of the Seminary and might have been Mayor of Montpelier had he consented to be a candidate for the position.

Orren Donaldson became an editor and publisher. He may have gained his first liking for type and the printed page by his association with the Seminary publications, as did the writer and Harry Whitehill, the editor of the Waterbury Record. Mr. Donaldson specializes in weekly newspapers in a tabloid form, he being the only publisher of weekly papers of this kind in the country. He is now in Hollywood, California, where he issues a trenchant paper each week which finds multitudes of readers.

Virginia F. Forrest, prominent in various undertakings at the Seminary while there, married a sterling young business man of Northampton, Mass., but kept on teaching for years afterwards, making a most enviable record for fidelity and efficiency.

Alice M. Guernsey, daughter of the Rev. Josiah W. Guernsey, became prominent as a writer and speaker for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She appears in one of the catalogues, although it seems as if she must have finished her school days prior to that time. However, her brother attended the school during the student period of the writer.

Grace Royce of Woodstock came from a royal Methodist family and reflected credit upon her ancestry and her Alma Mater. She has been on the Board of Instruction of a school in New York City for a term of years. The last time the writer heard from her, she was about to take a trip abroad.

Marvelle C. Webber came to the school from Rochester, his sisters also becoming students. They each and all came to the front in Seminary ranks while there. Mr. Webber is now a lawyer with a wide practice in Rutland, Vermont, and is often mentioned as worthy of a Judgeship.

C. C. Hammond originated in a central Vermont town, took a course at the Seminary, found a good woman for a wife there, and is now an honored physician in Rutland.

Lucy A. Marsh, daughter of Gen. C. L. Marsh of Enosburg Falls, took a course at the Seminary; then married Fred W. Draper, who has been previously mentioned.

Horace Farnham has been mentioned in connection with his wife, nee Lenora Stevens.

Willis Belknap worked his way through the Seminary, was encouraged by Prof. Bishop to take a college course, and so worked his way through Dartmouth, then entered the newspaper field, mastered the art of printing and editing, and now owns a complete printing plant at Bellows Falls and four first-class weeklies, which are published from Ludlow, Windsor, Springfield and Bellows Falls. He has also had an interest in a paper in Massachusetts. He has been a member of the Legislature, and is a man among men in a large way along various lines. (Like several others Mr. Belknap has died since the above was written)

Mason L. Beeman was a most excellent student while at the Seminary, and has excelled in his work ever since. He is now successfully practicing osteopathy in New York City.

Porter H. Dale was in school for one year while studying law and working his way in the office of the County Clerk in

Montpelier. It is assumed that he was primarily interested in elocution, as he studied that elsewhere, as well as at the Seminary. Mr. Dale practiced law at Island Pond, entered business and made money, entered politics and gradually rose until he was elected a Congressman from the Second Congressional District, later being elevated to the Senate, in which office he has just entered upon the second six year term. (Mr. Dale has died since the above was written.)

Dell B. Dwinell was from East Calais, and made good all the while he was at the Seminary. He has kept on making good ever since in his business at East Calais, where he runs a mill, and incidentally comes pretty near running the town and the church. He was recently elected a Trustee of the Seminary, and never fails to be present at a session. In another place may be found an account of the Dwinell dynasty and the Seminary, a most unusual record.

John C. Maxham of Hartland did not graduate but entered the ministry, and, because of an abounding self-confidence, served in several places in the Vermont Conference and then entered another Conference.

Lewis P. Tucker of Mount Holly did not remain at the Seminary a long time, but it was plenty long enough to give him an overpowering ambition to do good in the world in every line he could. After serving some of the best churches here he graduated from the Drew Theological Seminary and went to the New York Conference for a good career, and has been for many years an honored and trusted employee of the New York Anti-Saloon League, being now their Superintendent for the Syracuse District. He has the title of D.D., and is rated by the League as a great man for oratory and for administration, two attributes seldom united in the same person.

Fred B. Kellogg took prizes while at the school, then graduated at Boston University, entered the ministry, came to the front and was at the head of the Congregational Church in Waterbury for several years, a man of mark.

Charles H. Stone graduated from College and is now on the teaching force of a prominent Boston school where he has been for many years. He has made repeated visits to the Seminary, and has penned many poems testifying to his love for the school.

Mary A. Guernsey ran a popular course at school and then married George Goss of Montpelier, where she has lived ever since, being prominent in social and church lines.

Dwight Hammond settled in Windsor where he runs a big plumbing and steam fitting plant, doing large contracting jobs, and also being one of the most useful members of the Methodist Church.

Rosa Cooper is one, the last, of the Cooper family to graduate from the Seminary. Because of the advanced age of her father she could not enter a profession, but did follow the example of both of her sisters; Mary, who married Rev. Clarence M. Ward, and Emma, who married the Rev. Carlos L. Adams, D.D., and married Rev. George O. Howe, a retired member of the Vermont Conference, living at DeLand, Florida. The match was an idyllic one, and Mrs. Howe has recently written a long and chatty letter to the writer giving all kinds of information regarding Seminary teachers and students. Mr. Howe was at one time a Seminary Trustee.

Bert F. Atherton returned from the Seminary to Waterbury, was a successful farmer for some years when he became Post Master. He married a brilliant Seminary student, Miss Jessie Hooker but they have both passed on.

Mary A. Hillery was married, after graduation from the Seminary, to Dr. Israel P. Dana of South Royalton, and settled with him in that place where she became very active in Methodist affairs. The Doctor becoming addicted to "T. B." they went to California where the Doctor's life was markedly prolonged though he finally fell a victim to the disease, but not until he had become the father of three girls and one son, all of whom are now doing finely. After the Doctor's decease Mary entered college with three of her daughters, took her diploma and also a Phi Beta Kappa key and secured fine positions afterwards. She is still living, but as an invalid.

Harley L. Averill became a merchant in company with his father in Barre.

Lois A. Hillery, a sister of Mary, just mentioned, soon after leaving the Seminary, married Earl R. Davis, Esq., who was also a graduate of the Seminary, and of the University of Vermont. He later became Judge of the Probate Court of Washington County. Judge and Mrs. Davis have several children, one of them being a Judge of the Superior Court of Vermont, all of the children being brilliant, like their parents.

Burton E. Bailey of Williamstown, with his brother Frank, entered and passed through the Seminary, studied law and settled in Montpelier. Frank died at an early date, but Burton has now a large practice, is a Director of the Montpelier Savings Bank and holds many positions of trust. For a long time he was Deputy Municipal Judge.

Walter E. Bigelow of Stowe passed from Montpelier to the U.V.M., where he worked his way through by services on the Free Press, continuing his work after graduation. He was twice elected Mayor of Burlington. He later published a daily at St. Johnsbury, and is now at Brattleboro.

S. Grant Lewis, son of a Methodist preacher, had a somewhat spectacular career at the Seminary, though he excelled in other things more than in his studies. He was popular and loved by the students, and has a remarkable faculty for language which stood him in good stead in both speaking and writing. He entered the ministry without graduating, went from the Vermont to the Des Moines Conference, was given prominent and large paying pastorates and ultimately made a District Superintendent, in which position his peculiar talents found an adequate field. He maintained that he was one of the few boys going out from the Seminary to receive a salary of three thousand dollars as a pastor. Several others have done as well as that, and better since that time, but that letter came twenty years ago.

Bertrand H. Riggs, a music student and then teacher, married Ida Hubbard of like proclivities. He has passed on but she still remains and does the same kind of work.

Julia Cross became the head of the Vocal Department of Montpelier Seminary and a prominent soloist. She has since married, but still improves opportunities to help churches by singing for them, having a son who sings with her.

E. Ransom Currier entered the Vermont Conference and made a reputation as an unusually consecrated and useful young man, but soon died of pulmonary troubles.

Hoyt S. Knight settled in South Royalton, became a builder and contractor, entered politics and became a member of the Legislature, but died at an early day.

William M. Newton worked his way through Montpelier Seminary and Wesleyan University, meanwhile playing football and becoming an athlete who reflected honor upon his teams and his schools. He took good scholastic rank, and was well liked by both Faculty and students, so that, at the end of a pastorate at Waterbury, he was unanimously chosen the Principal of the Seminary, and, having resigned from that position after several successful years, he was made the Presiding Elder of the Montpelier District, then the pastor at Springfield, after which he transferred to the New England Southern Conference, a remarkable career for a Barnard-born boy. He is now living in retirement at Attleboro, Mass.

Alfred G. Austin has majored in railroad, trolley and hydraulic engineering and has become an expert in each one.

W. S. Goss, '86, became a Professor of Latin and Greek at Strait University.

Clarence V. Roberts when in the Seminary, prior to his graduation in 1892, split kindling wood at fifteen cents a barrel and four-foot wood at fifty cents a cord. He worked his way to a degree at Brown University, then taught in Barre, and was finally made the President of the Crex Patent Columbian Company, and Vice-President of the American Building Foundry Company of Chicago.

L. S. Roberts, class of 1892, graduated from the Crane Institute of Music at Pottsdam, New York in 1925. She was given a prize of twenty-five dollars in gold for the greatest improvement of any pupil during her course there.

'91, H. C. Petty, son of Professor McKendree Petty of the U. V. M., was converted at the Seminary under Doctor Bishop at a week evening meeting. He speaks in high terms of the school, and of Doctor Bishop. Dr. Petty is now a member of the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

'91, Miss Edith Guerrier is sketched in "Who's Who in America" as follows: "Special courses in Radcliffe College. Engaged as children's librarian since 1896; head resident Library Club House, Boston 1909-1915; director library information service, September 1917 to January 1919; director of exhibits, March 1918 to January 1919; U. S. Food Administration; director national library service, Interior Department, January to September 1919; supervisor of circulation, Boston Public Library, 1919 to 1922. Editor of eighteen food information pamphlets, seven library information pamphlets. Author: Wonderfolk in Wonderland, 1903; The Federal Executive Departments as Sources of Information for Libraries. Editor, 'Library Column,' Christian Science Monitor, 1922-1924. Home: 80 Nottingham Road, Brighton, Massachusetts."

George J. Newton was headed toward the ministry when at the Seminary, though he later entered the real estate business. Attorney Bailey of the Class of 1890 says of him: "He was considered the most gifted orator in the school. I well remember his debates, and especially his prayers, offered at prayer meetings, which were rich in oratory and inspiring because of his sincerity. The poor fellow passed on a few years ago. I was pleased to have a visit with him about five years ago in my office."

Wallace D. Spencer of Wilmington entered business and made good there, and also in a Massachusetts city to which he later migrated. He was a member of the Legislature while in Vermont.

Edith H. Wills of South Tunbridge entered the employ of the W.C.T.U., and was a speaker and writer for them for years, making her headquarters in Boston.

Mertie Huntley married Edwin F. Palmer, a Seminary graduate, who lived and labored in Waterbury until he went on the road as a railway mail agent, and then entered business, being the junior member of the firm of Demeritt and Palmer, Canners, Waterbury. Mrs. Palmer married for her second husband, Dell Dwinell of East Calais, where they are living at the ancestral home of Mr. Dwinell. "Mertie" has always been an enthusiastic friend and worker for the Seminary.

Eldred L. M. Barnes graduated from Wesleyan, and then from the Boston University School of Theology and had a fine career in the Vermont Conference, holding several of its offices. He died some years ago.

William A. Evans was also a preacher of the same persuasion, and served several years. During the last part of his life his mind was a bit clouded and he did not preach.

Jerry M. Downey of Berlin married Mabel Gale, a Seminary graduate from Barre, and entered Y.M.C.A. work where he was successful. They have both passed to their reward, greatly lamented.

Wallace G. Goodwin lived in Montpelier and became a successful business man and a pillar in the Baptist Church, dying at Heaton Hospital a few years ago.

Amos J. Eaton settled in South Royalton, became a successful farmer and fruit raiser, was given a state office where he spoke in every section of the state, having one address of great merit on "The Farmer and his Trees". He married for his first wife Ida Howe, a Seminary graduate. They made a royal couple in state and the church in South Royalton until her death.

Alice R. Wheeler, a daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Wheeler, was an honor student at the Seminary, and has been a star teacher ever since she left the school. She is now a Principal at Methuen, Mass., and was at the Seminary at some function not long since.

Erwin M. Harvey of West Topsham, son of Roney M. Harvey, Esq., followed in his father's steps and studied law where he succeeded in an unusual way, became a Municipal Judge for several years, and is now the State Commissioner of Taxes, which office he has had for several years. He was for some time a Trustee of Montpelier Seminary during the second administration of Prof. Bishop.

Whitman P. Stanley entered the Methodist ministry, rose rapidly and entered the Northwestern University from which he graduated and then settled in California where he made good in every way and was given important positions.

Alexander Stevens also entered the ministry and finally settled in California where he did most excellent work for the Kingdom in general and Methodism in particular.

John L. Wallace rose until he became the Assistant Treasurer of Vermont, holding that position for several years until he died a few years since.

William C. White, formerly of Middlesex studied law, tried various expedients for rising in the world, and is now, and has been for some years the Post Master at Northfield.

Milo S. Eddy entered the Vermont Conference and was a faithful pastor for many years until he went upon the Retired List at the Conference of 1933.

Henry Holt graduated, took further studies, married Mildred Ladd of Worcester and the Seminary, entered the National Life Insurance Company, rapidly rose until he became Actuary, was made a member of the Vermont House of Representatives where he assumed a commanding position, was made a Trustee of Montpelier Seminary for some years, and then suddenly died on his way home with his wife from an automobile ride.

Frank W. Elliott of Waterbury entered a bank at Burlington, rose to a good position therein, then took over his father's business and lost most of what his father had made.

Mary H. Moody, also of Waterbury, fell in love with a dashing young man by the name of Harry Whitehill who never feared to undertake anything which all others had declared was impossible; and then went ahead and won. He "found himself" at the school when he became the manager of the school paper, took it with a deficit and left it with a surplus; then went to Waterbury and started a paper there which he has successfully maintained for about forty years. He entered politics, and helped other men get elected to all kinds of positions, and finally tried for himself and was appointed and confirmed as the Collector of Customs for the port of Burlington, the choicest plum in the state, and held the position for a long term of years. He is now running a radio station at Waterbury. Mary, although in very poor health, loyally stands by Harry in all his enterprises.

Josephine M. Taylor, also of Waterbury, married an Episcopal clergyman of whom nothing has been heard. She had all kinds of ability and character to make good in a rectory.

Pliny Hamilton settled in White River Junction, married a lovely wife, became a railway mail clerk, faithfully served until the time came for his retirement when he assumed a life of leisure and adopted the position of a "gentleman farmer" in Marshfield. He and his wife are great church workers.

Olive Farnham of Williamstown married Lewis D. Martin of the same town who was also a Seminary student. They now live in Barre. Lewis is an osteopathic physician and an official in the Methodist Church, and Olive holds the Superintendency of the Sunday School therein, making that school one of the largest and most useful of any in the state. Lewis is a Trustee and the Auditor of the Seminary.

Lilla E. White married the Rev. Junius E. Mead, one of the most prominent members of the Troy Conference; Burlington, Vermont, being one of his pastorates. She was faithful and loyal in every position given.

Edith H. Barnes of Barre graduated with honor, became a teacher in various important schools, including Montpelier Seminary, but is now retired. She was true blue in all her relations.

Mary E. Chynoweth took eight years to graduate, so her biographer said, as she stayed out several years to earn money by teaching. She became a preacher and finally a missionary in India where she accomplished a great work ultimately cut short by her death which was caused by small pox. She was identified with the Free Methodist Church, and was reputed to be a rare soul, with but one thought in mind, to do as much good as she could to as many people as she could, and as long as she could.

Elbert H. Dwinell became an attorney, and, if he was at all like the rest of the Dwinells, kept steadily mounting upward as a legal light. He passed on years ago.

Otis J. Gross settled in Richford and entered the Custom's Service, an occupation that is not spectacular, but is needful and useful, and there he remained for some years, meanwhile being useful in the Methodist Church. Recently while acting as Deputy Sheriff he was killed at Barre.

George C. Pratt lived for all he was worth while at the Seminary, and has been doing the same ever since. He came from Plainfield, but settled in Montpelier as a carpet merchant, later going to Philadelphia where he rose high in other lines of endeavor. He was one of three brothers at the Seminary.

Safford L. Putnam entered the Vermont Conference after leaving school and college, and apparently had a brilliant future before him when he was suddenly stricken down, and was no longer with us. Great was the mourning in his church, and in regions beyond.

Burton S. Ward made good at the Seminary, and ever since as well. He settled in Moretown, married, raised up two sons who are with him in the lumber business; these sons have children who give promise of being able to carry on the business for the fourth generation. This business B. S. inherited from his father and has largely increased it. He is also one of the largest tree planters in the state, and is bound to leave a business employing more men than were in it when he assumed its management. Two of his three children graduated at the Seminary.

Paul A. Gast became for a long series of years a druggist at Bellows Falls, also a prominent citizen.

Walter K. Howe returned to South Tunbridge, bought and paid for a large farm, married and raised up a large family, became a tither of his income and an active church worker. Some of his children graduated at the Seminary after him, and one of them is rapidly rising as a teacher.

Henry A. Puffer of West Enosburg, the son of a Methodist preacher, settled in Richford, became a manufacturer, a state senator a banker, and a leading citizen, also the husband of an unusually fine wife.

Burton M. Yaw went to the U. V. M. to take a college course, was nearly at the top of his class in studies, a star football player, and a singer sought for upon all kinds of public occasions. All of this broke down his health so that he was in seclusion for some years, but is better and at work now.

Edith L. Long, after various vicissitudes, married the author of this book, proved herself fully equal to all of the responsibilities involved in life in a Methodist parsonage, and has, since their retirement, held many offices in church work at Montpelier.

George O. Boyles runs a carpet store at Montpelier and boasts that he has passed through more fires and floods than any other merchant in the state. The fact that he is still running his store shows his persistence and ability. He has been for many years an official in Bethany Congregational Church at Montpelier.

Waldo H. Farrar, after many experiments with restaurants, entered hotel life, and is now at the head of the corporation running the Montpelier Tavern. His wife was also a Seminary student, and is of priceless service to him in his work.

Edward J. Gale of Wolcott graduated from Wesleyan after completing his course at the Seminary. After a short term of service in the Vermont Conference he transferred to Missouri where he rapidly rose, gained a church of eight hundred members, was made District Superintendent and then the President of a college. The whole Gale family were unusual people, each and all seemingly being anxious to gain as much of an education as possible, and then do as much good as possible. Herbert and Mabel have passed on, Edward alone is left. They each and all had a fine career at the Seminary.

George C. McDonald stood exceptionally high in his studies at Montpelier, took his four year's course at Wesleyan in three years, and then entered the Vermont Conference where he has been faithfully preaching ever since. He has been for many years the Registrar of the Conference Board of Examination.

Frank A. Handy of Rochester entered mercantile life and settled in Springfield where he was for many years the senior member of a large grocery firm. A son of his is now a Professor in West Point.

Walter D. Lance, another Cabot boy, became a public school Superintendent at Plainfield, which position he held until his untimely decease a few years ago. A brother and sister of his graduated at the Seminary later.

Dorman B. E. Kent of Montpelier graduated from the Seminary in two courses, and then entered the National Life Insurance Company, now being their Statistician. Mr. Kent specializes in local history and has prepared papers for many important occasions. He is also one of the officials of the Vermont Historical Society.

Herbert B. Hanson graduated with honor, then followed in the footsteps of his father and studied medicine. He became chronically ill, went to Egypt for his health, gained a very important official position with the British government while there, but has not been heard from for several years.

William B. Hinkley was always getting up banquets when at the Seminary, and later when he returned to visit his friends there, started the idea of the "Young Alumni Banquet" at the beginning of the fall terms. He has since followed his natural bent and is running a couple of hotels in his home town of Canaan, New Hampshire.

Charles M. Sturgess entered the Troy Conference when his education at school was complete, and rose until he became one of its most desirable pastors, having its best charges and serving as a District Superintendent. He is now at Bennington, Vermont, being a Doctor in Divinity.

J. Burton Pike of Marshfield, after graduating in 1894, gave up his desire to take a college course and study law, and remained at home to be with and care for his aged parents, later purchasing the home farm, and carrying it on under the name of the Homeland Farm of Marshfield. At the close of the World War he removed to Massachusetts, holding a good position in various eleemosynary institutions, being at present in charge of the Apponaug Finishing Company, a finishing plant for cotton textiles where he has been for eleven years, being connected with the power plant of the institution.

N. Miller Pratt became a Congregational preacher and had a career of some distinction in Massachusetts. He is now retired and lives within the limits of greater Boston.

Edwin P. Currier went to South America as a missionary, performed his duties well, and died some years since.

L. W. Brigham went into partnership in a clothing business with Fred L. Eaton at Westfield, Massachusetts and shared with him the prosperity of that business.

Edgar Tullar was appointed to detached service in the Methodist Church and at last accounts still held that position.

Fred E. Leazar was the man who was famous at the Seminary for his unusual piety and conscientiousness and also for his extraordinary ability on the baseball field. Although short and fat, he was an especially good catcher. Later he went west, married, achieved distinction as a Methodist clergyman, and raised up a family of four children, all of whom entered the ministry in one way or another.

Josie Vance, a sister of Miss Clara Vance, one-time Preceptress, was a student at the school, and there became acquainted with E. H. Bushnell, and finally married him after he had studied medicine. Her sister, Helen, another old student, married Dr. Campbell of Albany, Vermont, and still lives in that place, though widowed.

Hugh W. Nelson also went west and became an assayer of metals, doing well for years.

Harry M. Cutler had a course of honor at the Seminary and then entered the employ of the National Life Insurance Company in which he rose until he became the Treasurer and one of the Vice-Presidents. His career with the Company was eminently satisfactory until his lamented death a short time since.

The fortunes of two families and the Seminary have been inextricably interwoven, the Cooper family and the Dwinell family; the first being a stalwart Methodist family, the second an equally stalwart Congregational family. The Rev. Dr. Alanson L. Cooper was a student at Newbury Seminary, and the writer once heard him and Dr. George Nichols of Northfield discuss the old times and the days when they had to run to escape the pursuing Newbury Professors. Dr. Cooper's wife was also an old Newbury student, and they doubtless met and fell in love there, as did so many other people of note during that period. When the school was moved to Montpelier Alanson L. Cooper was not only a Trustee but also the Secretary of the Board. He continued as a Trustee for a long term of years. The oldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mary, was a Seminary student and married Clarence M. Ward, another Seminary student, the match being made on the Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Ward had a fine record of ministerial service and raised up a family of children who are all making good in the world. The second daughter, Emma, married a young man whom we now know as the Rev. Dr. Carlos L. Adams, long a popular and successful pastor in Michigan. This match was made at the Seminary where the two young people were students, both graduating with honor. The third daughter of the Cooper family was Rosa. She did not marry early, but made a wise choice when she did marry and united her fortunes with the Rev. George O. Howe, once a Trustee of the Seminary. Rosa graduated in 1888. Mrs. Howe writes that she had five cousins who graduated at the old school, another who attended one year, and two second cousins who were recipients of the same gracious influences emanating from the same school.

Turning now to the Dwinell family we find that Dell B. Dwinell was a graduate from the Seminary in the Class of 1887. During the period of his course Miss Olla Pierce attended the same school, though she did not graduate. They fell in love and an idyllic wedded life followed, as will be seen later. Mr. Dwinell is now an honored Trustee of the Seminary, and always at the Post of Duty. He married for his second wife, Mrs. Mertie (Huntley) Palmer of the Class of 1890. Edwin F. Palmer, Mertie's first husband, was also a Seminary graduate, and later a Trustee of the school.

The six children of the first marriage of Mr. Dwinell all of them pursued courses at the Seminary and graduated therefrom, followed this by a college course and that by active careers to make the world better. Irene graduated in 1912, taught three years and then matriculated in and graduated from Skidmore College, became the Dean of Girls at Murphy College, Sevierville, Tenn. under Dr. Bishop, former Principal at Montpelier. Later she became the Dietitian at Dartmouth College. She married Victor C. Smith, who graduated from the Seminary in 1913, from Dartmouth in 1917, and then from the Thayer School of Engineering, having had a distinguished career since then. Franklin followed the reception of his diploma at Montpelier with one from the Medical Department of the U. V. M., then settled in Bradford, Vermont, where he has a large and lucrative practice. Harold took a college course, then became a County Agent for farmers of Orange County, later of a County in New York, and is now the Director of the Bureau of Markets for Washington County, Vermont, with headquarters at Montpelier. Esther graduated at the Seminary, then at Skidmore College, and now has a fine position with the Travelers' Aid at Philadelphia. Ralph followed his course at Montpelier by one at Dartmouth, was for two years the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at Dartmouth, then attended the Yale School of Theology, finally going to Egypt in the interests of the extension work of the American University at Cairo. Before going to Egypt he took occasion to make his calling and election sure by marrying Miss Beulah Tillotson, who had been the efficient secretary to Principal Hatch. She and her husband are now in the states. Rachel, the youngest of the six children, graduated from the Elmira

Female College after her Seminary course, became the Y.W. C.A. secretary for that college, and an assistant to the Dean.

Raymond Dwinell, a nephew of Dell, graduated from the Seminary, and became a successful hardware merchant in Montpelier, also one of the prominent and useful members of Bethany Church, always reflecting credit upon the Seminary where he gained his fit for college. Elbert, another nephew, went to Harvard from the Seminary, graduated with honor and then stayed three years longer for his LL.B degree. He had a short but brilliant career at the bar, when he was stricken down and died.

If any other two families can show an equal record it will be worthy of a special edition of this book. The above shows two things; the love the school begets in its graduates for itself and for each other, and the supreme moral influence which it almost invariably exercises upon those who come beneath its benign sway.

Naturally, this list of alumni and old students is longer than that of any previous administration for the reason that it covered more years. Yet, though this list seems long, it is shorter than it should be, as it has been found impossible to get adequate and accurate data concerning all of the students who have bulked more or less large in the work of actual life since leaving school. But, such as the record is, it is really remarkable, and reflects great credit not only upon Prof. Bishop and his assistants but also upon the school as a place to get a fit for useful service, and as an inspiration for the work of real life. Note the recapitulation: Five Missionaries, twenty-three Preachers, one Superintendent of a Deaconness Home and Training School, one United States Senator, one Collector of Customs, one College President, one Professor in Johns Hopkins Medical School, three Judges, seven Lawyers, one Principal of Montpelier Seminary, two Preceptresses of that Institution, two Editors, one of them now publishing four great weeklies, eight Physicians, several Public School Superintendents; uncounted teachers, to say nothing at all about manufacturers, merchants and business men generally. Nearly all of them, from first to last, are active Christians and valuable church workers. Prof. Bishop's religion was one of the most noticeable things in his life, and he was always willing to "bet his life" upon his faith.

THOMAS MARVIN
Long-time Treasurer

CHAPTER XII

REV. H. A. SPENCER TO THE RESCUE

Though the administration closed by Prof. Elwell A. Bishop was popular and successful, even brilliant in some respects, it had its weak points. The financial condition of the school, in spite of all pronouncements to the contrary, was bad, and had been growing worse for some time. The writer of this book, then the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Seminary, made a written report to the Vermont Annual Conference in which the debts of the Seminary were stated to be as follows:

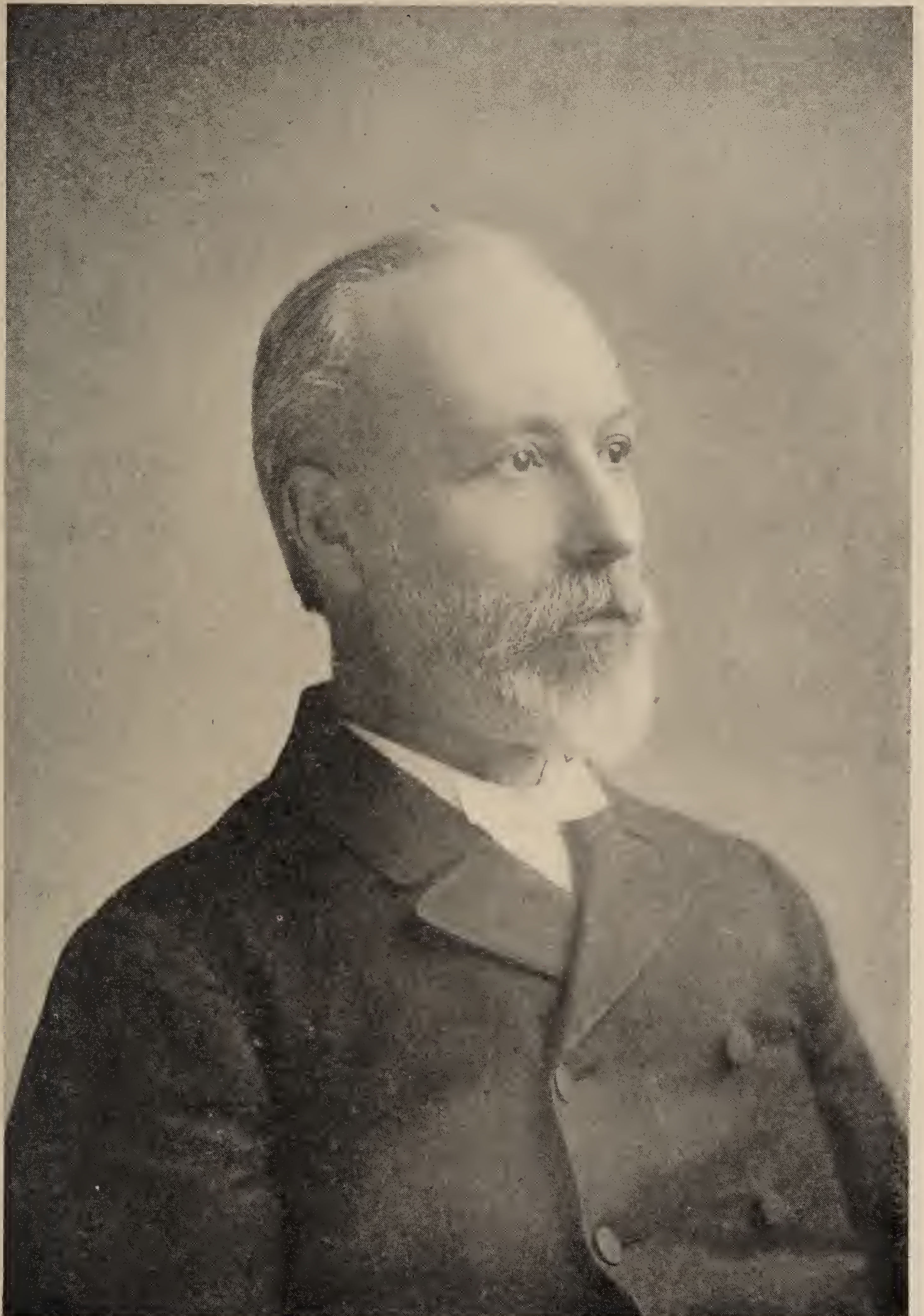
Due to Conference Trust Funds	$ 4,000.00
Due on Floating Debt	18,147.00
Due the Trustees of the Clark Will Fund	27,625.00
Total obligations	$ 49,772.00

That was a bad showing, a very bad showing. But it was not as dark as the picture actually was. The writer took his figures from the figures of the Treasurer of the school, Thomas Marvin. The writer well knew Mr. Marvin who was absolutely honest and incorruptible. But he was a grocer in Montpelier, had his hands full of his own business and could give relatively little of his attention to the school. He took what figures were given him there. The bookkeeper, Miss Olive M. Guernsey, took what figures were given to her, presumably by the Principal. The reader may take whatever view he pleases as to the reason for the under statement of the debt at that Conference. The writer thinks that no one purposely intended an under statement, but it was an under statement of several thousand dollars and a most serious error.

The next Conference stated that the floating debt was

$30,000.00, an increase of $12,000.00, or 66%. Now it is not to be supposed that the new Principal had run the school into the hole to the extent of $12,000.00 in one year. If he had, he would have dug a much deeper pit for himself, and been hidden beyond all hope of a resurrection. Proper care had not been taken in previous years to keep every obligation tabulated as soon as incurred, hence the debts were always probably much greater than was supposed to be the case. Thousands of other instances like this have been found when a man has died, and an executor has come to laboriously collate and tabulate the various kinds of previously unknown indebtednesses. Of course there was a deficit of perhaps three thousand dollars or more the previous year, the rest of the $12,000.00 increase must have been hitherto unscheduled, but existing nevertheless.

The following year Ex-Governor William P. Dillingham, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, as well as the President of the Board of Trustees, made the report to the Conference at Bradford. In this report he mentioned the endowment which had, through various causes, shrunk to fifty per cent of what was supposed to have been its original size. He also stated that, in addition to the floating debt of $30,000.00, the school still had to pay the interest on $26,700.00 of annuities; most of this was at six per cent, according to the original contract made by President Beeman. This total of annuities had been reduced the previous year to $23,600.00 and would, of course, grow gradually less as the annuitants passed on. In closing that section of the report the Ex-Governor said: "It will be seen from the above statements that the Seminary is subject to the payment of interest on $88,225.00. That is clearly a burden which no school could long carry, and the result has been to bring on a crisis in the affairs of the Seminary. The Committee found themselves in this condition: bills were unpaid and constantly increasing; bills which must, in some way, be met at once. The debt of the school was already so large that it could not honorably be in-



REV. HASELTON A. SPENCER
Raised a Sisyphean Debt and Gave Four Sons and One Daughter To Alumni

creased. It was neither right nor possible to hire money under these circumstances." This total debt of the school included $27,625.00 to the Trustees of the Clark Will Fund, which debt the institution still owes.

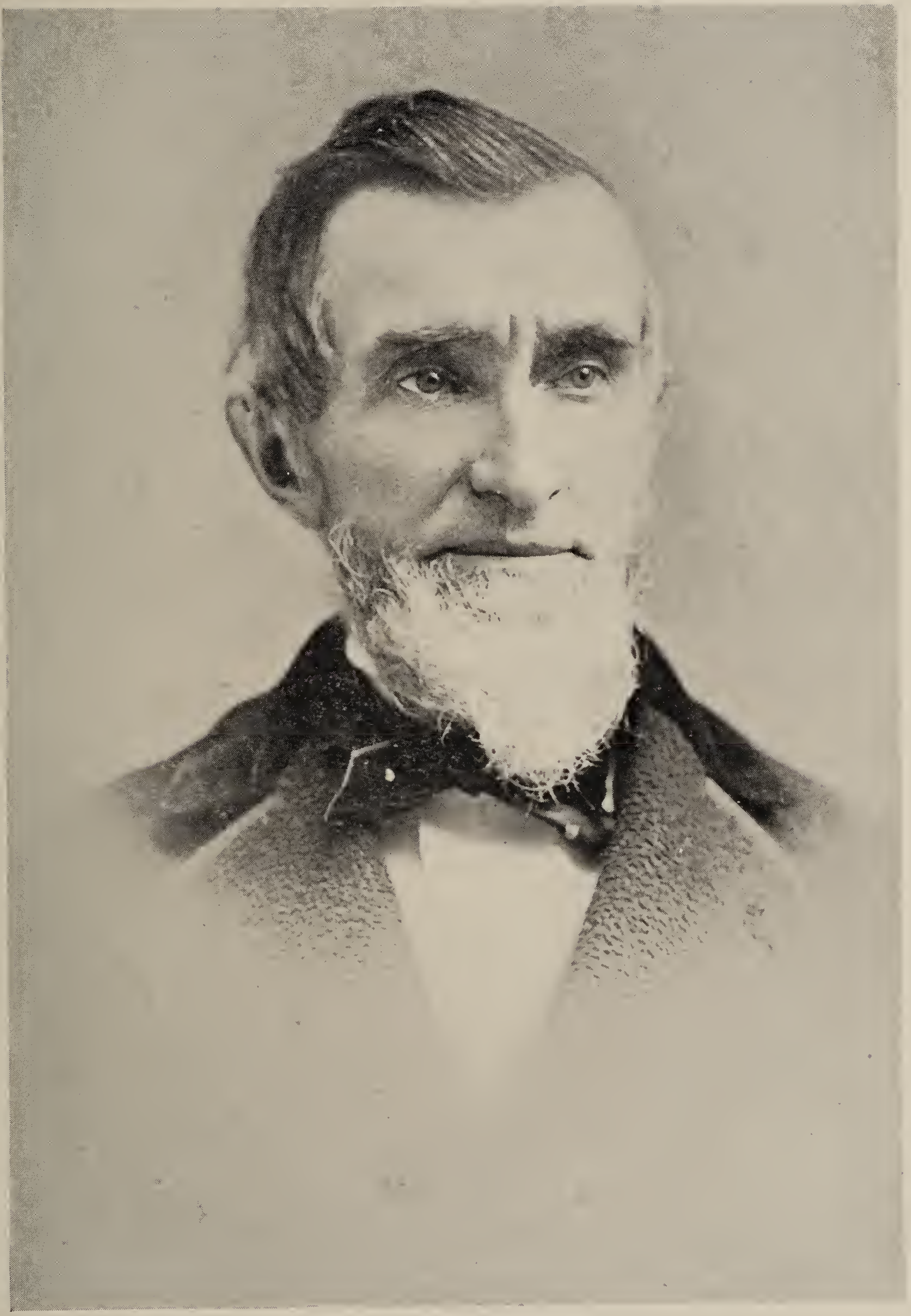
The result of this situation was that the Committee, and the Trustees to whom they reported, resolved to hire a man to go out into the field and raise money to pay off the debt as soon as possible. After canvassing and recanvassing they finally settled upon a man, if they could get him, the Rev. Haselton A. Spencer of Lawrence, Mass. Mr. Spencer was well-known and universally loved throughout the Vermont Conference, having been for many years one of its most honored members. He was in his early maturity, having been born fifty-seven years before in Lynn, Ontario. Born and bred in the Anglican Church he early cast in his lot with the Methodists and came to the States in 1865, uniting with the Vermont Conference the following year. He rapidly rose in its ranks, and was early recognized as a man of unusual mark having parishes at St. Johnsbury, Montpelier and St. Albans, and also three years on the Springfield District and four years on the Montpelier District. He was a good singer, a persuasive speaker, had an ingratiating presence and a compelling manner. He had always emphasized the financial affairs of his parishes and his Districts, hence it was thought that he would make a good man for the place. But, would he come? He was then in one of the best appointments in the New Hampshire Conference; Lawrence, Mass., and was receiving a larger salary than the Seminary felt that it could pay. The financial outlook of the school was dark and doubtful; so thought its most ardent friends. Would he come? He would, and did. The call of his old Conference, and the school of which he had been pastor and a Trustee presented an irresistible summons to a man of his stamp, and he made his initial appearance at the Conference meeting at Barton in 1893. This was before Prof. Bishop had left, but it was during his last year, he having already resigned to accept the Principalship of the Chamberlain Institute at Randolph, New York.

Mr. Spencer at once began his work of cultivating the field, going all over the Conference and speaking twice or thrice every Sabbath. As he had formerly been twice a Presiding Elder he was known and loved everywhere, and these occasions were sources of pleasure both to him and to the people. He took for his text, "Instead of the fathers shall be the children, whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth," going on to show that it was the divine order that the children should outstrip their fathers; but that, to be able to do this, they must be thoroughly educated, and should secure their fit for college at our Conference Seminary. The writer heard one of these sermons in his own pulpit, and can testify that it was apt, pertinent and telling.

Of course Mr. Spencer turned down no chance to secure money, but made it his first duty to clear the ground of obstacles, to acquaint the people at large with the greatness of the opportunity confronting them in the school, and to show them the supreme importance of taking hold of the proposition of raising the debt at once.

But the situation at the school, from an immediate financial standpoint, kept growing worse and worse, and a special meeting of the entire Board of Trustees was called for the 16th of March, 1894, at which time the imminency and stringency of the crisis confronting the school was emphasized and made most plain by searching and fact-filled addresses by Ex-Governor Dillingham and Rev. Mr. Spencer. The question before the Trustees, reduced to its baldest terms, was this: should the Trustees proceed to raise at once the floating debt, or should they turn the school and all of its property over to the creditors that they might recoup their loans? The writer was one of the Trustees, and can testify most vividly as to the depth of feeling aroused among all of the Trustees, laity and clergy alike.

Finally, Charles H. Cross, a hero of many a well-fought financial battlefield of the Methodist denomination, slowly arose and calmly said that he would give one thousand dollars if the whole should be raised. That was like a sunbeam in a



CHARLES H. CROSS
Prominent Business Man and Generous Supporter of the School and Church

dark day. But it takes more than one sunbeam to make a bright day. Finally Mr. Cross arose again and made a terse but telling exhortation, and said: "Where is the spirit of old-fashioned Methodism?" Whereupon the Hon. Frank P. Ball of Bellows Falls, a venerable man, who had been Trustee of the school at Springfield years before, arose and said in a quiet voice that he would go home, and, if he could borrow a thousand dollars anywhere, he would give that sum, thus placing himself by the side of Mr. Cross in the magnitude of his gift. The writer supposed that it was a figure of speech which Mr. Ball used in speaking of "borrowing money" to pay his subscription, but it was a plain statement of fact; Mr. Ball did borrow the money, and the whole thousand dollars was owed when he died and his estate came to be settled.

These two statements are mentioned to show something of the seriousness of the situation which confronted the school, and the manner in which the fathers responded to the appeals which were made. Of course, the subscriptions did not stop with those two, the rest of the Trustees followed gladly with lesser sums, preachers and laity alike. But those two men were the only Trustees who had any considerable property, and thus able to contribute any large sum. They did what they could, and thus a start was given to Mr. Spencer for his work.

About this time the Hon. Olin Merrill of Enosburg Falls, an alumnus and Trustee of the school, the son of the Rev. Peter Merrill, a former Trustee, made an offer to go out among his personal friends to raise ten thousand dollars on the debt. It is not thought that he absolutely pledged that sum, but that he said that he would "try" and raise it, himself liberally contributing toward the ten thousand. All who knew Mr. Merrill's habit of success implicitly believed that he would succeed, as he did, in time.

In his final report to the Conference Mr. Spencer makes especial mention of the thrilling and effective speech of Ex-Governor Dillingham upon that occasion, and doubted if the end could have been reached without that appeal. Though a relatively poor man himself, Mr. Dillingham added his subscription to the others and helped to swell the total amount secured.

At the Conference held at Bradford the next month, speeches were made by Ex-Governor Dillingham, Rev. Hazelton A. Spencer, the Principal of the school and Bishop Henry W. Warren, D.D., LL.D., when the Conference and friends present were asked to respond, and with the following result:

Chauncey Temple, St. Albans	$ 200.00
Romanzo L. Bruce	100.00
Albert T. Blake	100.00
Walter R. Davenport	100.00
Elmer E. Reynolds	100.00
Hanson F. Forrest	100.00
Sydney S. Brigham	100.00
John T. Baxendale	100.00
John H. Wallace and wife	100.00
Mrs. Joseph Hamilton	100.00
George L. Story	100.00
George A. Armstrong	100.00
Alanson L. Cooper	100.00
George O. Howe	100.00
Alfred H. Webb	100.00
Philip Royce, Woodstock	100.00
William C. Twombly, Barton Landing	100.00
Thomas Tyrie	100.00
William S. Jenne	100.00
Frank W. Hamblin	100.00
Alfred J. Hough	100.00
Seymour H. Smith and wife	100.00
Pliny N. Granger	100.00
Lewis P. Tucker	100.00
Mrs. Alanson L. Cooper	100.00
William I. Todd	100.00
William C. Johnson	50.00
Mrs. Haynes P. Cushing	50.00
William M. Newton	50.00

Albert B. Riggs	50.00
Sylvester Donaldson	50.00
John H. Wills	50.00
Caleb P. Taplin	50.00
John E. Farrow	50.00
Homer Eaton, D.D., New York	50.00
Mrs. D. L. Fuller, Montpelier	50.00
Charles W. Morse	25.00
Orville D. Clapp	25.00
William H. Hyde	25.00
Mrs. George O. Howe	25.00
William E. Douglass	25.00
Mrs. Richard Morgan	25.00
William C. Robinson	25.00
Total pledged	$ 2,375.00

In the case of those against whose names addresses are given it should be noted that they were laymen, with the exception of the Rev. Dr. Homer Eaton of New York. All of the rest were clergymen or clergymen's wives, who pledged these sums out of their scanty salaries often not paid in full. The writer knew every one of these subscribers, and will venture that the vast majority, all save one or two, paid the whole amount in full, nearly three thousand dollars from poor Methodist preachers who were then, as they had always been in the past, ready to give from their poverty to save their loved school from bankruptcy.

The wife of one of the preachers whose name is recorded above once told the writer that her husband had purchased a good amount of books of Magee during the year, doing the same "on tick," as was the custom among the preachers. She, thrifty soul that she was, had been slowly saving out of their scanty salary that he might pay the bill in full at Conference time and had often reminded him that that money was for the book bill to Magee, "and for nothing else." The last thing before he left her to go to Conference, as she kissed him good-bye, she said: "Now, remember that that money is for the bill to Mr. Magee, and for nothing else." "Oh, yes, of course," said he, nothing doubting that he would so apply it. When he came back from Conference, and he and his wife had greeted each other, she said: "You paid Magee that money, didn't you?" "Well," he said, "They had a great time on Saturday; President Dillingham of the Board of Trustees made a tremendous speech; Brother Spencer almost tore our hearts out by his plea; the Bishop laid the whole thing on our souls and it seemed as if the school would go to smash if we did not respond. Everybody else gave, and I gave that money to the Methodist Seminary. I am sorry I had to, my dear, but I think that if you had been there, you would have told me to do that very thing." The only difference between this brother and most of the rest of the preachers was that he had the money in his pocket and turned it over there and then, and the rest had to save and pay it later. But it was heroic giving in every case. Montpelier Seminary would have been turned over to its creditors again and again if it had not been for the self-denying giving upon the part of poor Methodist preachers.

Of course, this gave to Financial Agent Spencer new heart and hope to go out and work for the remainder of the debt. Olin Merrill was to be responsible for ten thousand dollars, the Trustees had pledged three thousand or more, the Conference had followed with three thousand more; that made $16,000.00 in sight, and but $14,000.00 more to secure. Needless to say, he made full use of the scenes which had occurred at the meeting of the Board of Trustees and in the Conference, to show the sacrificial spirit already exhibited, and to urge its emulation by the rank and file of the Conference. There is no final record of the subscriptions, in their entirety. It was often proposed to sell some five thousand dollars worth of real estate owned by the school, but it is not thought that this was accomplished as real estate in Montpelier has always moved slowly.

At the Conference held at Waterbury in 1895 the Executive Committee of the Trustees reported that the floating debt had been provided for as follows: eighteen thousand dollars had already been paid to banks and other holders of notes, and two thousand dollars worth of uncollected pledges were "soon to be turned into cash." "The Executive Committee has voted to sell, when such sale can be made at a reasonable figure, $6,000.00 worth of real estate owned by the Seminary." The Committee also voted to turn over to the Endowment Fund $6,000.00 worth of annuity notes secured by Brother Beeman "and which will mature upon the death of the donors." This was followed by the statement that "the debt has been amply provided for, and a safe margin left for possible shrinkage." Very likely, but there was no less than $12,000.00 in real estate rather than in money and in what would today be called "Estate Notes" which might, or might not, prove worth one hundred cents to the dollar. Yet Mr. Spencer had done a great work beyond all peradventure, and the school had been relieved of all danger of immediate bankruptcy.

But Mr. Spencer was interested in more than just paying the floating debt and thus saving the school from bankruptcy; he desired the physical condition of the dormitories improved. In 1868 they were partly transformed from the shape when used by the Sloan Hospital for wounded and sick Union soldiers of the Army of the North in the War of the Rebellion. They were finally completed and occupied, but with no modern plumbing, and there had been none for the thirty-six years intervening. Naturally things had been growing from bad to worse from a sanitary standpoint, and were literally crying to Heaven for a change. They had been pitiable in the extreme when the writer graduated in 1877 and had been growing worse ever since.

So Mr. Spencer went to Syracuse, New York and interviewed old friends of the school at that point. Dean Brooks of the Law School of Syracuse University, a former Vermonter and student at the Seminary, offered $300.00, others added $200.00 more and Eugene B. Goodrich, a native of Plainfield and a Seminary graduate, offered to donate five hundred dollars per year for an indefinite time to the expenses of the school. He did pay that for one year; a system of modern flush toilets was installed in the three wings of the main boarding house and the stigma hitherto attached to the situation as it then existed was forever removed. This was one of the best of the achievements of Mr. Spencer.

He also raised $600.00 and left the same in the bank as the nucleus of a fund for the installation of steam heat in the Seminary buildings, a step which later made possible the system of heating now in use. He further organized an Endowment Association which brought into the treasury of the school $2,350.00, but which later lapsed as the fostering influence of Mr. Spencer ceased with his resignation. He also saw many other people of means in various parts of the country and began to interest them in the school. Apparently he saw Dr. Daniel K. Pearson of Chicago and gave him his first knowledge of the Seminary. It takes time to adequately inform and interest men of large means in a school, and finally secure a large subscription. The writer once heard a preacher of the Free Baptist denomination tell how he visited one man in Boston sixty times, once a month for fifty-nine times without getting a cent. But he always left him good-natured and willing that he should come again. Finally, when he came the sixtieth time, he got from that same rich man a check for $60,000.00, a thousand dollars a visit for the whole sixty calls. It takes time, and the Seminary has never had a man in the field for a long enough time to secure the funds it needs. Mr. Spencer thought that he had stayed long enough and the Trustees of the school thought they could not afford to keep him longer. But the school could not afford *not* to keep him longer, though neither he nor they realized the situation as it existed.

Years before the Rev. Josiah Ward of St. Johnsbury Center, once a steward at the old Newbury Seminary, left ten thousand dollars by will to the school, giving his wife the use of the same while she lived. After a time the school asked for and had one thousand of the ten thousand dollars paid over, leaving nine thousand dollars to come to the school upon the decease of Mrs. Ward. Mr. Spencer found that there was an error in the papers and that the school would probably lose that sum. He had the mistake corrected and thus the school was saved nine thousand dollars.

The work which Mr. Spencer did for the school is all the more remarkable because of the fact that, when he began, many of the best and most generous friends of the institution thought that it was doomed to early demise because of its great and growing debts; its exceedingly small endowment and the surprisingly few Methodist people of any considerable means within its normally patronizing territory. But Mr. Spencer believed in God and that what ought to be done could be done and therefore it should be attempted with a bold front. Thus believing he won, and the institution was saved, for that time. But it had to be saved again and again after that time.

During the period that Mr. Spencer was active for the school several acts of the Legislature were passed which had a considerable influence in its future. In the first place its name was changed from "The Vermont Methodist Seminary and Female College" to "Montpelier Seminary." This was not chiefly to get rid of the word "Methodist" but the rather for a name of simplicity and identity with its location. Also, probably, because it was thought that, in the course of time, the people of Montpelier might come to realize more vividly that this was their own school and therefore be more willing to contribute towards its support.

Further, the Legislature reduced the number of the Trustees of the school from forty to sixteen in order that the responsibility of each Trustee should be largely increased. Thus it would be possible to gain a higher average level of ability in the body as a whole, a greater regularity of attendance of the members at their meetings. It was also about this time that William P. Dillingham of Waterbury, Ex-Governor of the state and a future United States Senator, was elected the President of the body of men constituting the Board of Trustees. That was an act which meant far more to the institution than was apprehended at the time it was consummated. Mr. Sherburne was a good man of the old type and so loved the institution that he would give his last cent to save it from extinction. He had served long and honorably as a Trustee and as President but the time had arrived when it was deemed wise to have a layman at the head of the Board and Ex-Governor Dillingham was the one man of all men whose name was in the mind of every one for that purpose. So he was elected and continued from 1892 for a term of thirty years.

An amendment to the Charter was also secured by means of which all moneys for the endowment, for scholarships and for any other permanent purpose should be placed in the custody of five men, Trustees, who should invest the same only according to the law governing the investments of funds of savings banks and other organizations holding trust funds. The Hon. Olin Merrill was elected the Chairman of that Committee. No better choice of Chairman could have been made and it was largely through his agitation of the matter that the legislation was secured. Had this law been enacted earlier, the crisis bringing Mr. Spencer back to Vermont would have occurred earlier and more of the endowment solicited by Mr. Granger would have been saved. But we all live and learn: Seminary Trustees as well as others.

When Mr. Spencer finished his work for the school at the Conference of 1896 in Barre he was stationed at Springfield, one of the most important churches of the entire Conference. While there he built one of the finest parsonages in the state and all of the phases of spiritual work prospered under his charge. He was desired for a long pastorate but there was a vacancy on the St. Johnsbury District and the preachers were unanimous in desiring him, so he obeyed the summons and took the appointment cheerfully, although he might have alleged that service on two Districts and his travels for the school had been enough of detached service for him and that he would like a chance to live with his family for the rest of his life. He took his assignment cheerfully, as he had always wished that his last days might be in Vermont and among the friends of former years whom he loved with an abandon that was remarkable and delightful.

He, of course, anticipated a service of six years at the head of the District but had hardly begun his labors when "he was not, for God took him." Falling from his chair in the parsonage he ceased at once to work and to live, as any good man would wish to go. He was lamented by the entire Conference and all realized that a great man had fallen in Israel that day. He was lovingly laid to rest in the presence of a large number of preachers and laymen from all over the Conference.

CHAPTER XIII

ERA OF DOCTOR EDGAR M. SMITH

Prof. Bishop resigned early enough to give the Trustees ample opportunity to look around and secure a worthy successor. Candidates were plentiful; the teachers' agencies saw to that. But dealings were had with one agency only; that of the Fisk in Boston. They submitted a goodly number of candidates, yet specially recommended two. However, the Trustees first considered the prospects of securing the Rev. Dr. Timothy P. Frost, who was just closing a pastorate and therefore might be induced to consider the position. Dr. Frost was a native Vermonter, a graduate of the school and had once been the pastor at Trinity in Montpelier, and therefore the pastor of the school, as well; at least of the Methodist portion of the school. Dr. Frost seriously considered the proposition and estimated at its true worth the opportunity it afforded to influence the young life of the state. He held conferences with the Executive Committee, but finally decided to accept the appointment as pastor of the great First Methodist Church at Baltimore, that church being affiliated with the Methodist Female College in Baltimore.

The next man to be considered was the Rev. Frederick Morgan Davenport, also a Wesleyan man. Mr. Davenport was not a relative of the writer, and was altogether unknown to him before the canvass began for a Principal. Prof. Davenport was a man of unusual ability and availability, as was proved by his subsequent career in various lines. Having married a daughter of Hon. E. H. Andrus, a millionaire Methodist of wide influence, strong interests conspired to keep him nearer the home of his bride, and he was given the pastorate of a very important church nearby. However, his predilections toward the life of an educator were so strong that he was ultimately given a Professorship at Hamilton College where he made a good success for some years. Like his father-in-law, who served many terms in Congress, Prof. Davenport had an itching for politics and ran for the Lieutenant-Governorship of New York on the Progressive ticket, and later for the Governorship. Then he was for three terms a member of the New York Senate, and has since then served several terms in Congress, remaining there until the great Democratic landslide of 1932. These facts are mentioned to show the caliber of the men whom the Committee considered.

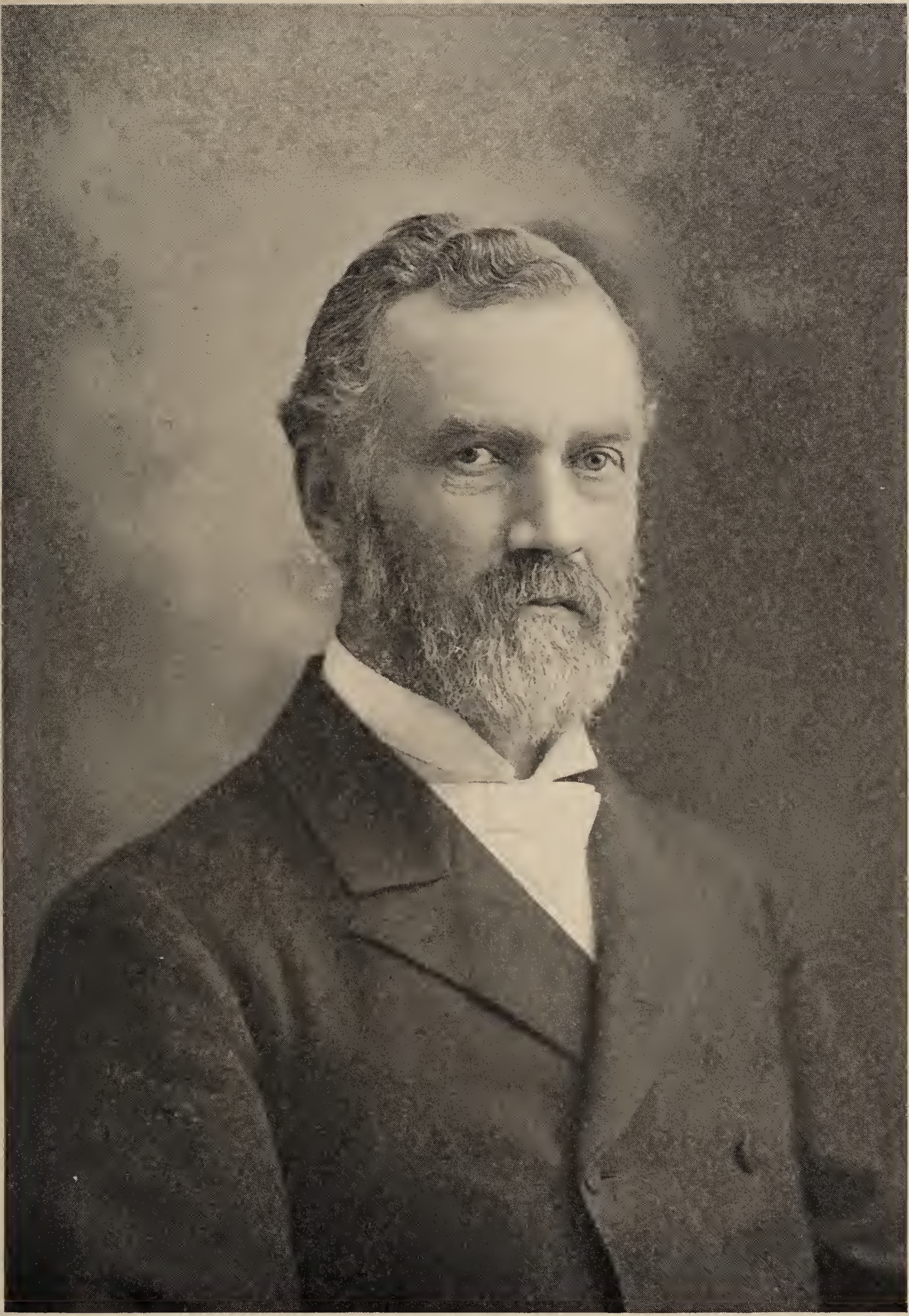
The second man especially recommended by the Fisk agency was the Rev. Dr. Edgar M. Smith, A.M. who graduated from Wesleyan University at the head of his class in 1871. He at once entered the ministry and was given a church of four hundred members for his first pastorate. That was a marked honor as that was during the close of the period when it was thought that every young man must begin at the foot of the ladder and slowly, climb upward if he could. He was soon summoned back to Wesleyan to act as tutor in the college, but returned to the pastorate of important churches, taking time off to travel in Europe during one term.

Finally he decided to spend the rest of his life in the educational field and accepted an invitation to assume the Principalship of the Methodist Preparatory School at Kent's Hill, Maine, having graduated from that school to enter Wesleyan University. A searching scrutiny was conducted by means of letters to learn concerning his career there, and the replies were unanimous in pronouncing his career a distinguished success. The writer conducted the correspondence as the Secretary of the Board, and was greatly gratified, as were the entire Board, to find that the expressions were so general and so unanimous in his favor. Only in one respect was there any lack, and, in that particular, the statement was made that he had had no opportunity to test his ability in that line, and therefore the writers could not tell what he could and would do in that direction.

In response to an appeal Dr. Smith came to Montpelier, looked the Seminary over, asked a thousand questions about the school and its possibilities, visited several of the Trustees, including President Dillingham, and finally intimated that he was willing to stand for the election as Principal. He was unanimously elected at a salary of $1800.00 per year, and house, a much larger salary than the school had ever paid before. He came to the state and at once occupied the Principal's house soon after Commencement. It was then believed by the Executive Committee, by the entire Board of Trustees, and also by all others conversant with the situation that he had begun what might prove to be a long and phenomenally successful administration. Apparently the Doctor himself shared the same hopeful opinion.

Dr. Smith was at once recognized by the school as a very unusual man, a gentleman of vast ability and versatility. In the first place, he was a scholar. Not since the days of Dr. Coxe had the school had a Principal who was his equal in breadth and depth of learning. He had kept up his habits of study ever since he graduated from his college at the head of his class, and could at once take the place of almost any teacher in the school at a moment's notice. Touch him in any line save one, and he seemed to stand at, or near the head of the line, and his fitness for the position was unanimously recognized.

As a disciplinarian he was firm and steady, and there were few outbreaks of any kind during his administration. He was very different in his bearing from Prof. Bishop, and did not wear his heart upon his sleeve, or have an abundance of smiles ready to ripple out at a moment's notice. At times he seemed and looked stern and some pupils were a bit afraid of him, but, when they came to "know" him, he was most gracious and kind. He did not snoop to find infractions of the student laws, and gave them all to understand that he expected them each and all to conform to the rules, as they were made for their good, and not as a symbol of the supremacy of the Faculty.



REV. EDGAR M. SMITH, D.D.
Brilliant Scholar, Popular Principal, Inspiring Orator

As a speaker he had had no superior during the history of the school, and was in frequent demand as a sermonizer and lecturer in various parts of the state, and on sundry important occasions. He was finally elected the President of the Vermont Bible Society, that being an undenominational organization. The Methodists, of course, were delighted to have him occupy their pulpits. But he recognized that his chief work was as an educator, and not as a speaker, and therefore did not seek for occasions to exercise his forensic gifts, especially after he had become a bit known to the general public. He seemed to have a supreme ambition to make the Seminary the best fitting school in the state, as well as the largest boarding school in the state. He made excellent progress along the first line.

Something of the depth of the devotion felt for him by the leading boys may be seen by the fact that a few years ago, some time after his retirement from the college of which he became President after he left the Seminary, several of his old boys raised a fund to enable him to come back to the Seminary at Commencement time, renew old acquaintances and give a message of heart and hope. The recollections given by those former students now occupying most important positions in the world of law, of business and of the church must have warmed the cockles of his heart and made everybody feel that he was a real educator. If those impromptu speeches had been recorded and could be herewith printed, they would form a fitting resume of his life and work.

In default of this, however, we can only submit what old students have written and told to the writer with regard to Dr. Smith and his work. Frank P. Rutherford, Esq. says that the four years he spent in the Seminary were "pregnant with lofty ideals instilled by Dr. Smith," and he "attributes his later success in life to the influences received at the Seminary." He declared that Dr. Smith "knew how to handle students by putting them on their honor," that he had a delightful personality, "the history of his life being written upon the tablets of the grateful hearts of his students.'' The Rev. Dr. Charles M. Sturgess remembers Dr. Smith as ''a good man, devoted to his work, in sympathy with his students and always ready to help in any way possible. Occasionally he would get out of patience; but that was, no doubt justified.''

Prof. E. E. Grant, who came to the Seminary at the same time that Dr. Smith began his five years' work there says that he ''added dignity to the school; the whole student body looked up to him and respected him. He controlled the school not so much by the spirit of discipline as by the strength of his personality.'' Prof. Grant also says that as a speaker Dr. Smith ''excelled''; that he often seemed to be preoccupied and that he would pass by students without noticing them. Prof. Grant further states that when he goes back to the Seminary he feels a good deal as Tom Brown did when he went back to Rugby and seemed to feel the spirit of his old Master in the midst of the groups. The Professor closes by saying: ''Dr. Smith stands out in my mind as a distinguished scholar and a kind friend and naught but good can be said of him. God bless to us all the memory of Dr. Smith.''

While, of course, the Trustees and Executive Committee had anticipated Dr. Smith somewhat in the selection of teachers for the ensuing year, the final arrangement with them was left with the new Principal. The following teachers were kept over from the regime of Prof. Bishop: David S. Blampied, Mus.B., Instrumental Music; Edward W. Morrell, A.M., Natural Science and Higher Mathematics; Emily A. Glover, M.L.A., French and German; Elisha Conover, A.M., Latin and Greek; M. Georgia Rood, Painting and Drawing. These teachers had been tried and proved and were of vast value in subsequent years. Could they have remained longer it would have been better for the school; but then, as always before and almost always since, the offer of larger salaries by richer schools drew them away. An exception should be made in the case of Prof. Edward Morrell, A.M., who was the type who so loves a school that he gives himself to it unreservedly, as did

Miss Glover, as long as life and health permitted. Prof. Morrell's funeral was held at South Tunbridge, Dr. Smith conducting the same.

Other teachers were secured by Dr. Smith, whose judgment of character was rare, as follows: William S. Spencer, A.B., son of the Rev. Haselton A. Spencer, and a graduate of Boston University. He took a new department of English and made it a marked success.

Miss Lilla M. Isham who came to the school for the new department of Stenography and Typewriting, was a most remarkable woman and ultimately built up the department until it not only paid for itself but also became a source of revenue to the school. Her coming was on this wise: while pastor at Waterbury the writer of this book was also the Superintendent of the Public Schools. One day he went home and told his wife that he had found a teacher "whom the Lord had made." At that time the Seminary had no business department of any kind, and the writer kept urging the Trustees and management of the school to establish one. Finally, partly perhaps, to stop his pestering them, they voted to establish such a department and to give him authority to hire Miss Isham for that position. At that time she knew naught with reference to the subjects taught, but he persuaded her to go to the Albany Business College and fit herself in those branches, which she did as soon as possible. She was then installed for a long term of service, remaining during the term of Dr. Smith, that of Prof. Newton and in the administration of the writer until she was married. She loved her pupils, all of them, with a surpassing love and made every last one of them believe that she expected great things of them. Under her tuition the department steadily grew in numbers, in interest and in reputation, and was known from one end of the state to the other. Often it was not possible to supply the demand for stenographers, especially for young men wanted for responsible and confidential positions.

Maynard Maxim was selected by Dr. Smith for business studies and proved a fine success, being a good yoke fellow for

Miss Isham as he taught Bookkeeping, Business Arithmetic, etc. He is described as being a friend of the boys, taking a great interest in their sports and a loyal supporter of the school in all of its activities. It is said that young men who had the Christian graces of Prof. Maxim are rare today, or at any time.

Miss Margaret Shanks is pictured as a person of rare attractiveness and ability. She taught Elocution, being a graduate of the Emerson College of Oratory, as were most of the instructors in that branch in those days. She is pictured as having been a "splendid teacher", and one who took a deep personal interest in her pupils, and was always anxious for their highest success in her branch. Unfortunately she did not remain long with the school.

It was said awhile ago that all of the inquiries concerning Dr. Smith received favorable response save one. That was a neutral reply, and was concerning his financial ability to get along with an exceedingly narrow sum for administration. The response was that he had not had to do that at Kent's Hill, as they had what was, for that time, a fair endowment, but that their inference was that he could do it. In that they guessed wrong. Dr. Smith was a great scholar, a great teacher, a great disciplinarian and a great preacher, but he was not a great financier, far from it. It is, of course, too much to expect all of the virtues in one man, and the Doctor had his full share of endowments. But he was a poor financier and the deficits kept growing larger and larger each year, so that the Floating Debt (that should be capitalized in this history) which had been fully paid by Brother Spencer, now started and kept mounting up in a manner to frighten all well wishers of the school, let alone the bank that was asked for growing loans.

Let it not be supposed that Dr. Smith was extravagant in his purchases for the school, or excessive in the salaries he paid his teachers; he was prudent and conservative in these regards, but these virtues did not prevent an ever-growing debt. He never went out to solicit a penny of money for the school; he did not think that it was his job; the school should hire a man for that job, he thought. Perhaps it would have been better if Mr. Spencer could have been retained but neither he nor the Trustees so thought at the time.

Finally, the Hon. Olin Merrill of Enosburg Falls, a son of the late Rev. Peter Merrill, and an alumnus and Trustee of the school, who was then the Collector of Customs at Burlington, asked Dr. Smith to come to Burlington and spend an evening with him in considering the situation. This Dr. Smith did, and they talked the whole financial situation over. Mr. Merrill was a wizard at figures, Dr. Smith was not. Balance sheets were like a choice dessert after a fine meal to Mr. Merrill, to Dr. Smith they were like the sand of a vast desert; consequently the interview was not as successful as it might have been. Mr. Merrill asked Dr. Smith how much money he must have in addition to the ordinary income from students, and from the small endowment, to close the fiscal year without debt. Dr. Smith thought and figured, and finally named a certain sum, the same being less than five thousand dollars. Mr. Merrill asked him repeatedly if he was sure that it would be enough and he invariably assured him that it would be ample. Whereupon Mr. Merrill told him to go back in peace and he would guarantee him the money. Olin went to certain members of the Conference and told them that the Seminary belonged to the Conference, and that the Conference ought to raise a thousand dollars a year for the school, and that that sum would not be at all burdensome if it was properly distributed among the churches, and the preachers did their share in raising it.

Then he went to his personal friends in the Board and out of it, and told them what a good school this was, what a great work it was doing, what a fine Principal and corps of teachers they had, and how it was necessary to raise a certain sum of money each year in order to forever avoid the "red" in the final balance sheet, and asked them to give so many hundred dollars per year, and that he would himself do as much as he asked them to do.

Mr. Merrill had a persuasive personality, and a commanding manner, and he had no difficulty whatever in getting the money. The Conference paid its thousand, and Mr. Merrill and his friends paid what they pledged, and the combined sum was exactly what Dr. Smith had told him was entirely adequate to close the year free from any deficit. But the old deficit was in evidence as much as ever, and, when the balance sheet provided each year for the Trustees was received by Mr. Merrill, and read, and then reread, he was mad, plain mad, and swore that he would have nothing more to do with the institution, and he did not for several years.

More than this, Governor Dillingham, the President of the Board of Trustees, asked Dr. Smith, in view of all the foregoing, to write to Mr. Merrill "a conciliatory letter." Well, perhaps Dr. Smith had never written that kind of missive, and did not know how. In any event the letter which he did write was returned to the Governor by Mr. Merrill and shown to the writer, and he and the Governor both agreed that it was of the type to still further aggravate the feeling of disgust entertained by Mr. Merrill against the school. So strong was this feeling that, when Dr. Smith finally resigned to accept the Presidency of a college in the middle west, and the pastor of Trinity Church in Montpelier, introduced into the Annual Conference an appreciative resolution concerning Dr. Smith, Mr. Merrill was still further disaffected.

The general public and the student body knew little or nothing regarding these facts, but the Trustees knew, and the best men in the Conference knew and grieved, and the financial condition of the school was to them like a nightmare recurring night after night.

Nevertheless, on the whole, the administration was considered to be one of marked brilliance and success, and great was the lamentation when Dr. Smith left for his new field in the west. Many years later, he was asked by his old students to return to a Commencement, and meet as many of the boys as could assemble, a big powwow was had, and speeches galore as to the great and good work done by Dr. Smith came from the grateful hearts of the men who sat at his feet during the years he was at the school. Dr. Smith has now passed away, but his memory will be forever warm in the hearts of those who knew him at the Seminary. Vale: Edgar M. Smith, D.D.!

During the administration of Dr. Smith the school kept on its perennial work of fitting the boys and girls of Vermont for usefulness in life. Not so great stress was laid upon recruits for the ministry as in some periods, but no less importance was placed upon the supreme need of sterling Christian manhood and womanhood. Dr. Smith was himself an examplar, as well as an exponent, of the highest and the best along these lines, and the entire Faculty exhibited a worthwhile life.

Mabel E. Hamilton, daughter of the Rev. Joshua Hamilton, graduated with distinction, then took a course at Emerson College of Oratory in Boston, and came to the Seminary as instructor in Elocution during the administration of the writer. In every way she made good, and remained as long as she desired. For many years she has been a valued accountant in the First National Bank and Interstate Trust Company of White River Junction. She also cared for her aged father and mother until they died.

Mabel A. Gale was the President of the Epworth League at Hedding Church Barre for some years, and then married Jerry Downey, also from the Seminary. Both have since passed on, greatly regretted by an unusually wide circle of friends.

Edwin A. Colton graduated from the Seminary, studied medicine, took his diploma and ultimately entered the National Life, and is now the Medical Director in that great Company, making good in every way. He married Helen, daughter of Thomas Marvin, and has two daughters in Mount Holyoke and a son in Amherst College.

E. Ernest Grant preached and taught school at East St. Johnsbury with satisfaction to his patrons. He sent a fine letter of help toward this book.

George S. Lee entered the teaching Profession, and was a Professor at the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney for a considerable time, where his services were so highly valued that the Principal did not care to give him up for the Faculty at Montpelier.

Matthew M. Gordon studied law and settled in Barre where he built up a good practice, finally going west. He is now dead. He married Miss Nora D. Cutler of Gaysville, the couple meeting at the Seminary.

Harry D. Hopkins became one of the many successful physicians sent out from the Seminary. For many years he has had a gratifying practice at Waterbury, Vermont.

Frank P. Rutherford graduated from the law department of Syracuse University, then settled in that city where he remained until 1902 when he went to Seattle, Washington where he has since practiced law and acquired an independent fortune, according to his brother, C. H. Rutherford.

Frank A. Bailey settled in Montpelier for the practice of law, entered into partnership with his brother Burton E., also a Seminary graduate, and was rapidly rising in practice and also in the political world, when he was suddenly stricken down with disease and died, to the universal grief of a large circle of friends.

Milton H. Smith remained at the Seminary for something like a year, took a similar time of training at the school at Poultney, then entered the Vermont Conference, held several small churches, and went upon the retired list where he remained for twenty-two years, and until his death in Jan. 1923. He held several important town offices and was once a member of the General Assembly of Vermont. He married Miss Florence Austin, a Seminary student, and a daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. A. G. Austin, formerly of the Vermont Conference.

Vieva M. Willey settled in Barton Landing, now Orleans, married John Bartlett, and has been a prominent factor in the social and religious life of that place ever since.

Lewis J. Hathaway was one of the best piano pupils ever graduating from the Seminary. Prof. Hathaway is a perfect gentleman in appearance and demeanor, and a born teacher in music. He remained at the Seminary as the teacher of piano and organ for many years until he was called to Middlebury College for similar work, which position he still holds. From one end of the state to the other Prof. Hathaway holds a high reputation.

G. Harold Ellis graduated at Norwich University after leaving the Seminary, thought of entering the ministry, did preach some, but finally settled down at Northfield, holding a secretarial position in the college, during which time he wrote a voluminous history of the school and its graduates, a book which will be increasingly valuable as time passes.

Paul Shipman Dillingham was not long at the Seminary, but as his father and grandfather had both been Trustees of the school, and also President of the Board of Trustees, it was fitting that he should spend some time at the school before he entered Dartmouth.

Bessie F. Belknap, sister of William C., previously mentioned, made a good record while at school, and then married Dean K. Lillie, recently deceased. Mr. Lillie was also a student at M. S., and rose to the front as a granite manufacturer, and also as a banker, being elected as President of the Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Company a short time before he died. Mrs. Lillie is a prominent member of Trinity Methodist Church and other organizations in Montpelier.

Raymond Dwinell has been previously mentioned as a prominent merchant, recently deceased.

Elizabeth Hanson was at the Seminary twice, once under Dr. Smith and once under the writer, graduating from its highest course, and later becoming a successful Deaconness at Baltimore.

Fred D. Blodgett went to Boston, studied law, then changed to the study of theology, finally entered the Vermont Conference, and later the Troy Conference, doing excellent work in each place. He is now serving what he expects will be his last pastorate, as he has nearly reached the age of retirement.

Earle H. Sherburne is now, as he has been for some years past, the Treasurer of the Capital Savings Bank and Trust Company of Montpelier, the only bank in the city which until recently paid four per cent on its savings deposits. This bank also came out of the depression better than some of the others.

W. Edward Newton, son of the Rev. Mr. Newton, a local preacher of the state, himself entered the ministry and served several years in the Vermont Conference, and then transferred to the New England Southern Conference where he is still doing good work.

Charles H. Webb, son of the Rev. Alfred H. Webb, entered the newspaper field and rose until he became the editor of the old Montpelier Daily Journal. When that expired he entered politics and became the Secretary of the Hon. William P. Dillingham, Senator from Vermont, serving there most successfully until he was invited to act in a similar capacity for Hon. Ernest W. Gibson, and thus for Warren R. Austin of Burlington. He yet holds that position.

Kyle T. Brown entered business at Lunenburg and rose in the esteem of his fellow citizens until he was elected a State Senator a few years ago.

Richard J. Fitzgerald remained at the Seminary some time and then entered the National Life Insurance Company, after which he took a course in dentistry. He now has an office in Montpelier where he successfully serves his patrons, and also fulfills important function in the higher Masonic bodies.

Arthur E. Pattrell became a successful physician in a Massachusetts town, but has not lost his love for the Seminary or for the Methodism of his fathers.

Wilbur F. Hill entered the Methodist ministry where he became much loved, finally serving Waterbury Center for a second time. He now lives at that place and vends teas and coffees for the Grand Union Tea Company.

Fred Daniels is another Seminary boy who entered the Methodist ministry after a period at Boston University, and served several churches here, then went to Troy Conference, after which he returned to Vermont, his first love, being now at Woodbury.

Sara K. Parker was for many years the active and dominant force in the management and editorship of the Bradford Opinion, owned by her father. When the paper was finally sold she came with her father to Montpelier where she is a vital force in the Scribblers' Club of that place.

Fred M. Barnes entered the Methodist ministry and served with acceptability until he withdrew and entered the service of the Federal Government at the Customs House at Richford, Vermont where he has been for many years.

David Marvin studied medicine, became a successful practitioner, and was called to a professorship in the medical department of the University of Vermont, living meanwhile at Essex Junction. His career there has been worthwhile.

Bertha Pike entered the telephone business, and reached the top at Montpelier and Barre, and then married Frank Perry of Barre. She has only recently deceased, and a great crowd of sincere mourners were in attendance at the services.

Cleora M. Dodge finally became the bookkeeper at the Seminary, and did yeoman service there for several years. Last winter she took a seasonal rest and spent the time in Florida.

Edward H. Kizer entered the railroad business and was station agent in eastern Vermont for several years. He is now living in retirement at the Capital City.

Mark H. Moody entered business at his native town in Waterbury, and has been most successful in processing and marketing milk upon a large scale. He is also an "angel" for the Methodist church in that place.

Jacob J. Ross planned to become a foreign missionary, and then a foreign medical missionary, but finally graduated from the medical department of the U.V.M., and settled in Middlebury where he had an ever-increasing list of patients until his unfortunate death a few years ago.

Jesse A. Martin entered the Methodist ministry and became known in the Vermont Conference as a faithful and devoted clergyman. He then retired to Williamstown, his native town, and became town clerk and treasurer, living in a house he had built. After a time he resigned and entered the New England Southern Conference and is now doing yeoman service there.

Alfred H. Temple entered trade in the dry goods line at Montpelier, then went to Barre in a similar capacity, where he is doing as well as one can in these times of depression.

Harriet Vail, daughter of the Rev. S. H. Vail, married the Rev. Carroll Lance who became the remarkably successful pastor at Newport. He was taken ill at the Conference at Richford where he was appointed to St. Albans, but lived only a short time. His widow later married a wealthy man at Newport, but is now widowed again. She was brilliant and beautiful, and still has the same characteristics.

Ray Huse, who was the son of the distinguished lawyer, Hon. Hiram A. Huse, who was long the State Librarian, entered the employ of the National Life Insurance Company, where he still remains as a valued employee.

Alexander C. Stevens entered the Methodist ministry, went west, gained renown, received the degree of D.D., was given large city appointments, and made good in several ways.

Clair H. Hopkins, '99, is now the junior member of the firm of Bliss, Wellman and Hopkins, live stock dealers in Omaha, Nebraska.

Arthur G. Dodge left the Seminary in 1896, was Superintendent of Schools in Berlin, went to the Woodworth Business College from which he graduated and became a private secretary to a mine owner.

Edmund P. Hamilton, son of the Rev. Joseph Hamilton, entered the employ of the Fairbanks Firm at St. Johnsbury where he remained for several successful years. He then removed to Montpelier to accept the position of Executive Clerk of the State Board of Education which position he has held with credit to himself and the state ever since.

Eunice Vail, daughter of Rev. S. H. Vail, was a remarkably successful teacher for many years. At length she surprised her friends by making an unusually successful marriage. She still remains in the west.

Mae D. Smith, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Edgar Smith, the Principal of the Seminary, graduated at college and then became a teacher of French in Bloomington, in the University of which her father became the President.

Oscar V. Hefflon studied medicine and then became a successful practitioner at Wardsboro, Vermont.

Carrie E. Taylor became a missionary in Gondia, C. P., India, and then married a Mr. Wiley, but still continued her work for the Indians.

Emma Lupien married J. F. Waterman, settled in Montpelier and was for many years the organist of Trinity Church.

Harriet J. Downer married the Rev. Adelbert A. Estabrook, a Methodist minister in the Vermont Conference who was unfortunately obliged to discontinue his ministerial work on account of poor health. They are both living and highly respected in their home church in Lancaster, Massachusetts.

Burchard H. Smith, son of the Rev. Dr. Edgar M. Smith, entered business after finishing college, and rose to become the treasurer of an important concern in Bloomington, Illinois.

Frederick A. Spencer studied in Boston University after having left Montpelier Seminary with his diploma in his hand, and the echoes of his oration upon "The English Language" echoing through the halls of the school. He has had several most excellent positions since that time.

Mabel L. Austin became a trained nurse and settled in Springfield, Massachusetts for the practice of her profession.

Luther C. Coburn became a Methodist clergyman and located within the bounds of Connecticut for his work.

Carl A. Foss became a railway mail clerk with headquarters at Concord, New Hampshire.

Robert F. Todd became attached to an insane asylum in Cleveland, Ohio, becoming a Supervisor.

Ernest D. Clapp, son of the Rev. Orville D. Clapp, became a surveyor and settled in Buchanan, West Virginia.

Myrtie F. Guptil is now the wife of Edward H. Jones, State Commissioner of Agriculture, and has her home in Waitsfield, Vermont.

Nora D. Mower married Prof. Oscar D. Gallagher, formerly of the Seminary Faculty.

Caroline M. Swift has had a remarkable career. Born amid the hills of Middlesex she graduated with honor, then took a course in nursing at the Mary Fletcher Hospital at Burlington, began private nursing, then entered the Barre City Hospital where she served as Superintendent for several years. She took post-graduate work at Grace Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, following which she became Superintendent of a Hospital in Wichita, Kansas, then of the White Cross Headquarters in Columbia, Ohio. From there she went to become the Superintendent of the Home for Incurables at Louisville, Kentucky, where she still is, always reflecting credit upon her Alma Mater.

Among the men of note at the Seminary during the administration of Dr. Smith may be noted Hon. Benjamin Gates who has been Auditor of State Accounts for many years. "Ben" was pleasing as a student as he has been ever since and was always out for the main chance. Leaving school before graduation he studied law and was admitted to the bar, meanwhile holding some minor office. He was appointed City Grand Juror and campaigned the state for "Charlie" Gates for Governor. His success in each one of these positions was so marked that he was elected Auditor of Accounts with little opposition and his success in that position has been so uniform and so great that no one has ventured to contest an election. He was in the Spanish American War and gained the title of Major, which title he wears with becoming dignity. In his early work as State Auditor his search into the papers of the office led to his discovery of a defalcation of a large amount of money by one of his predecessors with subsequent trial and conviction of the party implicated.

Other notations similar to the above should doubtless be made but these are sufficient to show that the administration of Dr. Smith was one of unusual merit. In the annals of the Seminary he will go down as one of the greatest Principals of the entire list.

CHAPTER XIV

TWO SONS IN CHARGE

The next period of five years two men served as Principal, both of them graduates of the school. This was an innovation, as never before had anyone who had graduated at either Newbury or Montpelier been selected as a Principal. One reason, perhaps for this new departure was that the men so elected could be secured cheaper than the school had been paying for the brilliant man who had just left to assume the Presidency of a western college. The first of these two men was given a salary thirty-three and one-third per cent less than that of Dr. Smith; and with the school rapidly going into "the hole" financially, this was no small consideration. Besides this, both of these men were Vermont born and bred. The Trustees naturally reasoned that this would enable them to know Vermont people, and especially Vermont students, better than any outsider, no matter how brilliant he might be.

Prof. William M. Newton, A.B., was a native of Barnard, Vermont, the cradle of Methodism for the White River valley and its tributaries. He has since written a history of Barnard in two volumes. He came of sturdy New England stock, his father being an old-fashioned New England farmer who occasionally drove a stage from Bethel to Barnard, the writer having ridden with him over that route. While a man of sturdy common sense in many respects, he did not believe in the higher education for the average man, and when Will was converted and went to the Seminary he had to work his way through. Being of unusual size and strength, he did the work of a janitor easily and successfully; he was also a carpenter, night watchman and generally handy man.

He entered into the sports of the school and was an unusually fine baseball and football player, greatly enjoying these

REV. WILLIAM M. NEWTON, A.B.
Worth-while record as Principal, Preacher and Historian
Also Mrs. Newton

sports and winning much prestige for the school by his superb playing in inter-scholastic games, as well as in regular practice. He was not what might be called a brilliant student but he ranked well above the average, graduating with second honor in the famous "Class of Ninety." He brought no discredit to the school by any low pranks during the four years of his course. By all the students of that time who have written information for this book, he was reckoned as being far above the average in the school, and one puts him as easily "the first" in the minds of the students as a body. The fact that he worked his way was in no sense a detriment to his social rank among the boys and girls, the rather, it gave him added honor and dignity as being able to do this and not fall behind in scholastic rank.

As a debater he was easily among the best, and as a writer he fell behind none. In the societies, the religious meetings and in all general activities, he excelled, not because he sought such rank but because the ordinary efforts put forth gave him a natural prominence. While serving as janitor he occupied a room in the Seminary building and later occupied the same room as his private office when Principal, an apt coincidence in his career.

From Montpelier he passed to Wesleyan University, the natural Mecca of Methodist boys of that period. He took the full course leading to an A.B. degree. He worked his way through Wesleyan as easily as through the Seminary. He acted as an agent for Balch Brothers in vacations and also occasionally during term time, selling their publications. One year he was Assistant Pastor of the Congregational Church in Middletown. He was on the Varsity Football and Track Team and helped the college win some hard fought games with eastern colleges. Indeed, his experiences in college were much like those at the Seminary. Quiet and unassuming, straightforward and persistent he kept on his way, solved the problems of self-support as easily as those of the books he mastered. He graduated with good standing at the end of the usual four years. Balch Brothers had so great an appreciation of his ability that they offered him a guaranteed salary one hundred per cent larger than that given by the Waterbury church to which he was appointed upon joining the Vermont Conference. He was in Waterbury four years. He did steady and honorable work each year. He was not phenomenal as a preacher nor as a pastoral worker, but he was far more than an average success, and many were added to the membership, and all were helped by his intelligent and forceful sermons. As a preacher he was clear and positive. No one ever had any idea that he was a doubter or a speculator in the realm of theology but instinctively recognized him as a man who knew what he believed, and why he believed, and could always give a reason for the faith that was in him.

The result was that in eight years from the time he left the Seminary as a graduate he was elected its Principal. Four years in college, four more years in one pastorate, and then a return to the scene of his early triumphs. He was elected in the middle of the year, as Dr. Smith had early resigned to give the Board ample opportunity to elect a successor. He closed his work at Waterbury at the Conference in 1898 and then went at once to the Seminary, though he did not assume the Principalship until the close of the school year. But he spent the time in visiting other New England Methodist Preparatory Schools, and in specially fitting himself for his work as Principal.

Mr. Newton has a fine wife, who has been a blessing to him through all the years since their marriage. They took up their residence in the Principal's house upon its vacancy by Dr. Smith. Mrs. Newton being genial and gracious made an ideal wife for the head of a school like Montpelier. The Conference seemed pleased to know that a man of their own number had been selected for this important position, and all the signs pointed to a successful and prosperous administration.

Mr. Newton had the frugality derived from New England ancestry, and also that induced by the poverty of his boyhood and the struggles of his early manhood. He determined to stop at least some of the leaks in the school, and so reduce the annual deficit. The first leak stopped was that of six hundred dollars in his own salary. Then, having made so good a beginning he went over the entire pay-roll, and also over the entire expense account of the school, and pared the cash payments wherever he could. There was a deficit at the end of the first year, as there had been ever since the school was established at Montpelier, but it was much smaller than it had been, $500 or less all told. Mr. Merrill and his corps of chosen friends no longer paid their allotments into the school treasury, but Professor Newton, with genuine Yankee skill and persistence, did his best to "make ends meet." He could not quite do that, but he came so near to it that he won much praise from the discerning friends of the school.

There were no unusual breaches of discipline during the years of Prof. Newton's stay as Principal. Of course, not all the students were saints, and demerits were given to some, and a few were sent home, but such things are common in all administrations. He was a young man, and he had broad shoulders and a full chest, while a winning smile often came into play to aid him in bringing recalcitrant boys back into the beaten path. The fact, also, that he was a first-class foot-ball player, and always profoundly interested in the sports of the school, aided him in the preservation of order, and the maintenance of discipline. The pupils respected him as a man, a strong man, and a man of ability.

One feature not common to preparatory schools at that time was instituted by Prof. Newton and continued by his successor; the establishment of military drill. This was not compulsory but the great majority of male students took it voluntarily. The Captain was Albert J. Hamilton, a student who had been for some time a member of the Montpelier militia, and therefore familiar with the manual of arms. Mr. Hamilton made an efficient officer, the boys liked him, and his services were satisfactory to the Faculty. During the incumbency of the writer, the company, all duly clad in the regulation military army blue, encamped on the Campus for a few days during Commencement Week, the tents and equipment, as well as the guns, being furnished free by the state. Upon the graduation of Capt. Hamilton, the company gradually languished, but it was a means of good as long as it continued.

When Dr. Smith left the Seminary several of the leading teachers took occasion to vacate likewise and it rested upon Mr. Newton to secure a list of teachers to succeed them. One of the prime tests of a Principal is his ability so to judge men and women as to make the best possible selections for new teachers. This had always been especially hard for Montpelier Seminary Principals for the reason that the school had so little money that it could pay but small salaries; the rich schools, and they were many now, could pay whatever salaries were demanded and so take their choice of the number of teachers available. Not so with the Seminary; it has to take the pick of what are left after the rich schools have made their choice.

Prof. Newton secured Prof. G. Fred Nichols to take charge of the Business Department. He proved to be one of the best instructors the school ever had, and his influence among the student body was of the highest. Ultimately resigning, he left to the regret of all, and is now on the Faculty of Harvard University.

Upon the resignation of Dr. David S. Blanpied Mr. Newton hired a son of the school, Lewis J. Hathaway, to take charge of the Music Department. Under Prof. Hathaway, the exceedingly high standard previously maintained by Dr. Blanpied was continued, and the number of students in that line was increased. Mr. Hathaway remained until he was called to Middlebury College for a similar position.

Prof. Arthur M. Gates had been the instructor in the Classics, and Prof. Newton hired Prof. Everett Skillings to take his place. Mr. Skillings was a ripe scholar and a choice instructor. He remained with the school during the period of Mr. Newton's incumbency, and then resigned to accept the chair of German at Middlebury College, where he still is. The fact that he has stayed at Middlebury for so many years shows the character and caliber of the man, and the judgment of Prof. Newton in securing him.

Prof. Edward W. Morrill died during the last year of the incumbency of Dr. Smith, and Alfred Blakeslee was secured to simply fill out the year. Prof. Morrill, as has been previously stated, was a most remarkable man as a scholar, as a teacher and as a Christian. In his untimely decease the school met with an irreparable loss. Prof. Freeman A. Tower was secured for the first year, and Prof. Warner J. Morse for the following year and two years thereafter. Mr. Morse was a genuine Vermonter, and loved the school and its students, and proved an instructor of much more than ordinary ability. Later he became a college Professor, and has but recently passed to rest.

Miss Edna Bright, the Preceptress, left with Dr. Smith, and Mr. Newton showed good judgment in making overtures to Miss Edith Forrest to take her place. Miss Forrest was the daughter of the Rev. Hanson F. Forrest, and an old student of the Seminary. She taught Painting and Drawing in which lines of endeavor she excelled. As a Preceptress she had pronounced success, and remained through Mr. Newton's time, and beyond, as well, and left, of her own volition to take a much more lucrative position at Smith College.

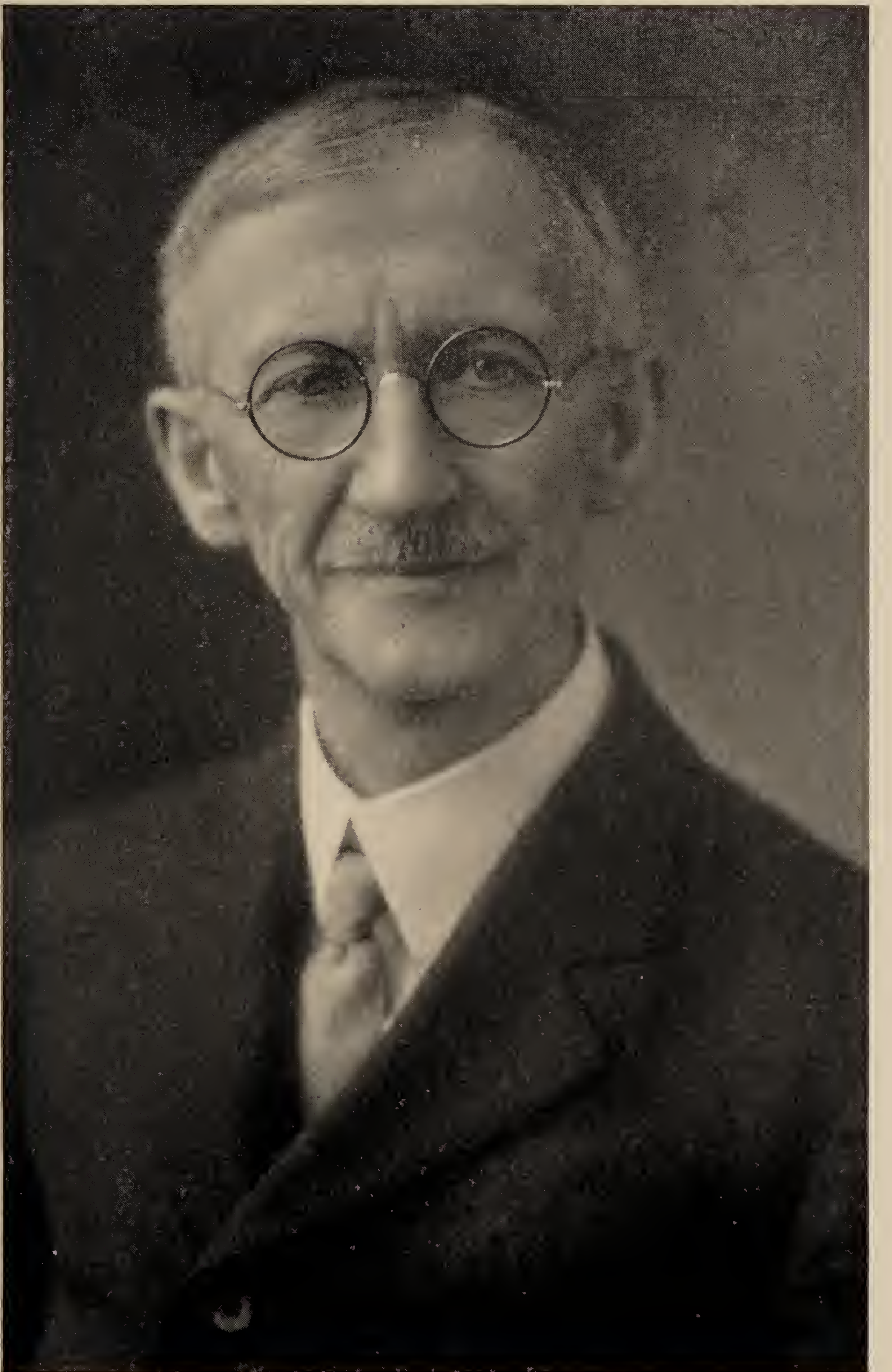
Miss A. Jennie Palmer came to the Seminary to take the chair of Elocution which appears to have been vacant for some time, and she made a remarkable success. She had a rare faculty for enabling the pupils to see the visions first seen by the authors from which they were asked to give readings, and the Commencement Prize speakings were always attended by crowded houses, many coming from down town to enjoy the entertainment. She remained through the period of Prof. Newton and for a time during that of the writer, when she left, greatly to his regret.

Mr. Newton remained with the school for three years, and might have stayed longer had he so chosen, but finally decided to resign that he might reenter the ministry in which he has been ever since his retirement from the school in 1901, taking the Presiding Eldership of the Montpelier District, and then the pastorate of the church at Springfield, Vermont. From there he transferred to the New England Southern Conference, where he has continued until this writing, passing to the list of Retired Preachers at the Conference of 1934.

Mr. Newton was succeeded by the writer in 1901, he having been the Presiding Elder of the Montpelier District for the previous three years, and pastor of Barre for five years (then the limit), and of Waterbury for the five years before that. This selection was not made because of any pretentions as to his scholarship, or because he had previously had any experience as an educator, but the rather because he did have a little reputation as a pusher. It was hoped that he might get around over the state and get enough pupils to fill the entire space in the boarding houses. He had some success in that line there being 209 scholars his first fall, and 225 the second, numbers larger than since the palmy days of Prof. Bishop in his first administration in the four years beginning in 1888 when there were 215 the fall of 1889, 260 the fall of 1890 and 240 the fall of 1891. This attendance the writer gained by personal solicitation and correspondence, hiring no agents, and using a very small amount of money for literature and travelling, using his own team.

It was also hoped that the balance sheet at the close of the year might see figures upon the right side. This was true the first year, a small balance to the credit of the institution being in evidence. The second year, the Conference failed to vote and pay its regular thousand dollars to the school and a coal strike and other features involved an unusual expense. The balance on the wrong side was a little under $1500.00. Had the Conference given its usual amount a spurt might have prevented a deficit.

It had been supposed that some man of great means might be found who would offer to the school the sum of fifty thousand dollars on condition that the school raise an equal



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Former Principal — Author of this Book

sum, but no such man could then be found. Dr. Pearson, the "angel" of very many schools and colleges, was visited twice. The first time he replied that he could make no more offers at that time, nor until he found out how much he had to pay in the conditional pledges he had already made. The second visit was at an unfortunate time, and when the Doctor was at the railroad station about to take the train for the south. He was also accompanied by his pastor who apparently did not wish him to make more gifts of any kind at that time. So the occasion passed, and no other man could be found willing to make any kind of a large conditional pledge. Nor, under the circumstances, were the Trustees willing to start the ball rolling with lesser initial sums; consequently the writer resigned, although it was desired by the Board that he give his whole time to field work for money and for students. But the ministry proved more attractive and he resigned, erelong going back to his old work in the pastorate and the district.

During this period he brought to the school, Prof. Frank M. Howe, who had finished his course at Dartmouth a year before, standing third in his class for the entire time, and first in Mathematics. Mr. Howe was given the department of Mathematics, and right well did he administer that department for several years.

Prof. Ernest A. Hamilton, son of the Rev. Joseph Hamilton, was found for the department of Classics, and so well did he serve that he was retained for several years, and until he assumed the Superintendency of Public Schools at the City of Newport, which position he still holds.

Miss Miriam I. Kimball was employed to take the department of English Language and Literature and remained at the school for many years. Her work has always been eminently satisfactory; she never had to hunt for positions; the positions sought her. She has since written three books and has three times traveled in Europe. She was for many years one of the best loved and most efficient teachers in the entire state.

Upon the resignation of Miss Jennie Palmer from the chair of Elocution Mr. Davenport secured Miss Mabel Hamilton, sister of Prof. Ernest A. Hamilton, as before noted, for that position. She became a valuable and long-time teacher.

The prime object of the Seminary has never been to train and raise up a race of scholars, but the rather to develop a class of men and women who are broad-minded and alert, safe and sensible, kind and considerate, and ready at all times to do their best to serve God and men. This work the school has done under every administration. It has sent forth some men and women who have been scholars,—a few,—and more who have been teachers, preachers, physicians, attorneys, judges, business men, and men and women of affairs generally. Nine-tenths of these have been good men and women who have been an honor to the school and a blessing to humanity. They constitute the credentials of the school and its reason for continued existence. And the output of men and women in this five years previously mentioned under Messrs. Newton and Davenport and their associates has been no exception, as will be seen by what follows. Mr. Newton was Principal one year longer than Mr. Davenport and therefore had more ample influence.

Leon J. Morse left Montpelier to take a course at Dartmouth, and went with his Dartmouth diploma in his hand to the Boston University School of Theology. He has been for many years past the popular pastor of the Dover Methodist Episcopal Church, which now has over a thousand members and is one of the largest in New Hampshire. He has aided the Seminary as a solicitor for the building funds, and is always alert and progressive in all his undertakings.

Harley W. Heath became one of the Professors in the great school for boys at Lawrenceville, N. J. Anyone who can hold a Professorship there is a man of much more than ordinary ability.

Cora M. Lance settled in Montpelier and entered the employ of the National Life Insurance Company. She has made good there ever since, notwithstanding several periods of poor health.

Clarence D. Pierce joined the Vermont Conference, successfully served in several churches and then became the business manager of the Sanitarium at Attleboro Springs, which position he held at the time of his death. He married well and raised up a fine family, one boy now being a physician.

Lucy Gaffield married Mark Moody, also a Seminary student, and they now live in Waterbury where Mr. Moody has been Post Master, and is now one of the most prominent business men and church workers in Washington County.

Gladys Sanders studied shorthand while at the Seminary, and became so expert that she could take down rapid speakers verbatim. She later studied law and then married Melvin R. Fox of the Seminary. The pair now practice in a Colorado City, and are at the head in all affairs of the Methodist Church at that place.

Merrill O. Evans, the irrepressible, migrated to California, entered business, married a wife, and succeeded in all his undertakings.

John H. Miller graduated in Medicine at the U. V. M., and has been successfully practicing his profession ever since.

Archie W. Stone also received his diploma from the U. V. M., and entered the teaching profession. For many years he has been the efficient Superintendent of Public Schools in Essex County, and a sterling church worker as well. Recently he has published a volume of choice poems. He married Miss Gertie Kenerson, also a student.

There were three brothers named Wells at the Seminary during this period. The oldest, Edward E. joined the Vermont Conference, held several churches where he was greatly beloved, then transferred to the New England Southern Conference, took high rank, had large city churches, was a District Superintendent, a member of the General Conference, and has recently died, to the surprise and profound regret of the entire Conference.

Fred A., the second Wells brother took a partial course at Boston University after leaving Montpelier, served churches in Vermont and then was transferred to one of the Conferences having churches in New York City and Brooklyn, where he has achieved for himself a remarkable record as a pulpit orator.

The youngest Wells boy, G. Leon, left the Seminary before graduating, entered the Methodist ministry, was elected to the Vermont Legislature when at Wardsboro, took the remainder of his Seminary course during his term in the Legislature, entered the service of his country for the World War, returned and was appointed to our church at Richford, and is now over a large and flourishing church in Florida. He married Miss Persis Davis of Barnard, whom he found at the Seminary.

Albert J. Hamilton who came from Canada to enter the Seminary, became famous in football fields while at school on the Hill, and also while in college later. He became a physician, was in the World War, and also one of the famous surgeons at the Deaconess Hospital at Boston, finally dying, greatly regretted. He was an Apollo in manly beauty. While he was at the Seminary, he, with the consent of the Principal and of the Board of Trustees, established a military company at the school, and became its first captain.

Harry M. Smith was in too great a hurry to remain at the M. S. for his entire course, but went to Boston and graduated from the Tufts Dental School, married his old-time Seminary friend, Miss E. Pearl Minott, then settled in Lyndonville for practice.

I. Danforth Davis settled at home in Barnard, entered the lumbering business with his father, and became a good citizen everyway. Ultimately he moved to Kentucky where he is educating his three children at Berea College.

Charles A. Wing studied for and then entered the Unitarian ministry and has been the pastor of several city churches since. His graduating oration at the Seminary was a masterpiece.

Lillie G. Hersey taught music and was for some years a nurse for Miss Emily Glover during her long illness.

Alice Beckley entered the service of the Granite Savings Bank and Trust Company at Barre and has been there for many successful years.

Mabel J. Stewart taught, and then married her old-time Seminary friend, Jesse M. Tebbetts who graduated at Wesleyan, and is now the popular Principal of the High School at Fair Haven, Vermont.

Horace B. Williams acted as "cook" for the Seminary while taking his course in instrumental music. What he is doing now is not known, but it must be something worthwhile, as he was universally respected while at school.

Milo A. Turner married Mabel E. Ramsey whom he met at the Seminary, and they have been connected with the Vermont Conference for nearly thirty years. They are now with the Methodist Church at Randolph. Mr. Turner is now President of the Board of Trustees of the Vermont Conference.

Clyde C. Willey settled in his home town, Orleans, after a brief residence at Newport. He and his brother are railway mail agents from Orleans to Boston. His wife was formerly Hazel Twombly, an old student at M. S.

John C. Prince ultimately took courses at several Universities after leaving the Seminary, then entered the Methodist ministry, later becoming a Congregationalist clergyman, served parishes at Bellows Falls and Waterbury, and is now a pastor at Plymouth, N. H. He married Constance M. Kimball, a Seminary student who became an excellent church worker. They have a son who is a graduate of Yale and a Congregationalist clergyman in Maine.

Ralph O. Wiggins and his brother never made any trouble for anyone while at the Seminary. Ralph has since taken his degree at the University of the City of New York, and is now the head teacher in the Commercial Department of the great High School at Gloversville, N. Y. He is an active official in the Methodist Church there.

E. Ralph Walker settled in his home town of Chelsea and has tilled the soil, raised a family, been active in the church and has just written its history for the Centennial celebrated in August 1933.

George W. Manning is a Methodist preacher of a likeable type. He is in the New England Southern Conference and makes a multitude of friends whereever he is stationed. He holds many important offices in the Conference and is efficient in them all.

E. Judd Irish became a railroad man and merchant at Enosburg Falls. He also serves the church of which his father was an influential member.

Glenn W. Douglass became a Methodist, then a Congregationalist preacher. He has been at Woronoco, Massachusetts for several years. He has specialized in oratory and given evenings of recitation quite often.

Harvey M. Drennan made good in a large way at school, later worked for George Boyles in his store in Montpelier, then was in company with Mr. Boyles, finally going to St. Albans where he was in business for several years. He entered politics; served as Alderman, Mayor, State Senator, finally running for Congress on the "wet" ticket and getting a good sized vote.

John R. Gates was an irrepressible young man who remained at the Seminary for some time, but not long enough to graduate. Later he went as a missionary to South Africa, then returned and became pastor for a brief time at Northfield, but soon returned to his first love and reentered the work in South Africa. He was an exceedingly lovable young man.

George A. McIver studied medicine and steadily rose until he became the superintendent of a large institution in Massachusetts for the care of the unfortunate, making good in every stage of his rise.

Pansy E. Severance duly graduated in music and has ever since been making much of her voice for the benefit of the public. After graduation she married William Jones, a Seminary student, and a granite manufacturer. They made their home in Williamstown, and later in the west. They were both first-class church workers.

George M. Davis entered the Methodist ministry and rose until he reached Windsor where he made a fine pastor. Of late he has been engaged in business.

Harold E. Somerville became a newspaper man, and was on the Boston Herald at the time of the Billy Sunday campaign in that city. He always did with his might what his hand found to do.

Dora Platt married Charles Brockway, and together they have settled in California and are slowly climbing up the heights of success.

Delta Collins became a teacher and was, at last accounts, occupying a fine position in the High School at Bellows Falls. She was always remarkably mature for her years.

Idella M. Prouty was another poor girl who came to the Seminary with but a few dollars, yet remained there until she had graduated. She and Allen Charlton fell in love with each other at the Seminary, later married and entered the ministry. Owing to a physical difficulty with his eyes he had to leave the ministry, and they now live in a stirring Massachusetts town. They are raising up a fine family of children, and recently came to the Seminary to witness the graduation of one of them.

Bertram M. McBride graduated from the Seminary with honor, and later in the same way from Wesleyan, after which he became a teacher. He rose to a fine position in a large city, which position he held until disease cut him down in his early prime.

James G. Howard came to the school with very meagre attainments, and had to take preparatory studies before he could enter a regular course. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that he was over six feet tall, and twenty years of age, he remained until he graduated, and then went to college, finally getting his M. D. degree. He is now a successful practitioner. He has liberally contributed to the school from his means.

Lawrence A. Kelty came from a farm in Waitsfield, and brought the sturdy New England thrift to school where he remained until he graduated. He met at school Miss Jessie Huse of Barre whom he married. They settled in Montpelier where Lawrence found a place on the Argus. He rose to be the City and Office Editor. He has also been an Alderman of the city. Lawrence and Jessie are each office holders and sterling workers in Trinity Methodist Church.

Amy Allen came to the Seminary to fit herself for usefulness. She remained until she graduated, meanwhile becoming engaged to another student by the name of Scott Cooley, whom she later married. The couple entered the Methodist ministry where they have been doing most faithful service ever since, being now at Williston, Vermont.

Arthur Atwood was at the Seminary off and on, as he could earn the funds, and finally entered the Methodist ministry. Later he became a machinist at Windsor, still keeping up his ministry on the Sabbath. He married and has a fine family, and all are at their proper place on Sunday morning.

Fred W. Bancroft first traveled as a salesman, and then entered the granite business with Dean Lillie of Montpelier, succeeding to the management of the business upon the decease of Mr. Lillie. He later became an Alderman of Montpelier.

Fay H. Ovitt located in his home village of Enosburg Falls after a course at the U.V.M., and entered into partnership with his father in the telephone business, the venture having been a large business success.

Mary A. Chayer, a sister of the present Headmaster of the Seminary, Charles C. Chayer, came to the Seminary with the promise of a place to earn her board. She finally graduated with honor, then took a course in nursing at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, dividing the first honors with one other girl. Since then she has not only done individual nursing but has held several very responsible positions, taken her B.S. and her M.S. from Columbia University. She has also written several books of high professional worth, and is now an instructor in the Teachers' College of Columbia. She is, in every way, a remarkable young woman.

Fred E. Davidson was a star student and efficient office helper at Montpelier, then went to Middlebury College, where he graduated. He was retained as a teacher and was promoted until he was made Professor of American Literature, and Dean of the Bread Loaf Summer School. This Summer School proved to be a phenomenal success in many ways and a vast credit to the college and to Prof. Davidson. Two summers ago Professor Davidson who was loved from one end of the state to the other, suddenly died.

David D. Whitney is now listed as one of the thousand greatest scientists of the country. He received his A.B. from Wesleyan, his Ph.D. from Columbia and is now a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Society of Naturalists, and was the President of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences in 1917-1918. Doctor Whitney as a teacher has had signal success in some of our foremost colleges.

Pliny F. Morse went to Randolph where he entered business in milling, and with varying success, owing to the interrupting accidents of fire and flood. But he is a good man, and a good business man who remembers the lessons taught at Montpelier.

Roy C. Phillips became a farmer at Irasburg, also entering politics and being elected to the State Legislature.

George W. Buswell remained in Montpelier, and entered into business with his father and has there continued with success and profit, the place always being called the "Buswell Book Store." If there is anything under Heaven which they do not sell, as well as books, it is apparently because they could not think of it. The store has just had a gutting fire but is now being renovated and refitted.

Charles Theriault now owns and carries on the old C. H. Shipman boot and shoe store in Montpelier, the same being as popular and prosperous as it was under Mr. Shipman.

Fred A. Keegan entered the employ of the National Life Insurance Company and has there continued. For many years he has been the leading member of a quartette singing in the Bethany Congregational Church.

The late Rev. Joel O. Sherburn left four sons, all of whom have made good in an unusual way in the world and are a credit to the school, to their parents and to the world at large. One followed the example of his father and entered the Methodist ministry. He has had large churches in great Conferences, having just removed from Bartlett, Pennsylvania. His name is Charles F. Another son is George W., now connected with the University of Chicago in the Department of English Literature. He has visited California and England in investigations along his line which resulted in several books from his pen, the same having greatly added to his reputation. Another son, Earle F. has remained in Montpelier where his father was the pastor of the Methodist Church. Earle is now, and has been for some years, the successful Treasurer of the Capital Savings Bank of Montpelier. The fourth son, Ernest F. is in the telephone business at Middlebury, having worked up from the foot to a good position.

George B. Nye entered the ministry of the Methodist Church in Vermont, remained for a time, and then became identified with the Presbyterian Church. He is now a pastor of that denomination in Savage, Nebraska.

Herbert A. Rice entered the Custom's Service of the Federal Government. He has been recognized as an unusually faithful and successful officer.

John N. Harvey studied law, entered a Brattleboro firm, rose so rapidly in his profession that a Boston firm manufacturing paper sought his services as an officer. He has since been using his legal knowledge and talents successfully for that company.

Lulu Chamberlain married Fred Daniels, who entered the Methodist ministry. Not content with merely being a preacher's wife, Mrs. Daniels has been a successful teacher in New York for several years, being with her husband during vacations.

Maude Moore entered the National Life Insurance Company; serving there with success for several years when she prematurely died.

Susie M. Benedict entered the newspaper field, served as a reporter on the old Vermont Watchman, reported Seminary Commencements like one born to her job, and then went to California.

Clair Ward remained at Moretown for a time and then went to Los Angeles, California where he achieved eminence as a real estate agent in that land of high prices.

Frances Drennan settled in Montpelier and has established a gift and antique shop on State Street where she does a successful business.

Harold A. Haylett has devoted himself to music. He was for a long time a teacher of the violin at Burlington.

Kenneth Ward settled in Moretown, became manager of one of the Ward mills, married and raised a family, and is branching out in various direction.

Harry D. Bruce who specialized in public speaking while at the Seminary is now a popular attorney at Syracuse, N. Y.

Ellen C. MacDuffee is a stenographer. For some years she has been a "right bower" for Adjutant General Johnson in his office at the State House.

Anna L. Baker at length gained a fine position with the United States Shoe Machinery Company, one of the best corporations in the entire country.

Wesley C. Atkins, M. S., '01, went as a missionary, and was promoted until he was at the head of a school having nine hundred pupils in Africa. His wife was Edna M. Sisco.

Mrs. Lillie H. Green, 1900, M. S., had a story entitled "Shiftless Newton" in the Vermonter which attracted favorable notice.

Clarence C. Moody is an agriculturist at Waterbury Center and is a strong pillar in the church at that place. His wife prepared a fine history of the Methodist Church for the recent Centennial there.

Mabel L. Austin became a Registered Nurse and settled in Massachusetts for the practice of her profession.

Charles M. Ranney studied law and began its practice in Boston, thinking that the larger the field the larger his chances for success.

Marion A. Page married Dr. David Marvin, previously mentioned.

Ralph F. Perry is reported as probably being the Principal of a preparatory school at Morristown, N. J.

Lilith Sanders married James O. Sowden. The couple are now living at Boulder, Colorado, and succeeding.

Alice L. Collins is a physician in Philadelphia. Her present address is 502 Widener Building, Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets.

Arthur Wentworth Hewitt gave an original Latin poem for his graduating oration when he left the Seminary. He became a Methodist preacher, spent a short time at Glover trying out himself, and then united with the Conference and was stationed at Plainfield where he remained for over twenty-five years. His success there was, on the whole, phenomenal in many respects. Two denominations there when he started, only one now. He has the reputation of having the largest congregations, over a series of years, of any country church in the state. He has been twice a member of the State Legislature, although not of the dominant party. For many years he has been Chairman of the State Board of Education, and is a speaker whose advertised presence always draws a crowd. His humor is such that he is considered the best after dinner speaker in the state. He has specialized in rural church work, and his name is known in religious newspaper offices over the entire country as a man who has something worthwhile to say, and says it interestingly. He is the author of four books of poetry, and of "Steeples Among the Hills," which was published by the Methodist Book Concern. It had a very wide circulation, and has twice been favorably mentioned by S. Parkes Cadman in his Sunday broadcasts. Dr. Hewitt was given the degree of D.D. by Middlebury College. He is now, and has been ever since the lamented death of Ex-Governor Dillingham, the President of the Board of Trustees of Montpelier Seminary and the Chairman of its Executive Committee. Much more might be said, but this is enough. He retired from the Plainfield church last August and now lives on his ancestral estate at West Berlin and is surveying new worlds to conquer in literature and forensics.

Dr. Hewitt married Miss Nina Battles, the sister of the Rev. Leon J. Morse, previously mentioned. This was another of the countless Seminary matches which have had no after divorces. Mrs. Hewitt has proved a rare helpmate for Dr. Hewitt and has been the President of the Conference Woman's Home Missionary Society for some time. Since the above was written Dr. Hewitt has been unanimously elected the President of the State Council of Religious Education, at its annual session in Montpelier.

The above list numbers upward of eighty, all students at Montpelier Seminary for the short space of five years. This list includes nineteen preachers, as follows:

Arthur W. Hewitt, D.D.
Charles F. Sherburn
Leon J. Morse
Charles A. Wing
Clarence D. Pierce
Edward E. Wells
Fred A. Wells
G. Leon Wells
Milo A. Turner
John C. Prince
George W. Manning
Glenn W. Douglass
Arthur W. Atwood
George W. Davis
George B. Nye
Lester F. Coburn
John R. Gates
Fred Daniels

Any one who is at all acquainted with the above list knows that it is a most remarkable one, take it as a whole. For instance, take the first four names: Dr. Hewitt has turned down calls to many city churches; Mr. Sherburn has large churches in large cities; Mr. Morse has been for nearly twenty years the pastor of a church which now has nearly or quite a thousand members; Charles A. Wing has had pastorates in several wealthy Unitarian churches.

The list also includes at least nine who are devoting their lives at the present to teaching or to school supervision, viz.:

Harlie W. Heath; in the Faculty of one of the greatest preparatory schools of the land.
Jesse M. Tebbetts; long a successful Superintendent.
Archie W. Stone; a County Superintendent and poet.
Delta Collins; a brilliant instructor.
Fred E. Davidson; recently deceased, a most remarkable young college Professor and Dean.
Mary A. Chayer; a college Professor and author of text books.
George W. Sherburn; A college Professor and author.
Bertram M. McBride; was rapidly rising when he died.
David D. Whitney, Ph.D., one of our "1000 greatest scientists."

Four young people from this period have gone into newspaper work:

Wallace H. Gilpin; syndicate owner and editor.
Lawrence A. Kelty, city Editor of the Evening Argus.
Harold Somerville, reporter on the Boston Herald.
Susie Benedict, reporter.

Six young women became wives of preachers, full well performing their tasks:

Nina A. Battles	now	Mrs. Arthur W. Hewitt
Amy Allen	"	Mrs. Scott F. Cooley
Mabel Ramsey	"	Mrs. Milo A. Turner
Constance M. Kimball	"	Mrs. John C. Prince
Idella Prouty	"	Mrs. Allen S. Charlton
Lulu Chamberlain	"	Mrs. Fred Daniels

Earle Sherburn, Alice Beckley and Mabel Hamilton turned their attention to banking and have made good ever since.

The following physicians were in school during this same five years:

Albert J. Hamilton; a surgeon of wide practice.
James G. Howard.
John H. Miller.
George R. McIver; the Superintendent of a great institution.

Alice L. Collins.
Harry Hopkins.
Jacob J. Ross.

These are no whit less successful than the preachers or teachers.

The list of attorneys includes the following:

John N. Harvey
Charles M. Ranney
Harry D. Bruce
Gladys Sanders

Some of these are having an unusually fine practice.

Business has claimed eleven, at least. They have been steadily climbing the ladder of success, being only temporarily halted by the depression. Their names are as follows:

Fred W. Bancroft
Kenneth Ward
William B. Jones
Pliny F. Morse
Charles Theriault
Merrill O. Evans
Harvey M. Drennan
E. Judd Irish
Fay H. Ovitt
George W. Buswell
Mark H. Moody

In addition to the above list the following students who have made good in an unusual way have been recorded under the administration of Dr. Smith. These students lapped over into the period now being considered, hence their names are included here:

Fred B. Blodgett; preacher
Carroll D. Lance "
W. Edward Newton "
Wilbur F. Hill "
Jesse A. Martin "
Arthur E. Pattrell; Physician
Richard J. Fitzgerald; dentist
Charles A. Webb; Secretary
Caroline M. Swift; nurse and Supervisor
Dana R. Clough, teacher.

No claim is made that the students of this period have become more proficient or famous than those of any preceding period. They are thus grouped because the author chances to know them a bit better, and especially it is thus possible to show the kind of work which the Seminary is doing through all the years. It takes crude boys and girls and inspires them with a tremendous ambition to go out into the world to become extraordinary men and women in the character of the work they do for the world.

Wider knowledge of this and other periods would undoubtedly enlarge the previous lists but the names submitted are enough to show that the school has always been a maker of men and women who have had the genius of success and the swing of conquest.

CHAPTER XV

PRINCIPAL BISHOP AGAIN IN THE SADDLE

Principal Davenport, though reappointed by Bishop Warren at the Annual Conference at Northfield, and also reelected by the Board of Trustees for the year beginning in June 1903, saw fit to resign for the purpose of entering employment along another line. Inasmuch as he had had no training for educational pursuits, and did not deem himself especially adapted for such a task, he chose to relinquish his position, having previously notified the Trustees of such intention. The conditions being as they were regarding the shortage of money, and the fluctuating size of the student body, the Trustees desired him to remain and give his time chiefly to roaming abroad over the state and the nation in a search for money and students. But as two visits to Dr. Pearsons had failed to secure from him any kind of a conditional pledge, and the financial condition of the local Trustees was such that none of them felt able to make a conditional pledge of any considerable amount, the time did not then seem right for an extended intensive financial drive. The incentive of a large conditional gift was sadly lacking. So Mr. Davenport concluded to remain no longer at the head of the school, but consented to stay until the opening of the Fall Term, so that the Trustees might have some time to look around for a successor, or to give one of the Professors ample time for a full summer vacation in case he should be elected Acting Principal.

Shortly after this, some of the more influential among the Executive Committee decided that it was high time to have another appraisal of the real estate of the school. Of course they had always had a valuation which had been occasionally published in the Conference Minutes, but it was felt that that had been largely made by preachers, and that preachers whose chief interests were other than financial would not be the best judges of the valuation of real estate; a reasonable enough supposition. These wise men of the Committee also thought that a valuation made by experts from the banks of Washington County would appeal to bankers, in case the school should ever need to negotiate another loan. And the negotiation and payment of loans had hitherto been the chief topic of their conversation with bankers, especially the negotiation. So the Executive Committee carefully and unanimously selected the following three gentlemen for the new Appraisal Board:—

Hon. James W. Brock, President of the Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Company.

Hon. Halsey R. Brown, President of a bank in Northfield.

Hon. Frank G. Howland, President of the Barre Savings Bank and Trust Company.

These men each accepted their election and cheerfully performed the duties. Mr. Brown was the only one who was a Methodist, and Mr. Howland the only one who was a former student, but they were all men in whom the business men of Washington County had at that time absolute confidence. They went over the grounds and buildings with care, and figured and refigured, and submitted their figures to each other and then arrived at a unanimous result.

They were also given access to the books of the corporation, and told all about the debts, as well as the assets, so that they could determine the net value of the margin for an additional loan.

At the outset they decided that they would make one estimate of the valuation of the property for school purposes, and another valuation for commercial purposes. Of course the later estimate would be much smaller than the former, and the school since it had been located at Montpelier had been so near bankruptcy almost all of the time it seemed to them as bankers that the commercial value of the property was the only standard to be taken into account in considering the question of a loan. Their report was as follows:—

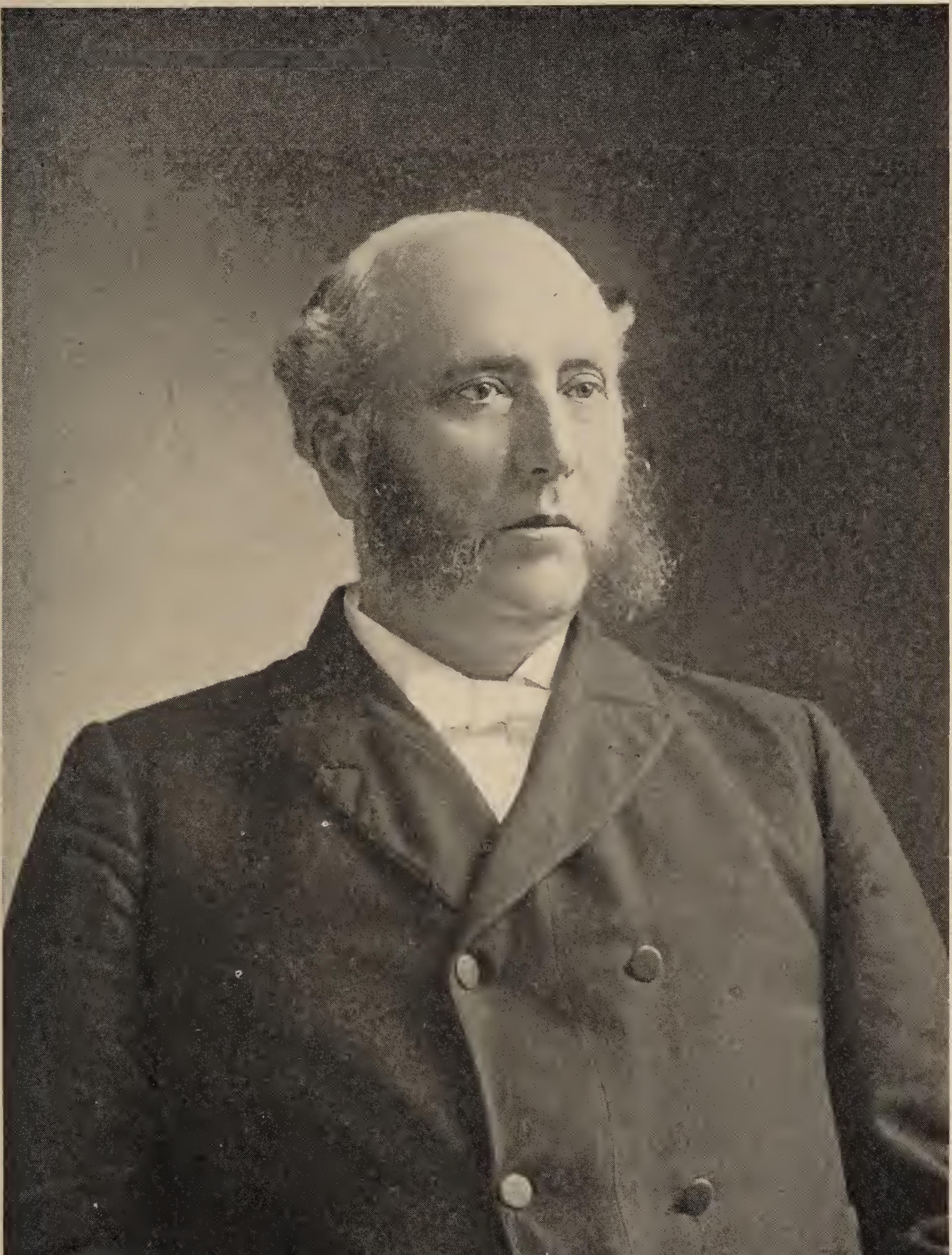
1. Valuation for School Purposes.	
Real Estate	$ 90,050.00
Personal Property	10,999.00
Total for School Purposes	$ 101,049.00
2. Valuation for Commercial Purposes.	
Real Estate	$ 56,300.00
Personal Property	7,896.00
Total for Commercial Purposes	$ 64,196.00
3. Other Assets	
Wood, coal, cows, books, etc	$ 1,439.54
Book accounts (with students)	983.62
Notes (from students)	508.74
Cash	98.53
Steam Heat Fund	1,131.26
Unpaid pledges	573.00
	$ 4,734.69
Real Estate for School Purposes	$ 90,050.00
Personal Property	10,999.00
Other Assets	4,734.69
	$ 105,783.69
Real Estate for Commercial Purposes	$ 64,196.00
Other Assets	4,734.69
	$ 68,930.69
4. Debts	
Due the Clark Will Fund	$ 27,626.00
Notes against the school	8,090.54
Notes to banks	19,497.93
Bills payable against the school	1,972.94
Steam Heat Fund	1,131.26
Total debits	$ 58,318.67
Margin for School Purposes	$ 47,465.02
Margin for Commercial Purposes	10,610.02

Naturally, the above figures, when presented to a bank as a statement preparatory to asking for a loan, were most depressing, and led to a polite but firm refusal for a loan of any size at any time until the commercial assets could be very much more than ten thousand dollars above the debts.

It should be said for the Trustees, however, that they did not then look upon the $27,626.00 due the Clark Will Fund as an ordinary debt. In their minds it would not be demanded save as an emergency case at a time when it was supposed that the Seminary was to go into immediate and permanent liquidation. The Trustees of the Clark Will Fund were preachers in the Conference who loved the school, and had every reason, so thought the Trustees of the Seminary, to go slow and easy, and leave drastic demands for a much later date. But that time came much sooner than was expected, as the writer was commissioned by the Clark Will Fund people to demand a mortgage of the Seminary and all its belongings as security for the amount due them, not so many moons distant from that date.

And the bankers knew that this sum was as much a debt in point of law as any of the notes held by any of the banks against the school, and so reckoned it in their report. Consequently, the very first time that an appeal was made to the Montpelier Savings Bank for a small loan, the same was flatly refused.

The writer was present at the meeting when the news of this refusal was made known to the Executive Committee, and the atmosphere was one of deep gloom. The men at first seemed stunned, and they said to each other as they sat in a state approaching coma, "What shall we do?" Then it was that the Rev. Joel O. Sherburn, long an honored member of the Vermont Conference, and one of the oldest graduates of the school said in thunder tones, "What shall we do? Why, borrow some money elsewhere." And that is precisely what was done. Mr. Sherburn was a poor man and doubtless did not have five hundred dollars to his name beyond his team and library, but he was as long in faith as he was short in cash,



REV. JOEL O. SHERBURN, A.M.
Sturdy Yankee Preacher — Devoted Trustee

and he and two other men went to a bank in another city and got the money. They did not report what they said about the margin of security, but they brought back a check, and that crisis was passed, and the day was again saved.

When Mr. Davenport refused to remain longer than the opening of the Fall Term the Trustees elected Prof. Frank M. Howe, previously mentioned as instructor in Mathematics and Science, as "Acting Principal," in addition to his other duties It was not expected that he would have to continue long in that position. The Rev. Mr. Sherburn, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees went into Chapel Exercises one morning and made a little speech about the situation, and frankly told the student body that the appointment was but temporary, and that a real Principal might put in an appearance at any time. So he thought, but the weeks and months passed and no Principal crossed the platform.

Meanwhile Prof. Howe assumed his new duties, which he performed with dignity and fidelity. He retained the Faculty which had been engaged previous to his appointment as Acting Principal, harmony prevailed and progress was made during his administration. Prof. Howe was short in stature, and not over impressive in manner when first seen by a student. But he was a man who always improved upon acquaintance, having a clear eye, a firm under lip and a persuasive manner. The students came to love him, he gained the respect of the entire body of boys and girls, and none of them were glad to see him superseded. He remained with the school five years longer, occupying the position of Vice-Principal in addition to filling the Chair of Mathematics. At the end of that time he left simply because another position was open to him which he preferred.

His successor as Vice-Principal lacked his peculiar tact and grace in dealing with the students on the one hand, and with the Principal over him on the other, so that the disturbances which had been lowered to an irreducible minimum under Mr. Howe grew to considerable proportions and cried aloud for redress. Often the boys would say: "I wish that Prof. Howe was back again."

The chief thing the Trustees had in mind in the selection of a new Principal was the increase of money for current expenses, and also for an endowment, to say nothing with regard to the erection of new and desperately needed dormitories. Mr. Howe was no money raiser, therefore they did not look upon him as a possible candidate. They also wished a Principal who would go up and down in the state and solicit and obtain students, many students, students who would fill the last room in each and all of the dormitories.

The outlook for the raising of much money did not seem especially hopeful to even those most enthusiastic among the Trustees. In the case of colleges the older they grow the longer is their list of rich alumni who are ready and willing to come to the financial relief of their Alma Mater. Not so with the Seminary. This school has never specialized in teaching its boys how to coin cash; it has never taught that cash is the chief end in life, but has always taught the supreme desirability of service and sacrifice as a means of "making good" in the world. And the same thing has been largely true of Methodism in Vermont. A certain member of the Conference whose acquaintance was state-wide, not long ago said that the Vermont Conference had but three really rich men in its midst, that one of those was dead, another was ill and rapidly failing, and that the third had recently married a young wife and so would not give anything. In a crude way this may show the reader why it was that all kinds of men have had so great difficulty in getting many large subscriptions for the school.

A few years ago the Hon. Olin Merrill asked the writer, who perhaps knew the older alumni of the school as well as any graduate, to make a careful examination to ascertain the probable financial standing of the living alumni, and other old students. He was asked to do this because Mr. Merrill had been repeatedly urged to donate a large sum of money to the school, and desired to know the prospects of this being supplemented by other gifts. The writer made the best examination which he could by means of inquiry and correspondence, the ultimate result being that the number of alumni and former students possessing much wealth was exceedingly small.

Of course, much money is not always a requisite to the carrying forward of great enterprises. The Jews, while living on manna in the forty years in the wilderness, were penniless, but that period was occupied by Moses in so training them and inspiring them that they are today largely the money holders of the world. So this year of interregnum while the Trustees were hunting for a new Principal was not barren of results, nor were the Trustees at fault for taking whatever time was necessary to secure the right man for the new position.

The period of time when such an officer was sought was during the school year, and the best school men were then all engaged in some important task, and therefore not at liberty to re-engage elsewhere. But one man, strange to say, was open to engagement, and this man seemed to be the one man of all of whom they could think, for the task; and that was Prof. Elwell A. Bishop, A.M. He had been given, and properly so, the degree of D.D. since he left the school eleven years ago, and was ever afterward known as "Dr. Bishop." His record among the business men of Montpelier was so good that Miss Olive P. Guernsey, his former Secretary, told the Trustees that his progress along Main and State Streets, on the occasion of a former visit, was in the nature of a continual "ovation." Practically all whom the Committee consulted, approved the suggestion of his election, and he was invited to return to the school and talk the matter over with the Committee and with friends. Naturally the former students, as far as they had heard of the matter, were vociferous in championing his return. They remembered the Golden Days of the nineties when the attendance rose to over 200 yearly and saw a repetition of the former successes close at hand. Hence, like Caesar of old, he came and saw and conquered, and was duly elected as Principal of the school in May 1904.

It was not the idea of the Trustees, however, that Dr. Bishop should be a "Principal" in the old-time sense. It was desired that he be a "Promoter" of the school in regard to both students and money. This was clearly stated to him at the outset. Whether or not he agreed in his heart to the proposed limitation, history does not aver. He has gone and he cannot be interrogated. But, as far as students were concerned, the record is contained in the successive catalogues, and is as follows:—

Fall term for 1904 (the year he came)	154
" " " 1905	155
" " " 1906	184
" " " 1907	174
" " " 1908	184
" " " 1909	191
" " " 1910	179
" " " 1911	194
" " " 1912	198

Dr. Bishop left at the conclusion of 1912, having resigned, and Prof. E. A. Cooper, Vice-Principal, acted as the head of the school for the year ending at Commencement in 1913 when Dr. Hatch assumed the reins.

Thus the average for the entire time was about 179, for the first five years less than that. This record was, considering the high water mark of the nineties of his previous administration, disappointing, but it was yet considerably in advance of what it was at some earlier periods. Yet the total registration was not large enough to pay all the current bills of any year, as the Trustees hoped, and had once been the case hitherto.

It goes without saying that some of the obligations of a school are "fixed," that others vary with the size of the school. By and in the large it may be said that the amounts paid the Faculty are the same whatever the size of the school; the cost of heating and lighting the Administration Building does not vary with the number of students in the school. The income from the picayune endowment of sixteen thousand dollars, all that was left from the fifty thousand so laboriously gathered by Noah Granger, did not fluctuate with the number of students thronging the halls. Doctor Bishop, of course, knew all of these facts, and therefore had every possible motive to do everything conceivable to bring in students from every section of the state.

The salary voted to Doctor Bishop when he was elected was $1400.00 per year, room for his family in the Principal's House, and board for its four members in the Boarding House. He was told that he would have to pay all of his traveling expenses when out gunning for either students or money. The time had once been, and had not entirely passed, when any Methodist preacher, in any place when "on the Lord's work," was given free entertainment either in the house of the local Methodist pastor, or in that of some leading Methodist member. Probably the Trustees thought that this method was still in force when they notified him that they would not pay any appreciable sum for traveling expenses, for either fare or hotel. Later he was guaranteed his traveling expenses when outside the state, and his salary was ultimately increased from $1400.00 to $2000.00 per year, so the Trustees did not then mean to be "small" in their attitude toward him.

At the Conference of 1905, held at Enosburg Falls, the Rev. William A. Anderson, D.D., then the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, later a Bishop in charge of the New England Area, made a speech on "Education" and told the Conference that he had seen Daniel K. Pearsons, M. D. of Chicago and that the Doctor had told him that he had about concluded to make a conditional gift to Montpelier Seminary. Doctor Bishop was not present at that particular session, but was at once told by the writer of the possible offer with the result that the Doctor straightway took passage for Chicago, and interviewed Dr. Pearsons, who received him in his customary curt fashion, and finally made a pledge of Fifty Thousand Dollars, the same being coupled with certain conditions. The actual pledge was as follows, the same being copied in Doctor Bishop's own handwriting in a small red-covered book in which he entered for permanent preservation the names of all the alleged donors with the amount of their subscription. The pledge of Dr. Pearson of Chicago read as follows:—

"Chicago, May 14, 1905

"I will give to Montpelier Seminary Fifty Thousand Dollars as soon as the Trustees raise One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and pay all of their debts. Time limit, July 1, 1906.

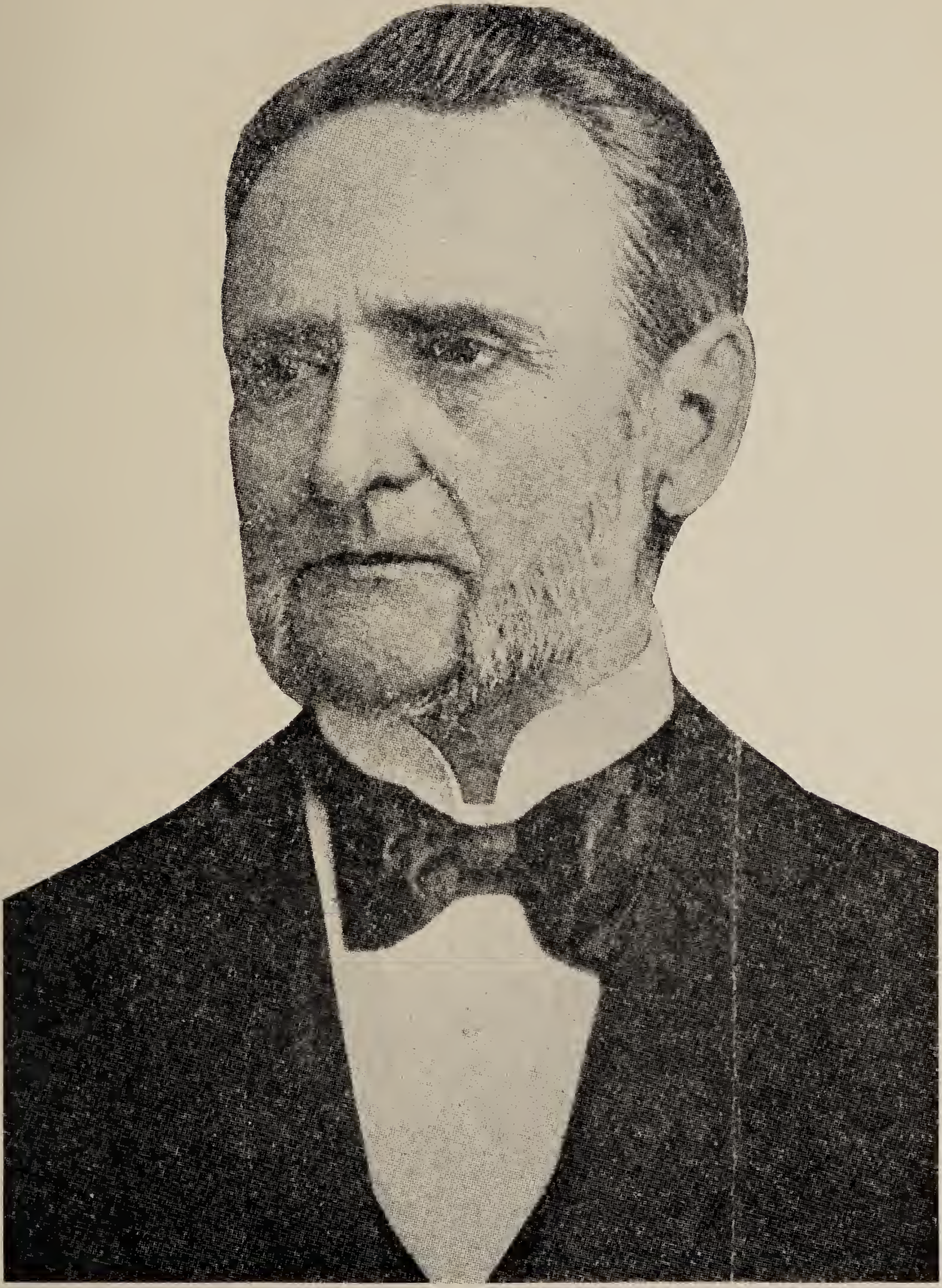
"Truly
"D. K. Pearsons"

This was the long desired challenge to the friends of the school. This gave Doctor Bishop something to work for, and an end to reach. To be sure, the goal was a difficult one, but it was one which was worthwhile. Evidently Doctor Bishop thought, with the writer previously, that it was of little worth to go out canvassing for an endowment until some such substantial conditional pledge had been secured. But, with that in the Seminary safe, he at once set about his travels, and his interviews with all kinds of men and women, from whom he hoped to receive subscriptions for the end in view.

As has been previously stated, the writer found in the archives of the Historical Society of the Vermont Annual Conference a 4 x 6½ red morocco-bound book in which was contained the above pledge, together with a pledge to which all of the contributors to the Endowment Fund were supposed to subscribe. That pledge was as follows, written in the hand of Principal Bishop:—

"ENDOWMENT SUBSCRIPTION FOR MONTPELIER SEMINARY

"We, the undersigned, agree to pay to the Montpelier Seminary, Montpelier, Vt., the sums set opposite to our names, the same to be devoted to meeting the conditions stated by Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, Ill. in his offer of Fifty Thousand Dollars to said Seminary, under date of May 18, 1905. Said subscriptions shall be due and payable whenever the full amount is subscribed."



D. K. PEARSONS, M.D.
Who Loved to Give More than to Eat—Put Fifty Thousand into The Endowment

Following this pledge is a list of names of people in this state, and many other states as well, together with the amounts they are supposed to have pledged. It is thought that Doctor Bishop had each subscriber himself sign a card containing the identical form printed above.

Following this is a list of some five hundred names, with sums set opposite them, all written in the hand of Dr. Bishop. It is a fair supposition that, having placed this little book in the archives of the Conference Historical Society, he intended the same as a permanent record of what was to him a monumental effort to save the school from bankruptcy.

As has been seen, the original promise of Doctor Pearsons was to pay the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars when, and only when, the debts of the school had all been paid and a clean Hundred Thousand Dollars had been added to the Sixteen Thousand Dollars of Endowment still remaining from the Fifty Thousand Dollars raised by Noah Granger some years prior to that time. That would involve the raising by Dr. Bishop of at least $130,000.00, and more if the debt exceeded Thirty Thousand Dollars in that time. Had that been done the school would have had an endowment of $166,000.00 and no debts of any kind. Naught was mentioned by Dr. Bishop in the books with reference to the $27,626.00 due the Clark Will Fund; it may be that Dr. Pearsons knew nothing with reference to that obligation. It is a fair assumption that Dr. Bishop did not personally consider that an obligation then to be raised; had it been considered an obligation to be raised and paid at that time the sum of $27,626.00 would have had to be added to the $130,000.00 mentioned above, making a grand total of $157,626.00 resting upon the tired shoulders of Dr. Bishop. But, assuming that he did not so consider it, the remainder of $130,000.00 was an enormous amount to be raised by one man from a poor Conference, and a relatively poor body of alumni. The task might have appalled the stoutest heart, and caused any man to think twice before promising to make the attempt. But Doctor Bishop was always an optimist, and lack of self-confidence was never one of his drawbacks, so he went ahead to shoulder the task, with but little more than a year in which to do the work; four hundred days allotted for the work; $325.00 a day, week days and Sundays included.

It was not a personal matter alone with Doctor Bishop; the welfare and very existence of the Seminary was involved, and failure meant that "Ichabod" would be forever written across the doors of the school to which he and so many others had given the best years of their lives, hence some things may have come to seem different to him than they had done in previous years, and that may account for what follows in the line of figures.

Some of the most level-headed of the students of the days of his second administration have been interrogated, and the question has been asked them concerning the general attitude of the successive classes toward Principal Bishop as far as the internal administration of the school was concerned. Of course the answers are not all alike, but, in the main, they practically agree that the average Montpelier Seminary student of those hectic days considered Doctor Bishop as a good man, a wise man, and a worthy Principal.

The reader must remember that during the time of his second administration he occupied a two-fold relation; one toward the Trustees and one toward the school. To be sure, the Trustees had told him from the outset that he was not to be a "Principal" of the school in the usual sense of the word, but it is the mature judgment of the writer that this instruction did not sink very deep into the consciousness of the Doctor. He probably did what he thought was for the best, but, in his first administration, he had been a real Principal, one from whose decisions there was no appeal, and it was exceedingly difficult for him to adjust himself to any other kind of a situation. Prof. Howe, who was Vice-Principal for five years after Dr. Bishop came back to the school, was a man who would have no trouble with any one, and so Dr. Bishop could assume whatever administrative functions he wished, when on the Hill, with no protest from Prof. Howe. This much seems to be true, according to multitudes of statements from different sources. Dr. Bishop was considered a successful Principal by the great majority of the students, especially during the first five or six years of his second administration, and as long as Prof. Howe remained second in authority.

But he did not have as good a time in getting along with the Trustees. The writer did not continue as a Trustee for long after Dr. Bishop's second election, being located in a part of the state from which it was not easy to attend the regular meetings. But certain figures and citations from the records of the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee can speak for themselves. So, "to the law and to the testimony."

In the first place the amount raised by Dr. Bishop should aggregate at least $130,000.00. What was the sum total? According to the machine figuring in the Seminary office, said machine being operated by a Seminary expert, the sum total, including the $16,000 of old endowment, was $93,322.73, a long ways short of the $130,000.00 needed. Besides this, the Conference voted a "Conference Subscription" of $12,000.00, the same being done at the session of the 1906 Conference which was held at Morrisville. The record in the Minutes is as follows:—

"ENDOWMENT:—

"W. S. Smithers moved the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved: That as a Conference, we join in the present effort to secure an endowment for Montpelier Seminary in raising an average of one dollar per member, and in order to do this, if necessary, giving the Seminary the right of way.

"The resolution was discussed at length, and Bishop Hamilton added a few inspiring words.

"G. W. Hunt offered the following substitute for the resolution before the Conference:

"Resolved: That the Conference raise for the Endowment Fund of Montpelier Seminary the sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars, the same to be paid in not more than three annual payments, on condition that the whole amount estimated for the endowment shall be pledged.

"Resolved: That the Presiding Elders, with one person from each District, shall be a Committee to divide this amount among the Districts and apportion to the churches.

"W. S. Smithers withdrew the resolution offered by him. W. M. Newton moved an amendment that the amount indicated be $15,000.00 instead of $12,000.00. The amendment did not prevail.

"The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote."

In accordance with this vote of the Conference Dr. Bishop put down in his book the "Vermont Conference, $12,000.00," as he had a perfect right to do. But, having put this sum down once, he also put down as new subscriptions the sums pledged by the churches as churches, when they came in. This was done with the subscriptions of the writer's own church on the second page of the little morocco-bound book. The church then served by the writer contained 155 members and 24 probationers, 179 in all. The total of subscriptions forwarded by him to Dr. Bishop aggregated $186.00, a balance of seven dollars to the good. Now Dr. Bishop, having the $12,000.00 in a lump in one place, put down the separate subscription of the various churches and their members in another place, thus reduplicating the amounts.

Finding this the writer thought that he would go a bit farther and see if all of the other individual subscriptions were as entered in the book. In the case of one man, well and intimately known to the writer, a sum in excess of a thousand dollars was set against his name. Upon being congratulated by the writer as to the generosity of his subscription to the Endowment Fund raised by Doctor Bishop he distinctly and repeatedly declared that he subscribed actually nothing to any Endowment Fund ever raised by Doctor Bishop. So that was that. In another case a lady, formerly a member of the writer's church, the widow of one of his leading members when a pastor there, was put down as pledging one thousand dollars. But she repeatedly declared that she gave nothing, absolutely nothing to the school, as she never attended it and was not interested in it in any degree. Other cases were not, according to the testimony of the alleged subscribers, as indicated in the red-morocco book.

Now the total of subscriptions set down in that book aggregated, as indicated above, $93,322.73. But, if every last one had been faithfully promised and fully paid, the total would have been over $36,000.00 short of the required sum, according to the pledge made by Dr. Daniel K. Pearsons of Chicago. It is the honest conviction of the writer that those conditions made by Dr. Pearsons were altogether too onerous and drastic. Of course, the Seminary needed all of that money, and two or three times as much more. Besides this, the pledge of Dr. Pearsons included the additional stipulation that all of the debts of the school be paid, and they were $30,000.00 when Doctor Bishop resigned.

But the era of swollen fortunes had not then arrived, and the habit of large giving was then in the future, so that Doctor Bishop's achievement in raising what he did should be judged by the conditions which prevailed then rather than by those which held the attention in the years following the World War, and until the present "Depression." Hence the conditions imposed upon Doctor Bishop by the Chicago philanthropist were impossible; he did not meet them. He could not meet them; no one available could have met them at that stage of giving.

There is one criticism which may legitimately be made with reference to Doctor Bishop, and that is concerning his looseness of financial statements, a looseness so marked as to trench upon the borders of untruth, as business men would consider untruth.

But there is adequate reason for believing that Dr. Pearsons knew that the school had not raised the entire sum originally demanded. Judge Harvey says so, Doctor Hatch says so, others corroborate that statement; we may let that rest as proven. Dr. Pearsons was getting old; he wanted the whole thing off his mind, and so, upon receipt of representations by Doctor Bishop, sent him a check.

As to what was the amount which Doctor Bishop actually raised for endowment we have the statement of Doctor Hatch in a report to the Conference that the sum was "considerably less than $100,000.00," including the $16,000.00 of the Granger endowment. When Doctor Hatch came into power, Judge Erwin M. Harvey submitted his report as the "Secretary-Treasurer of the Investment Committee" to the Hon. George A. Morse who was elected as his successor as "Secretary-Treasurer," the Judge refusing to serve longer as a Trustee, and Mr. Morse placed the following record upon his book:

"Bonds	$ 88,000.00
Notes, secured and unsecured	9,684.98
In checks, evidently uncashed	487.50
In bank	3,051.13
Uncollected coupons	870.00
Total	$ 102,093.61"

Then follows the statement that of the above, the sum of $1,816.78 was payable to the Treasurer for expenses, leaving the sum of $100,276.83 as the amount on hand for the Endowment. Of this sum nearly Ten Thousand Dollars was in notes, which may, or may not have been collectible, so that the sum mentioned by Doctor Hatch as existing when he came to the throne was doubtless approximately correct, if not actually so. It must be remembered that the Principal never handled the endowment; it was invested by the Investment Committee, the interest was paid by the Secretary-Treasurer of that Committee to the Treasurer of the Seminary, hence the Principal did not handle that money, nor had he easy access to the books containing the records, as the new Treasurer of the endowment lived at Morrisville, twenty-five miles distant. It was the opinion of Doctor Hatch, from what he learned from various sources, that the Trustees continually sought to lessen the power of Dr. Bishop the last years of his stay at the Seminary, and the records of the Executive Committee and of the Trustees seem to prove the assertion. It was originally stated, when Dr. Bishop was first hired, that it would be the duty of the Principal "to be in the field soliciting patronage and funds, together with the oversight of the local finances, purchasing and disbursing," etc. That would seem to make it plain that the intent at that time was to give the Principal the authority for all purchases and disbursements of the school in connection with its current needs on the Hill; the discipline, etc. to rest with the Vice-Principal.

Later it was voted to "hire a bookkeeper and stenographer in the office of the Treasurer," a thing apparently innocuous, although altogether without precedent. And the record does not say that the Principal either favored or opposed it. This was done Dec. 21, 1909. On the same date the Vice-Chairman Judge Erwin M. Harvey was authorized "to lend to the Treasurer such an amount as seems necessary." Where he was to secure this "amount" to lend the record does not disclose. Dec. 23, 1909 the Treasurer was also authorized to purchase stationery and printed matter for the Principal, the Treasurer's office and the Board of Investment; also to purchase stamped envelopes. On the same date Mrs. Stevens, evidently the Matron, was authorized to purchase supplies for the Boarding House. All of this had previously been the prerogative of the Principal, if he chose to so exercise it. Feb. 22, 1910 the Committee on Buildings was authorized to place insurance on the Seminary buildings, another trenching upon the prerogatives of the Principal, as was the vote to authorize that same Committee to purchase supplies for the Chemical and Physical Departments of the school. Also on the same date the Treasurer was authorized to pay all bills O.K'd by the Vice-Principal, rather than by the Principal. These are some of the plain and unmistakable indications that the Trustee had ceased to have implicit confidence in the Principal, and that they were gradually transferring his power to those whom they thought they could trust.

Nov. 22, 1910 a "Special Meeting" of the Trustees was called "to consider important matters relative to" the Endowment and general expenses. Just what took place at that Meeting is not over and above apparent, but it evidently did not tend to increase the harmony between Dr. Bishop and the Board of Trustees, as the Hon. Joseph A. DeBoer, the President of the National Life Insurance Company, a former Principal of the Montpelier Union (High) School, introduced the following drastic resolutions, which were passed:—

"*Whereas* the circumstances in which the progress, discipline, and prosperity of Montpelier Seminary stand involved and require at this time, after a due consideration of all data, particular action on the part of its Trustees; and

"*Whereas* recent changes in the By-Laws have given to the Principal of the Seminary the power of initiative in all matters relating to its conduct, discipline, and administrative supervision, subject only to the duties, as prescribed, of the several standing committees; and

"*Whereas* the report of the Treasurer clearly demonstrates insufficient income and an outgo which results in an annual deficit of large amount, and tends to an increase of the Seminary's outstanding debt to the detriment of its credit and its proper financial condition for serviceable work; and

"*Whereas* in the judgment of the Trustees the question of immediate concern is the solution of the Seminary's problem of ways and means, with a definite suspension of increase in debt and a positive need of decreasing and wholly expunging said debt; and

"*Whereas*, further, the Trustees have been advised that there exists or has existed recently a want of harmony in the administrative work of the Seminary and some disregard for an exact enforcement of the votes and resolves of its Board of Trustees;

"*Therefore be it resolved* that instructions be given to the Principal of the Seminary, with the express request that he carry the same definitely into effect, as follows:

"(1) That he outline in writing for the information of the Trustees his policy and plans as to securing an effective discipline of the institution, including in his statement a definition of what he will require of the Sub-Principal as regards care of discipline and the latter's duties in regard to same;

"(2) That he outline in writing by what measures he will reduce expenses and increase income in order to positively assure no further deficits but a surplus, if anything, during the current year, it being definitely the instruction to him by the Board of Trustees that any deficit and increase in outstanding debt must cease:

"(3) That he shall report to the Trustees in writing his statement of the institution's condition, as he views it, its needs and possibilities and prospects for improvement in its uses to the constituency which it serves;

"(4) That he shall in writing and in full detail report to the Trustees such recommendations for the benefit of the Seminary as he has in mind and the policies and plans by which he expects to promote the objects referred to in this resolution; and

"(5) That the Board of Trustees definitely notify the Principal and the Faculty that they are expected to co-operate earnestly and loyally in carrying the work of the Seminary in all things, conformably to instructions from the Trustees, or from those who are designated to give instructions, for the primary purpose of making the Seminary a more satisfactory institution of learning and one that will live within its income and begin to grow in educational and financial strength.

"The Trustees have passed this resolution in the interests of advice, admonitions and instruction convinced and united, harmonious, and studied attention to the problems of the Seminary by these directly charged therewith and by those who voluntarily give their service to its cause will result in an extension and increase of the great service which the Seminary has rendered to the church and the state.

"The Executive Committee is requested to carry out and check up from month to month the results flowing from the terms of this resolution."

It is a fair assumption that these resolutions were passed with the intent to bring matters between Dr. Bishop and the Board of Trustees to a crisis. Later an imperative resolution was passed instructing Dr. Bishop to keep away from the Hill and confine his endeavors to the field outside the Hill which he was first told to cover.

It might be said by the friends of Dr. Bishop that some of the meetings of the Executive Committee were held in the absence of Senator Dillingham, whose duties confined him to Washington. Presumably this may have been true; but these especially drastic resolutions were presented, and apparently drafted, by President Joseph A. DeBoer, a man of remarkable ability, previously a High School Principal, and a very level-headed gentleman. Ultimately they had the result for which they were apparently designed, as the resignation of Dr. Bishop as Principal of Montpelier Seminary was presented to the Trustees. But Henry Holt had previously resigned, and E. M. Harvey also resigned just before, or at the meeting held March 1, 1912. The first action of the Trustees was to vote that the resignation of Dr. Bishop be temporarily "laid on the table" until the report of a Special Committee consisting of William Shaw, Ph.D., Rev. Wilbur S. Smithers and Dr. Lewis D. Martin had been made. The records do not say the purpose for which the Committee was appointed, nor the nature of their report. Then the motion that Dr. Bishop be requested to withdraw his resignation was lost, whereupon the Board did the only thing possible under the circumstances; accepted the resignation of Principal Bishop. Following this the resignation of E. M. Harvey was "laid on the table;" similar action having been taken with regard to the resignation of Henry Holt.

It is important to know the names of the Trustees present at that epoch-making meeting. They were as follows, as indicated by the record book of the Trustees:—

Rev. Frank W. Lewis
Rev. Wilbur S. Smithers
Rev. William Shaw, Ph.D.
Rev. Edward O. Thayer, D.D.
Mr. Charles A. Edgerton
Erwin M. Harvey, Esq.
Principal Elwell A. Bishop, D.D.
Mr. Henry Holt
Dr. Lewis D. Martin
Hon. Thomas B. Ball
Edwin F. Palmer, Jr.
Rev. Ralph F. Lowe

It may be noted that neither Senator Dillingham nor President DeBoer were present at that meeting. It is a fair assumption by the writer, from what he knows of the entire situation, that the presence of either or both of these gentlemen would not have affected the result of the meeting. Things seemed to have reached such a state that no self-respecting man could continue as Principal with such an attitude upon the part of his official backers, nor could a self-respecting body of Trustees have continued to keep as Principal a man upon whom many of them looked as they did upon Doctor Bishop.

" 'Tis true 'tis pity;
And pity 'tis 'tis true."

Having stated the foregoing, all of which seems to be amply substantiated by the most credible witnesses, let me add:

1. In the first place, no critic of Doctor Bishop, not even his bitterest enemy, has ever ventured to even hint that he himself profited a single penny in any of the seeming misstatements which he made. Apparently he was, in all of his dealings, absolutely honest in his relation to the Seminary finances. No one has ever tried to prove that he became a man of means, or that he had anything at all approaching wealth; he was a poor man when he came to the school and when he left it the first time; and he was a poor man when he came and when he left the second time.

2. He did a great service in raising and collecting many thousands of dollars for the school. No one else would attempt that task, which was a colossal one. He did, and is entitled to that credit.

3. That he did not complete his task within the limit of the four hundred days set by Dr. Pearsons is not to be considered strange at all. It would have been little short of miraculous if he had done so. New England people are conservative; they make their decisions slowly; and think a proposition all through, and then through the second time before they consent to give it their approval, especially if this approval includes a financial contribution. The writer once heard a Baptist preacher tell of how he called upon a certain rich business man in Boston for a sizeable contribution to a Baptist school in Maine. He called once a month for five years, sixty visits before he secured the contribution, but when he left the sixtieth time he had a signed pledge for $60,000.00 for the school in his pocket. Yet Doctor Bishop was expected to accomplish his great task in a little more than one year. Of course he could not do it in that time, and the probability is that Dr. Pearsons later gave him more time.

4. It is probable that it was neither of these matters which caused the rift between the Trustees and himself, nor the fact that he did not work as hard as he should have done. As far as my knowledge goes Doctor Bishop was never accused of laziness, or of lack of devotion. The cause of the divergence of views and the wish of the Trustees that he should resign was apparently based entirely upon the apparent misstatements with regard to the amounts which he had raised for the school, and other matters along that line.

5. It is very difficult for the writer, and probably also for the reader, to see how an "honest" man, to say naught about a "Christian man" could make the statements which Doctor Bishop most assuredly did make. The only supposition which the writer can hazard is that he "thought" that what he was telling would ultimately prove to be true, and so he hazarded the statement that it was then true. The writer once asked one of the prominent Methodists of New England if a certain distinguished clergyman, who was never chary of professing the highest standard of faith and practice, "Is Doctor "Blank" as good as he talks?" The reply, after a moment of thought,

was, "He thinks he is;" that is, that the man himself so thought, even though not all of his best friends shared that opinion.

It may be that this explains the peculiar mental attitude of Doctor Bishop in some of his strange statements as facts of what were apparent errors: he had persuaded himself that things actually were as he wished them to be, and so "kidded himself" into believing a falsehood. Some one said of a certain early Methodist preacher who never wrote his sermons, and was very emotional, and said what he thought at the moment of speaking, that he became "intoxicated with the exuberance of his own rhetoric." It may have been this way with Doctor Bishop. He had had no training as a business man; it was all in the direction of making statements that would be understandable and pleasing to either pupils or people. It would be a good thing if every preacher and teacher could serve for one year in some business where exactitude of statement was required, and a penalty was imposed upon exaggeration, or misstatement of any kind. Doctor Bishop was not the only man in the Conference who has made ill-considered statements regarding important matters. In these days when business men require the measurements of machines to be exact to the thousandth of an inch it is no time for teachers or preachers to be loose or extravagant in public statements.

Doctor Bishop left the Seminary to become the President of a college in the mountain region of Tennessee, Murphy College, at Sevierville. He remained there until he died, his body being brought back to Montpelier, the scene of his greatest triumphs. Peace to his memory! God will do him full reward for the good which he did, and the good he tried to do. It is not for mere man to finally apportion blame or credit; God can do that.

The success or failure of a man at the head of a school always depends more or less upon the character of the Faculty working with him. This was no less true with Professor Bishop than any one else. He had the good sense to keep as long as he could most of those whom he found on the list when he came. Prof. Frank M. Howe, A.B. remained with him, and also occupied the position of Vice-Principal for five years, and until he was called to occupy a most responsible position in a New Hampshire school. The entire school always loved and respected Mr. Howe, and his departure was a distinct loss to the school, so felt by the entire body of students.

Professor Ernest A. Hamilton, A.B., whom Doctor Bishop found occupying the Chair of the Classics, also remained for several years, and did faithful work, as he had always done in past years. Mr. Hamilton was quiet and unobtrusive, and always ready for every duty given, a faithful servant of the school.

Professor Lewis J. Hathaway continued to occupy the Chair of Piano and Harmony during the entire time of Doctor Bishop's stay and much longer. His reputation extended far and wide and was a great help to the school.

Miss Emily A. Glover also continued as long as Doctor Bishop, as well as much longer. She occupied a Chair in the Faculty longer than any other teacher in the entire history of the school; and everybody loved her. Her influence was as wide as the constituency of the school, and her sway always beneficent.

Miss Miriam I. Kimball also remained the entire period of Doctor Bishop's stay, and never a day passed that she did not do some good deed for some student, and weave herself into the warp and woof of the school.

Miss Mabel C. Hamilton, sister of Professor Ernest A. Hamilton, before mentioned, was likewise a full-time teacher with Doctor Bishop who felt that he could not let her leave. She was once elected the Preceptress, but refused the position, and was more anxious to perform faithfully her duty than to secure place or power. She helped raise money for the improvement of the chapel.

Miss Gladys F. Sanders continued for a shorter time than the rest, but might, doubtless, have remained indefinitely had she not wished to resign for the purpose of marrying Dr.

Melvin R. Fox, a former student and going west to practice her own profession of law in which she has since made good in a Colorado city.

All of the foregoing teachers Doctor Bishop found and retained. Of course, he hired many more during his incumbency, many of them "fly-by-night" teachers, who remained one or two, or two or three years and then left to secure better positions elsewhere. This was not the fault of Doctor Bishop, any more than the same experience has been that of the Principals who have preceded and followed him; the rather because the limited financial resources of the school would not allow an adequate salary such as could be obtained in many other schools. But all of the above teachers were of the type that have all along helped to make the school what it has been always, a maker of men and women, endowing them with a resolute determination to go out into the world to do their most and best for God and humanity as well as for themselves, true servants of mankind.

Two of the remaining teachers should be mentioned. Miss Evelyn Bishop, who occupied two different Chairs, and was on the Faculty for the entire time, teaching music, and also certain literary studies, and always doing what she could for the material and moral welfare of the boys and girls, as well as to give adequate instruction in her branches.

The other teacher to be mentioned was Professor E. A. Cooper, who came after Professor Howe to take the position of Vice-Principal, and also to have charge of the Business Department. Professor Cooper was a ripe scholar in his own studies and an able instructor. As a Vice-Principal he had some admirable qualities, but there was some friction between him and Doctor Bishop, the reason for which is not now apparent. But Mr. Cooper was a good man, a Vermonter, his parents living at West Berlin, and he admirably served as Principal for the year after Doctor Bishop resigned and before Doctor Hatch came to take the position the Trustees had unanimously tendered. As such supply man he made good and left with many friends.

The second administration of Doctor Bishop, no less than the first, was remarkable in the character and after achievements of the students at the Seminary during that period. One of the most notable of these was Alfred D. Simpson, now A.B., A.M. and Ph.D., whose father was a State Senator, and at one time "Steward of the Seminary." Mr. Simpson taught one year at the Seminary, then was Principal of the High School at Hyde Park for three years, then went to Connecticut for important positions for some dozen years, since which time he has been with the State Board of Education at Albany, his specialty being educational finance. In this line he has worked for six years and has covered three states in his investigations. Doctor Simpson's name is in "Who's Who in America." He has written several valuable treatises which have created much interest and evidently has a valuable future before him.

Harold S. Bulkley of Moretown studied medicine, and is now a prominent physician at Rhinecliff, New York.

Jacob Ross, who cut a wide swath while at the school, later graduated at the U. V. M., became a physician, and finally settled at Middlebury where he had a wide and successful practice. Not long since "Jake" died, to the profound regret of an immense circle of friends. His widow, formerly Miss H. Elizabeth Holmes, once the popular Preceptress at Montpelier, survives.

Harold E. Bishop, son of the Principal, has had a successful business career. He was with the Standard Oil people in the east for some time, and is now a valued employee of the Dunlop Silk Company of New York. Harold was a live wire at school, and has not lost his "zip" as yet.

Milo W. Barnard is now a preacher in the Troy Conference. He did not originally plan for this work and ranched in California for a time, but later went to Drew Theological Seminary, and has done good work in various New York appointments, his present address being Schuyler Falls, New York.

Leonard Fuller graduated from Montpelier with the Class Presidency, then went to Wesleyan, leaving to enter the World War as a volunteer where he fell on the field of honor. Fuller was a brilliant man and would have made his mark as a clergyman had he lived.

Brenner C. Niles married Rosamond Bodine of Bellows Falls, and then went into business as a salesman for the Hudson Motor Company at Burlington. He has had other positions along this line since, but has always made good.

Walter H. Gould, now having the titles of A.B., A.M., and Ph.D. entered the Vermont Conference after graduating from the U. V. M., attained some reputation as an investigator along social lines of church work, then transferred to the Troy Conference and had one pastorate while taking resident studies in the New York University for his A.M. He was then given the Chair of Psychology at Norwich University, meanwhile taking a course of studies, partly "resident," for the degree of Ph.D. at the American University at Washington. His department flourished at Norwich, but the relentless "Depression" severed him and various others temporarily from the pay-roll.

Ethel Colby of the famous Colby family of Plainfield, has been for several years a valued clerk in the Waterbury bank and a useful member of the Methodist church at that place.

Burnham Colby, also from Plainfield, always wins a multitude of friends because of his universal friendliness. He entered the teaching profession after his college course, and was an Assistant to the Pastor at the Methodist church at Burlington. At the same time he held a position as Superintendent for near-by schools. At last accounts he was at Schenectady, New York, in an important position.

Cynthia Page married Pliny Morse, also a student, who became a successful business man at Randolph. Mrs. Morse died not long since.

Lauren Pomeroy graduated from the U. V. M. after his stay at Montpelier, then settled at Enosburg Falls to run a successful florist business and help to keep the Methodist Church and the Riverside Camp Meeting successfully functioning. Mr. Pomeroy is a very lovable young man.

Charles B. Adams studied law, was admitted to the bar, settled in Waterbury, became a member of the General Assembly, then of the Senate, and is now seriously mentioned for the Speakership of the House of Representatives. He is a useful member of the Congregational Church.

Charles Parker graduated from the U. V. M., settled in Waterbury, and is now a partner in a successful furniture store at that place.

Kenneth Harris entered the Navy, but now has an important position with the Sears Roebuck Company at Boston.

Erskine Jeffords studied for and entered the ministry and is now in one of the Western Conferences. Efforts were made to secure his transfer to the Vermont Conference but the wide open spaces of the west probably prevented. He married Margaret Shay of the Class of 1915 at the Seminary. She has since died.

Erla Simpson married Clayton Fiske, has two children, lives in California, and is active in M. S. matters in that section.

Walter Chynoweth graduated from Cornell Veterinary College after leaving Montpelier Seminary. He is now the head of a large animal hospital in Utica, New York.

Walter W. Cook became a Methodist minister, served for a short time in the Vermont Conference, made many friends, then suddenly passed to rest.

Otis S. Smithers graduated from Syracuse after receiving his diploma at Montpelier, then decided to adopt teaching as a profession, but was one of the victims of the World War. His brother, Howard J. Smithers, also a son of the Rev. and Mrs. Wilbur S. Smithers, is in Randolph in the employ of the mail department of the government. He and his wife and two children have formed a vocal quartette which came into fame by broadcasting and now has more or less of engagements on the road.

Madine Walbridge married Dr. Bolgon, a Veterinarian of Cabot.

Pauline Darling is now the wife of Karl Waterson, an official of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Harold Dwinell graduated from the U. V. M. after leaving M. S., was County Agricultural Agent in Orange County for four years, then for four years more in a similar position in Genessee County, New York, then in other positions and is now Director of the Division of Markets in connection with the Vermont Board of Agriculture. He married Ruth Bond of Thetford. They have two children; a lovely family.

A. Alida Turney married Alton Doe of the Highway Department of the State. She has made a most excellent reputation for herself as an actress in local entertainments in Montpelier.

William A. Moore of Brattleboro finally entered the Methodist ministry and is now serving an important church in the central west.

Rutherford H. Moore, who hailed from Wisconsin, worked his way through the Seminary, doing drawing for the Lane Manufacturing Company of Montpelier, and preaching on Sundays in Grand Isle County. He has since studied elsewhere and steadily improved his opportunities until he is now one of the Trustees of the Seminary, the Treasurer of the Vermont Conference, the Pastor of a large church, the husband of a rare wife and the father of two unusual children, all living at Richford.

Alethe Roberts of Northfield graduated with honor from the Seminary and has, since her graduation from Mt. Holyoke College, been making herself useful in church and civic matters in Northfield. She is now Mrs. John Davis.

Maude Blanche Benjamin made a good record at Radcliffe after she completed Montpelier, and then went with a bunch of Harvard graduates on an exploring expedition to Bermuda. She later married William Crozier, and the two remained for a time incharge of the station there established. Mr. Crozier is now a Professor at Harvard.

H. Chester Sargent went to Italy for the study of voice.

Alice Lou Plastridge became a Graduate Nurse, and has a fine position at the Polio Sanatorium at Hot Springs, Georgia, the institution in which President Roosevelt is so greatly interested. She personally nursed the President when he was a patient there and is a friend of his.

Glenn C. Carpenter is the Treasurer and Director in the Trow and Holden Machine Tool Company at Barre, a steward and Chairman of the Finance Committee in Hedding Methodist Church, a Trustee and member of the Executive Committee of the Seminary. He is also the President of the Laymen's Association of Vermont. Glenn married a classmate, Miss Enright, daughter of the Rev. A. B. Enright, and they have a lovely home at Barre.

Dorothy Parker is a talented pianist and teacher of Boston. Lucy Parker, a sister, is a teacher in Burlington.

Marjorie Erwin was extremely musical in her tastes and abilities, and has since taught in Burlington and elsewhere.

Grace Bulkley became a successful teacher.

Truman J. Allen studied medicine after his work at the Seminary, and later specialized in nervous diseases. For many years past he has been at the head of the State Institution at Brandon for the nurture and care of unfortunate children, and has made such a record for himself for efficiency and usefulness that, when he presented his resignation to the Governor that he might engage in general and consultive practice, such a protest went up from all over the state that he withdrew his plea for release.

Sumner Darling is practicing law at Hardwick and may follow the steps of another Seminary graduate who settled in Hardwick and was later elevated to the bench.

James N. Seaver left Montpelier for the Arts Department of Boston University, then graduated from the School of Theology in that institution, began his ministry in Vermont, successfully serving Windsor. He was transferred to New Hampshire, made good in several churches, was promoted to a District where he served with eclat for a full term, and is now in a great church at Concord. Gaining prizes and honors at the Seminary he has been climbing ever since.

Carl C. Harvey is an M. D. at Middletown, Connecticut, and still loves the Seminary and has a tender spot in his heart for Doctor Bishop.

Ray Harvey graduated from M. S., then from Middlebury, then taught and supervised schools, and is now a practical agriculturist at Wolcott.

Edward Clark followed his M. S. course with one of the college type at Syracuse, and was for a long time the Superintendent of Schools at Williston.

Herbert Wheelock is now the Superintendent of Schools in Barre Town.

Charles Bemis had a position in the Weather Bureau at Burlington. He now has a similar position in Maine.

Eva Thompson is now the wife of Professor Walter H. Gould, Ph.D. formerly of Norwich University, Northfield, now of the Congregational Church at McIndoes Falls, Vt. She holds important church offices in the women's work in the state.

Otho Williams lives at Simsbury, Connecticut, and is doing good work in a good cause. His sister, Miss Carrie M. Williams, lives in Montpelier, is a confidential clerk in an important company, and also serves as the Financial Secretary of Trinity Methodist Church, a gem of an officer for that position.

Lola Sargent was once in the writer's church at Orleans, and he came to know and prize her highly as a Christian worker. Later she went to China as a missionary under the Presbyterian Board. Her health breaking down she was invalided home in 1922, since which time she has lived in Glover.

Margaret Carroll holds an important position in an Orphan's Home at Saratoga Springs. Eleven years ago she was left a widow with two small children which she is worthily rearing.

George H. Brigham entered the employ of the Jones and Lamson Machine Tool Company of Springfield, and was rapidly rising until the depression struck the business.

Two Stahl brothers came to the Seminary from Hartland. One of them became a preacher, served his novitiate in Vermont and then went to California. His name is Roland H. His brother, Ralph H. is with the Auburn Community Chest Company, Auburn, New York.

Stephen M. Kelley entered the newspaper field, was with the St. Albans Messenger for some years as City Editor, and later on the Burlington News, then bought the Bradford Opinion, which he now owns and edits with success.

Winnifred L. Jeffords married Raymond Waldo and lives in the land of oranges and flowers where lap the waves of the Pacific.

Clinton H. Goodnough entered the federal service as a railway mail employee with headquarters at Brattleboro. At one time he was a soloist in the Methodist church there.

Stanley and Hector Farnham went into the automobile business with their father, the Hon. Horace M. Farnham, recently deceased, at Montpelier, and are now successfully carrying on an extensive business in that line.

Willis L. Sizer was admitted to the Methodist ministry, later entered that of the Congregational denomination. He began in Vermont but later went elsewhere, returned to Vermont, then again migrated.

Eldon A. Martin hailed from Williamstown, sprung from sturdy Puritan ancestry, graduated from the Seminary with honor, took his Phi Beta Kappa key at Wesleyan, remained for his Master's degree which came to him cum laude, took his theological degree at Garret, and has had three appointments in the Vermont Conference: Bellows Falls, Newport and Springfield. He is easily one of the foremost men in the Conference and all anticipate for him a useful future. He has a brilliant and charming wife and three lusty boys.

Nathan O. Freedman settled in Hartford, hung out his shingle as an attorney, and gained a fine practice, including some celebrated cases. He left the Seminary in 1911.

Eliot Bisbee and wife spent a year in Europe, the Professor devoting much of the time to the study of History at Oxford University. He was from the Class of 1912, M. S.

Milton Conover is a man of many degrees, all of them honorably earned. Leaving Montpelier Seminary he pursued studies at Norwich University, graduated at Dickinson with Ph.B., from the University of Minnesota with M.A., and then took post graduate work at Columbia and Harvard Universities here, and also at Oxford in England, at which place he founded an undergraduate society for research. Professor Conover was a Lieutenant in the World War, a Convoy Officer for the Army of Occupation, an International Officer to negotiate peace in the Balkans; he is also on the Staff of Governmental Research at Washington, a member of the American Political Science Association, the National Municipal League, etc. etc. After having been on the staff of instruction at several colleges he was elected to the Faculty of Yale University where he still remains. Doctor Conover gave the principal address at the Centennial Assembly at Montpelier Seminary, Monday, June 4, 1934, the same being pronounced a masterly effort.

Francis Marron, M. S. 1911, has been made Treasurer of the American Association for Port Authorities, Seattle, Washington.

Laura Keegan Davis, of the Class of '08, M. S., became a stenographer to Governor Weeks during a part of his service.

Pearl Dyke Wilson, '08, became a journalistic stenographer at the State House at a recent session, a good tribute to her and to the school giving her her training.

Lucy Swift, one of three unusual girls from a Middlesex family, graduated from M. S. in 1910, from the U. V. M. in 1915, entered Home Demonstration work, then County Demonstration work. She worked in Saratoga County, New York for some time, later gained an A. M. from Columbia University, taught in New Mexico and elsewhere. She finally married Paul Hoff, Extension Secretary for the Government in Idaho.

Helen Swift taught for four years after graduating from the Seminary, and then married Charles Connor, the two living with her mother to make a home for her in her days of invalidism. But for this she would doubtless have equaled the career of either sister.

Even if Doctor Bishop did have trouble with some of his Board of Trustees; even if his wife was quite ill a good portion of the time he was at the Seminary; even if he was still suffering from the awful experience when his daughter was assaulted by that Jersey negro, he still carried on in the same old way with his students who believed in him and loved him. From this second administration there went forth eleven clergymen, and one missionary thrown in for good measure; and the vast majority of the boys and girls were pledged to a life of service to their Lord. One of his studen'ts wrote that Doctor Bishop always took it greatly to heart if any of his boys and girls left the Seminary for the last time without giving his heart to the Lord.

He spent twenty of the best years of his life at Montpelier, and told the boys that he intended to come back there and spend his last days among the scenes hel oved so well. But he was brought back to be buried, and his dust peacefully sleeps in the hillside at Green Mount awaiting the final summons. Peace to his memory!

CHAPTER XVI

A "WISE MAN FROM THE EAST"

When the question of a permanent successor to Dr. Bishop and Professor Cooper was uppermost the Board of Trustees seemed to be "up against it," as no man normally a candidate would consent to give the matter any extended consideration when he was confronted with the actual facts of the case. One of the younger preachers of the Conference was briefly considered as a candidate for the Principalship but his name soon sank below the horizon of men adequate to this sublime task. The debts of the school were so large, the feeling of disappointment regarding the raising of the endowment was so bitter among those who knew, and the attitude of indifference and opposition to the school upon the part of the general public was so general that the Board at once turned to other prospects elsewhere as soon as these facts became known to them.

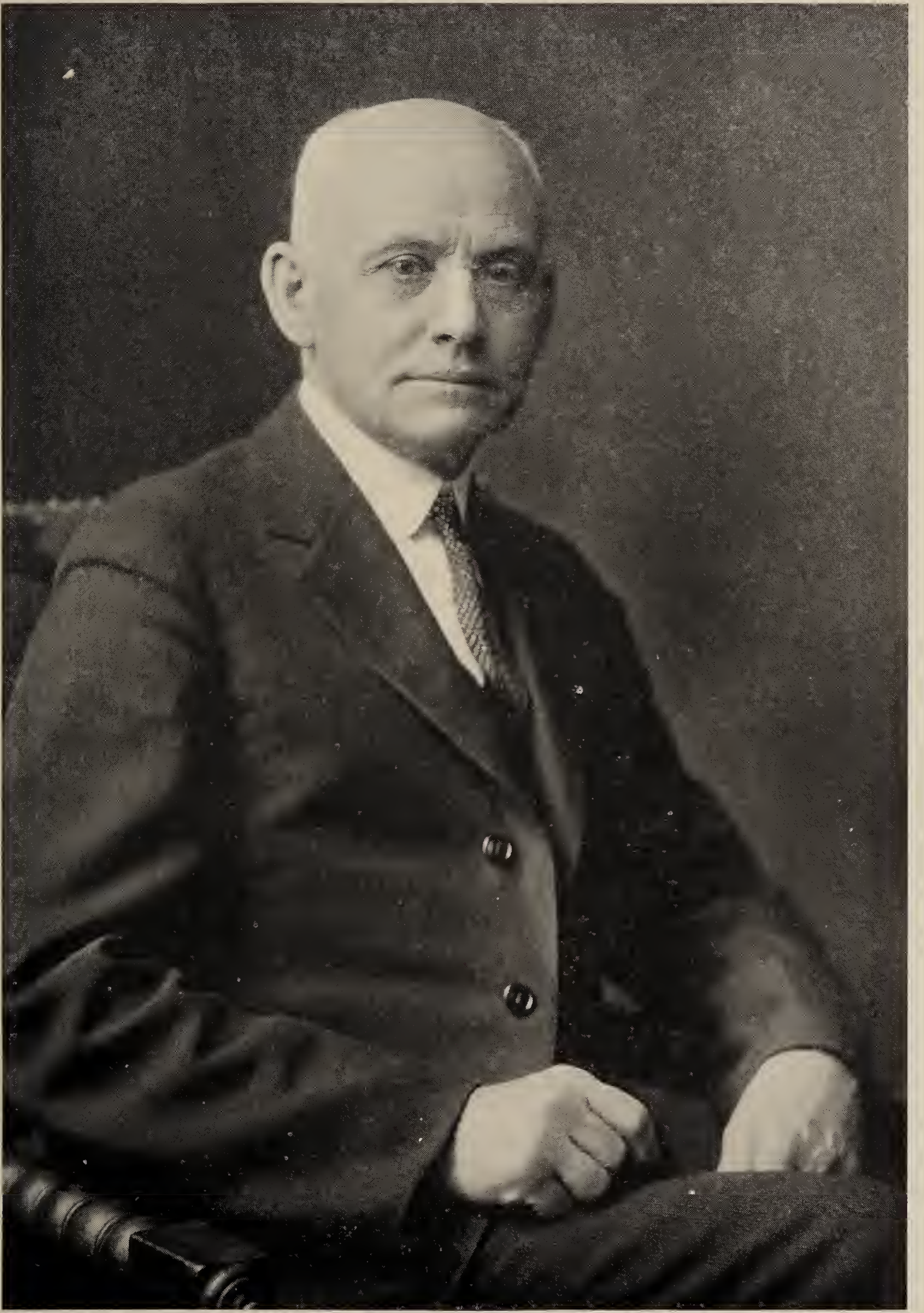
The first time that Dr. Hatch came to Montpelier to meet the Trustees there were but three of the entire number who believed that the Seminary could be saved. These three were United States Senator William P. Dillingham, Rev. Ralph F. Lowe and the Rev. Dr. William Shaw; and they were not at all enthusiastic about the outlook. In the gathering held, a jurist rose and said, in substance: "This man, Dr. Hatch, is a stranger; we want to be fair to him; he should know that this is a sinking ship, and that, if he gets aboard, he will go down with it." This statement was made in kindness and not in criticism of Dr. Hatch. Outside of three exceptions noted above, that seemed to have been the unanimous sentiment of all who were present. As they were leaving the meeting, Dr. Shaw, one of the three who saw some chance for a future for the school, said to Dr. Hatch: "Well, Dr. Hatch, I'd be awfully glad to have you come with us, but I don't see how you can afford it."

Dr. Hatch gave no reply at that time, and asked for ten days for "consideration," which was granted. Then he returned to Maine to think and pray, and to study the possibilities. Needless to say, none of his warm friends in Maine wished him to make the venture: they were a unit against it. And letters from near and far began to come in, and they were singularly against his undertaking the proposition. Dr. Charles Parkhurst, the veteran editor of Zion's Herald, wrote the Doctor a fatherly letter, and urged him to think of his own career, and the dangers which would menace any advancement for him if he undertook this forlorn hope and then failed.

So Dr. Hatch and his wife considered this "call" to take hold of the rudder of a sinking and water-logged ship, or remain where they were, where the sailing was smooth, and the breeze favoring. They talked together and prayed together, and the Doctor finally sent a telegram announcing his purpose to undertake the work, and a letter to Dr. Parkhurst of Zion's Herald, saying: "Well, Dr. Parkhurst, the die is cast; now it is victory or the grave." This telegram was sent in August 1912 but Dr. Hatch did not assume office for almost a year as his term as Superintendent of the Bangor District did not end until the spring of 1913.

The above is the story of his coming. It should be said, however, that the Rev. Ralph F. Lowe and the Rev. Willard B. Dukeshire had previously known Dr. Hatch in Maine, and the Doctor had also become well and favorably acquainted with Dr. William Shaw in his official relations as a member of the New England Association of District Superintendents, and that was probably the reason, and the only reason for this invitation for him to come and put his shoulder beneath the tremendous burden. But it was Ralph Lowe who first of all had faith, and strong faith, to take up the matter of his coming, and propose his name as Principal.

Dr. Hatch had had, however, experience in school work prior to this date which made the experiment less hopeless to



REV. JOHN W. HATCH, Sc. M., D.D.
Eighteen Years the Loved Principal — Lifted the School from Nadir to Apex

him than would otherwise have been the case. Here is something of his life prior to that time. He had been "on his own" since the age of twelve years, had worked his way through preparatory school, doing very much of that study evenings after a day of hard work teaching in some other school, or in manual labor on the field. He entered the University of Maine and worked his way through by spending at least a third of the school year in teaching in the neighboring towns. The standing of this young man at the time of his graduation at the University of Maine was indicated by an invitation to remain as an Instructor in Science. He had other plans, however, and spent a year at Harvard where he took special studies in science which applied later to the degree of M. S. awarded him at Orono.

He apparently had no other intention at that time than to spend his entire life in teaching and supervision, and at once began his work as a teacher, taking such opportunity as was offered, and being steadily promoted until he was at the head of the Science Department of Hampton Institute, the great institution for colored people at Hampton, Virginia. He had fifteen teachers under him, and so occupied a position of large responsibility. Hampton was a private institution, to be sure, but it seemed to be the pet of many rich men, who gave unstintedly to its support on the ground that it was taking the choicest young colored men of America, and educating and training them for leadership of their race in the days to follow. Booker T. Washington, who was for many years the President of Tuskegee and the foremost colored man in the entire land, was a graduate of Hampton. Dr. Robert R. Moton, now the President of Tuskegee was a student under Dr. Hatch at Hampton.

While Dr. Hatch was at the head of the Department there he was asked by General S. C. Armstrong, the President, to go to and fro over the South and interview the colored people where they lived, take photographs, and write illustrated articles for the Cleveland Plain Dealer and other great dailies of the land. This was a great aid to the cause, and it gave him an insight into the actual conditions of living among the negroes of the south, and also a rare opportunity for meeting people of all ranks and all conditions.

Dr. Armstrong also asked Professor Hatch to act as his representative at a series of National and International Conferences at Washington, D. C. The fact that Doctor Hatch was known as the personal representative of General Armstrong, and the only representative of Hampton, gave him much prestige, and enabled him to make many very valuable friends among important people from all sections of the country. As one result, he accepted an invitation to become a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a remarkable honor for so young a teacher. Further than this, he was asked to become a Professor of Science in the University of North Carolina, (white, of course), at a salary largely in advance of anything he had ever enjoyed. Thus the future seemed to be roseate for him if he made teaching his life work.

During this time he pursued a course of study for his Master's degree in Science from his Alma Mater, and wrote as his thesis for the degree, a paper entitled "A Guide to the Teaching of Science." He probably had visions of a Doctorate in Science later to be secured in the same way. The fact is that Professor Hatch seemed, from all standpoints, to be an unusually ambitious young man, intent upon the main chance, and anxious to do anything and everything possible to "get ahead" in the world.

But things are not always as they seem to the casual onlooker. He thought that God had other work for him, and so resigned from Hampton, took what money he had saved, and went to Boston University to take a course in theology, with the object of entering the ministry.

When through at Boston he went back to Maine, asked for and received an appointment to a small double charge which had no church edifice and promised only three hundred dollars the first year. He threw himself into this new task, as he had into everything else, with consecrated abandon, and succeeded so well that, after four years, during which time he built and paid for a gem of a church edifice, he was given a larger church, was soon promoted again, and then had three years in the city church at Belfast. There his success was so marked that he was made Superintendent of the Bangor District. His remarkable success on the District, where every move "counted", became noticeable to all and led Ralph Lowe to propose his name for the Montpelier position.

During the year 1912-1913, the year after Dr. Bishop had left and before Dr. Hatch had arrived to take charge, the Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Company apparently became alarmed lest the school should suddenly go into bankruptcy, and the bank be unable to collect all of the debts due it from the school, and demanded a mortgage upon the entire property. The Trustees of the school, thinking that such an act would imperil the financial standing of the school, and would also radically destroy its ability to pay its other debts, especially that of $27,626.00 to the Trustees of the Clark Will Fund, finally made an arrangement which seemed to suit all parties, and at the same time, provided for security for the Montpelier Savings Bank. The Hon. Fred A. Howland, the President of the National Life Insurance Company, a nephew of Senator William P. Dillingham, was well known to all of the Trustees as a man of incorruptible integrity. He was equally well known to the Directors of the bank in question, hence an arrangement was perfected by means of which Senator Dillingham, the President of the Board of Trustees, by vote of said Trustees, made a "Mortgage Trust Deed" of the entire real estate of the Seminary to Mr. Howland, he to hold the same in his own name for the debtors of the school in case the same should cease to act as a school.

The sum total of the debts against the school was $57,642.75 and to the following parties in the sums designated, as shown by the figures in the record found in the books of the City Clerk of Montpelier:—

Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Company	$27,526.00
Conference Trust Funds	2,490.75
Trustees of the will of John Clark	27,626.00
Total debits thus funded	$57,642.75

This Clark will was made by John Clark. He was a worthy citizen of Windham County, Vermont, an intense Methodist who believed in the denomination and all of its organizations, and desired to leave that much money in a fund, the income of which could be perpetually used for the general purposes of the extension of Christianity under Methodist auspices. The money was left to the Vermont Annual Conference, and was to be used for its benevolent organizations, such as Missions, Sunday Schools, Tracts, Educations, etc.

As has been previously noted, this money, in the very early days of the school, was loaned by the Trustees of the Clark Will Fund, who were elected by the Vermont Annual Conference, to the Trustees of the Vermont Methodist Seminary when they were erecting what is now known as the "Administration Building" but formerly known as the "Seminary Building." The Trustees of the Seminary had never been able to repay this sum, and hoped that they would never have to raise the money for this purpose, and had, rightly or wrongly, compromised with the Trustees of the Clark Will Fund by paying an annual interest of fifty dollars. This was to be divided among the specified "benevolences" of the denomination, and the Clark Will Fund Trustees meeting annually and "appropriating the remainder of the income" which they never received and which was never paid, to "education" as represented by the Seminary. This is the way that those old Trustees of both kinds salved their consciences, and got around a most embarrassing situation.

Whether or not Dr. Hatch was told of this fact is not evident, but he most assuredly did not know of this "Mortgage Trust Deed" to Mr. Howland when he accepted the Principalship as it did not then exist. He met the Trustees of the school

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Sui Generis as Preacher, Poet, Prophet—President Board of Trustees

in August 1912, took ten days for consideration, and then wired his acceptance of his election. This "Mortgage Trust Deed" was not executed until June 20, 1913, the following summer.

Thus Dr. Hatch had a new and most serious complication confronting him when he came a bit later to assume the Principalship of the school. Small blame to the Trustees; they had to do something; a message was brought to them by the author of this book saying that the Clark Will people demanded a mortgage as a security for the sum owing them, and the Savings Bank was equally urgent that their demands be met. So the Trustees did the only thing which then seemed feasible and just to all concerned. That was the condition which confronted Principal Hatch as he sat down in his office chair to begin his eighteen years struggle with the world, the flesh and the devil for the rescue of the school from the jaws of imminent death.

But even this was apparently not all. Previous mention has been made of the sharp feeling already aroused against the school. It should also be admitted that, upon the part of some of the men who were then Trustees, the feeling of distrust relating to the earlier management of the institution, extended to other matters as well. Perhaps unconsciously, surely unintentionally, this feeling upon the part of some of the Trustees was carried over to Dr. Hatch when he came; certainly the feeling that the future of the school was most seriously in question, and its demise imminent, had not ceased upon the part of some good men upon the Board.

The result was that, in midwinter of his first year as Principal, a meeting of the Board of Trustees was called, and Dr. Hatch was notified and asked to attend. He was not told the intent of the meeting. No single friend said a word to him with reference to its possible purport. Possibly no one outside the Trustees knew. At any event he was told nothing.

At the proper time a prominent Trustee arose and exhibited a set of figures showing, so he claimed, that, if things went on the rest of this first year of Dr. Hatch as they had gone thus far, the year would close with the largest deficit the school had ever known in its entire history, and the deficit the previous year under Prof. Cooper as Acting Principal was $5,478.04. Of course, this presented a most serious situation, and was like a solar plexus blow to the new Principal. He was not a prize fighter in a ring, but it required no less courage for him to face the situation confronting him than if he had been facing the clenched fists of Jack Dempsey or John L. Sullivan. He asked for the figures from the too confident official, and discovered an error of $1000, which made the prospect seem $1000 better. He said things pertinent to the occasion, kept his temper and made no accusations. It is not claimed that the accuser intended to make an attack upon the Principal, simply to emphasize the fact, as it seemed to him, that it was simply suicidal for the school to continue for the remainder of the year.

Then one of the Trustees ventured the assertion that all of the teachers had been hired for the entire year, and that, to close the school in the middle of the year, would turn them loose upon the mercies of a cold and unfeeling world, be utterly unjust to them and also unfair to the student body. So the Trustees began to take heart, appointed a Committee which never functioned, to raise money to provide for expenses for the remainder of the year, postponed the matter of closing until the coming annual meeting at Commencement, fully expecting to perform the final obsequies at that time. When that meeting was held and Dr. Hatch was able to tell the body that all of the current bill's had been paid, and the treasurer had nearly $2500.00 in clean cash, there was at first a silence that was most profound and eloquent. Then President Dillingham, who was presiding, and had not been able to attend the winter meeting, made such remarks appreciative of Dr. Hatch as only he could give. Thus, the first crisis under his administration was so successfully tided over that it tended to cover the name of Hatch with an aureola that has lasted ever since.

If it is asked, how was this brought about, let me say that no necromancy was employed, nor did any miracle occur. Dr.

Hatch simply did all that he could do, and more than any one else would have done in his shoes, and then besought the help of some of the great men of the church universal whom he had come to know during his phenomenal career in Maine, and asked them to come to Vermont and spend one Sunday in the field for the school. With the aid of the District Superintendents who knew the field, these great men were each wisely placed in two or three churches on that Sunday, where they so presented the needs of the school in its great work in educating the young people of the church, and its yet greater possibilities for the future that a very large number of three year pledges were signed. Thus the financial stringency was transformed into a surplus, and a store laid up for future years. This drive was not for an endowment, and there were no limitations as to its use by the Principal, so the current expenses of the school were afterwards paid as they were incurred, and the standing of the school was lifted from the slough of despond to the hilltop of credit.

Dr. Hatch declares that the most serious obstacle which he confronted when he began his duties was a very general mingled feeling of distrust and discouragement, and an almost utter lack of confidence in a creditable future for the school, resulting from its financial history. The consequence was that he felt obliged to put on this "Educational Campaign" in which men whose names carried prestige and prominence wherever they went spoke words of commendation for Dr. Hatch and his school and so laid the school and its burdens and its possibilities upon the hearts of the churches of the Vermont Annual Conference that the people responded in a most generous manner, as afore indicated. The men who aided the Doctor in this campaign were in part as follows; it has not been possible to obtain every name, but this list is adequate to show that it was of prime worth and influence.

Bishop Theodore Henderson, D.D.
Bishop John W. Hamilton, D.D., LL.D.
Chancellor Frank Hamilton, D.D., (afterward Bishop)

Rev. Thomas Nicholson, D.D., Secretary of the Board of Education. (afterwards Bishop)

John W. Hancher, D.D., Assistant in the Board of Education.

Rev. Lemuel H. Murlin, D.D., LL.D., President of Boston University.

This list of notables was sufficient to show the most discouraged that the Seminary still had the confidence of the leading minds of the church, and that the powers that were in Methodism stood solidly behind Dr. Hatch, so that he won in this round, as he did in the next, though that is not to be mentioned in this history.

One characteristic of Dr. Hatch was his indefatigable industry. He was seldom in bed after six o'clock in the morning, summer or winter; and he was almost never in bed before eleven-thirty at night, and very often not until much later. He never spared himself. The boys of the school used to talk about the Doctor's "coat tails standing out like a table" behind him as he went back and forth on the campus, or in and out of the rooms of the school buildings. He always made the rounds of the buildings after the ten o'clock bell rang, and then went to see if all of the fires in the cellars were properly banked for the night. He never seemed to get in the habit of trusting anyone else, but always looked after everything,—and that word "everything" is used advisedly,—himself. At Commencement times he would place the chairs on the platform himself instead of trusting some one else to perform the task; he knew how he wanted them, and so placed them as he wished. This may have been a work of supererogation upon his part, but this was the way he was built; and this way was a thousand times better than that which left too much to subordinates.

Often, also, at the close of office hours, he would drive out into the country to see some party to whom he had previously telephoned making an appointment. Often, when the engagement was a considerable distance out, it was extremely late when he returned, but he was "up and at it" the next morning at the usual time. He never complained, he seldom found fault; "blame" did not seem to be in his vocabulary; he saw the best in folks at large and in the students in particular, and did his most to foster that best, and so bound folks to him as with bands of steel.

Most professional men seem to feel the need of a long vacation each year and as the years pass by the length of the vacation time increases. Dr. Hatch took only three vacations during the entire eighteen years he was at the Seminary. Twice he took two weeks at Christmas time and once, when he broke down and nearly went to pieces, the Doctor ordered him to take a long rest whereupon the Trustees commanded him to leave the school and spend ten weeks on the Atlantic coast in recuperating. From first to last his motto was "Victory or Death" and because he lived up to his motto, victory was his.

For the first three years of his eighteen years of work at Montpelier he usually occupied two or three pulpits each Sabbath, representing the school, and preparing the way for personal contacts later. He did not excel so much as a speaker; other Principals have had greater gifts of oratory but he always convinced his hearers of his sincerity and earnestness, and sent them all away feeling that a "Man of God" had been in their midst. Three years of that all over the normal patronizing territory of the school prepared the way for the large attendance secured in later years, and gained for him a multitude of friends who believed in him, and were willing to stand by him and help the school of which he was the titular head.

Much can be gleaned from the reports of Doctor Hatch to the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee. These were made in writing and have been safely preserved.

In one of his first statements he said, "I wish to say here that I did not come to this Institution as any man's man, as against any other man, or group of men. I have not been asked to be such, nor shall I ever be such. If you good men come to have differences, they are yours. I trust that you will settle them in brotherly fashion. I am determined that my relation to you shall be that of one gentleman to another. My success is yours. Your success is mine."

Apparently this was evoked by his finding that there had been the most serious differences between the Trustees themselves prior to his arrival and that there had also been serious dissentions between the Trustees as a body and his predecessor. Doctor Hatch was determined that that period of trouble should forthwith end.

He further said, "In soliciting students last summer, I found a number of cases where the parents refused to return their children to the school unless they could be assured that there would be an improvement in the spirit and discipline of the school, and in soliciting new students, I found no more common objection than the lax discipline of the Institution. The lack of harmony in the Faculty was also widely commented upon."

Apparently this referred specifically to the year after Doctor Bishop left and before Doctor Hatch took the reins of government. That was a particularly trying year; not because Prof. Cooper wished to make it such, but the rather because of a complication of circumstances, all of which Doctor Hatch had gradually to surmount when he came to the school. The writer well remembers the widespread feeling that the general public, as a whole, had lost more or less of their confidence in the Seminary. The fact that, after raising all of the money reported by the late Principal, the deficit the first year after he left was in excess of $5,000.00, the largest in the history of the school, was enough to appall the stoutest heart. Besides this, it was generally and widely known that the Trustees of the school had had the most serious perplexities as to the proper course to take, and also that, as a whole, they had come to an impasse in their relations with the former Principal. Altogether, the difficulties were many and serious; yet the stout heart of Doctor Hatch never faltered; he kept right onward, to live with the school if it lived, and to die with it if it died. He repeatedly made the statement that there would be a new grave in a certain cemetery if the school

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Secretary_Trustees — Superintendent of the Conference

should cease to function; and even the students came to realize the intensity of the life-and-death struggle made by the Doctor to put the school on its feet.

Of course, not every movement which the good Doctor started flushed to full success. One of the various plans for the raising of a large sum of money came to naught for the reason that the time was not then ripe for such a campaign. Another effort to raise money flushed in the pan for the reason that the man commissioned to go abroad representing the school was too light a weight. He had more words than wisdom, and more confidence in himself than the people had in him, hence he soon faded from the picture. In another case the Trustees shared with Dr. Hatch in commissioning a certain popular man, well known in the normal Seminary area, to raise a large sum of money. He was supposed to have the Midas touch which would reach the rich men and loosen them from their cash. He overestimated his ability, and that effort failed, also, and badly. Naturally, all of these failures served to accentuate the feeling upon the part of a few that the school was in a hopeless quagmire and never could be extricated. But Dr. Hatch never faltered and was always immediately ready for the next step. His unvarying optimism was a constant stimulus to all of the friends of the school.

From the outset Doctor Hatch firmly held to the fact that the fundamental reason for the existence of the school was religious. He once told the Trustees that "it may be well to approach this subject from the viewpoint of the purpose or mission of the Institution, lest we go too far afield. It was founded by men who in the best sense were intellectual and spiritual frontiersmen. It was the expression of their deep and serious purpose to train the oncoming generations for citizenship in this great Christian republic. What sacrifices have been made, what burdens borne, what prayers offered by men and women since then, that the high purpose of the founders and their successors might be attained! Nor have such labors and sacrifices been in vain. During the first half of its career it is stated that 7,000 came under its influence, and during its entire course it has been sending out leaders of thought and action in both church and state. It is a Christian Institution, born of Christian impulse. When it shall cease to be that, it will cease to exist in any distinctively important sense."

Every little while the Principal would advocate some new measure for the good of the school, as when he said, "Employ, if feasible, a House Mother who might be a Deaconess and a Trained Nurse, to care for the health and home comfort of all the inhabitants and guests. It would be most desirable to get a woman of teaching experience and ability to take one or two classes, or at least to give special help to backward students. There are several modifications of this general plan which would readily suggest themselves."

This is but one more indication of the fact that he was forever planning to enhance the comfort and preserve the health of the individual student; and also to give special attention to the unfortunate and backward among the number. In other words, the school was not a mass of young folks to the Principal; it was the rather a collection of separate and individual pupils each of whom was personally dear to his heart.

As time passed on the confidence of the general public in Doctor Hatch and his administration grew, with the consequence that the numbers of the students grew proportionately. That is, they grew because the folks believed in him, because he had been in the homes of the people to interest their boys and girls in the school and its work. In the report which he made on June 30, 1916 he said to the Trustees:

"It is no exaggeration to say that we were embarrassed by our success in this case, for the students came upon us in such numbers the last part of the season that, in spite of our best efforts, we were compelled to clean up, paper and paint rooms, buy furniture and install heating after students were here. We found much difficulty in obtaining materials and furnishings needed and the work of getting comfortably established in the school life was considerably delayed. The worn out furnace on the girls' side of the dormitory was replaced by a very large, good, second-hand furnace. A new hot water stove has been put into the Boys' Hall and two new furnaces into the South Hall."

Meantime the finances of the school, in spite of the enormous sums expended for repairs, improved most gratifyingly. The Treasurer's report showed a net gain for the year of $2461.30. But he put none of the repairs made on the credit side of the account, letting the repairs and refurnishings offset the depreciation. The era of a paid auditor for the school had not then arrived, but Doctor Hatch always took the safe side, and never claimed any credit for the management not now considered allowable.

Among the advantages secured by Doctor Hatch for the Institution was its designation as a Teacher Training School under state management. That is, the state paid the salary of the teacher; the Trustees furnished the school and the Headmaster the students. For a considerable time this department continued to flourish and to aid greatly the educational facilities of the state. At length financial stringency compelled the state to cease to function in this way.

One reason for the success of Doctor Hatch was his vision. He was never satisfied with the gain already made, but was ever looking ahead for more worlds to conquer. And he ever consulted with the best men and minds in his line so as to keep abreast of the best methods discovered, and of new ways of working. In one of his first reports he told the Trustees that he had recently been greatly reassured by conversation with Doctor Hancher when this versatile and forceful executive said to him as follows:

"No man has ever placed before me a stronger or wiser educational program than you have done for this school."

And, in commenting upon the situation Doctor Hatch said that he had disregarded the pleadings of his friends and the advice of his physicians, and kept in harness the entire summer vacation, save only twenty-four hours, "every day, a good portion of the night time, and most of the Sundays."

This may illustrate why and how the school was saved from the wide-open jaws of bankruptcy.

One of the improvements suggested by the Doctor was the abolition of the scheme of self boarding. By this method he did not intend to make the Seminary a school for rich men's children, but the rather so to provide a system of helps and scholarships as to make it possible for any poor boy or girl to come to the school and work the entire way through, no matter how little the help secured from home. As an illustration, the writer, when a District Superintendent, wished one of his "supplies" to attend school and get a better fit for his work. The young man was married and penniless and demurred, saying that it was impossible. The Doctor answered telling me to send the young man and his wife on and he would see to the payment of the bills. But the lad failed to take the Doctor at his word, and the chance was lost. A statement by the present Headmaster Chayer as to the total amount of bills remitted to poor students by Doctor Hatch is remarkable, unbelievable. But the figures stood out in black and white, and were a striking testimony to the sympathy of the Principal with the lad with more character than cash.

An Educational Jubilee Campaign for funds was put on under the directorship of Doctor Hancher of the Board of Education. This was in the nature of a "drive" with all of the characteristics of a successful drive and the aggregate reported as secured was as follows, the date of the announcement being made July 2, 1918:

Regular subscriptions	$ 68,268
Estate notes	44,920
Annuities	1,500
Scholarships	2,500
Total	$ 117,188

According to my recollection the expense for this campaign was something like $10,000, not an abnormal amount. One large subscription was ultimately the subject of a suit before collection was made, but the whole matter was threshed out in the Board of Trustees and no blame was attached to Doctor Hatch at all. Of course, some of the subscriptions were a long time in coming in, and some were never collected. That is always true in campaigns of this kind, but the drive was everyway worthwhile, and the money so secured greatly aided in the final putting of the school in presentable shape physically, and also in the payment of its debts, the old debt being all cancelled before the resignation of the Doctor.

At a later date the Doctor brought up the fact of a permanent financial representative to be always in the field, making contacts and acting as a liason officer between the school and its friends; also to be forever on the qui vive to create new friends. Such a man has not yet been secured. In fact very few men have the requisite ability for the position. It was offered to Doctor Hatch when about to resign but he did not see his way to accept.

By the recommendation of the Headmaster tablets were put in the Chapel to the memory of certain students killed in an automobile accident, and also to the Seminary boys who gave their lives to humanity during the World War. Coming soon after the elaborate and artistic redecoration of the Chapel by Ivers Batchelder they served to tie the students to the school and to help to give the place an "atmosphere" of sacrifice and service.

On the whole the Doctor proved a most excellent disciplinarian. The restrictions were many and sometimes onerous, but they were enforced, and the general sentiment of the parents seemed to be in favor of strict rules well enforced. After a time the management of the school seemed easier, as the old students had become accustomed to the rules and helped to swing the new pupils into line. In discussing the lack of proper equipment for proper social festivities the Headmaster once declared to his counselors that the situation demanded "the wisdom of a Solomon, the patience of a Job and a saintliness beyond measure." Later he reported that the discipline was "easy", the previous years having had their normal effect.

To show how constantly it was necessary to consider the question of ways and means it may be noted that the Trustees themselves, apparently under the leadership of Senator Dillingham as they were called the "Dillingham pledges", pledged at one time the following sums toward the current expenses of that year:

Senator William P. Dillingham	$ 200.00
Hon. Joseph A. DeBoer	200.00
Hon. Olin Merrill	200.00
Hon. Thomas B. Hall	200.00
Hon. Horace N. Farnham	200.00
Hon. Frank Plumley	200.00
Hon. Fred A. Howland	200.00
Rev. Ralph F. Lowe	100.00
Rev. William Shaw, Ph.D	50.00
Rev. Wilbur S. Smithers	50.00
Rev. Willard B. Dukeshire	50.00
Total pledged	$ 1,650.00

Naturally, there was not much shrinkage on these pledges.

CHAPTER XVII

DOCTOR HATCH'S ADMINISTRATION CONTINUED

In view of the talk all over the state about the near-by bankruptcy of the Seminary it is not strange that Doctor Hatch frequently took occasion to present to the Trustees, and to the Annual Conference as well, the refreshing fact that the tide had turned and that the school was on the up grade in a remarkable way. And, inasmuch as this History has had occasion repeatedly to emphasize the character of the financial crises through which the school had passed, it seems pertinent to note the reverse of the picture, and call attention to the gratifying gains made at different periods during his administration.

At a meeting of the Trustees held in June 1921, the following figures were submitted by Headmaster Hatch:

> "Since my last report to you July 1, 1920, the steam-heating plant in Main Hall has been much improved at the expense of the contractors and final settlement made. The rather extensive repairs then in progress have been completed which, together with furnishings, aggregate over $10,000.00. An ideal steam plant has been installed in North Hall by the N. D. Phelps Company of Barre at a cost of about $2,500.00. That building is in excellent condition and provides most satisfactory accommodations for self-boarding girls. All the rooms are furnished with single beds and when not needed for self-boarding girls can be utilized for boarding girls. This school year opened with a surplus of five or six boys above our normal capacity of two boys in a room. We could have accommodated four more girls. The total enrollment for the year is two hundred.
>
> "We have had too large a number who had failed, or were unmanageable, sent to us on our reputation. The discipline has been both difficult and taxing in the extreme. Some new members

of the Faculty proved undesirable and changes were made. On the whole the class room work has been well done.

"With some notable exceptions the intellectual quality of our student body is very good. Our scholastic standards are advancing. The various special school functions have been of high order and well attended.

"It requires considerable attention through all the year and during the summer season, of all our resources to gather our student body. We shall need at least one hundred new students when we open in September.

"A common experience is the increasing difficulty in gathering a Faculty adapted to a school of this type. Both the intellectual and moral quality of the Faculty is soon and surely reflected in the student body.

"The Montpelier Seminary Epworth League Institute will open its fourth session June 27. Its remarkably fine spirit and high quality of work done has been commented upon widely. I feel that in conjunction with it or at other dates, summer gatherings of religious nature and purpose should be held here. It ought to become in a real sense the "Mecca" of Vermont Methodist interests.

"I wish at this time to bring before you a comprehensive and fairly definite financial review:

Montpelier Seminary Financial Review

Deficits prior to the present administration

Year	1911	$3,136.98
"	1912	4,793.50
"	1913	5,478.04

Net gains during the present administration

Year	1914	$3,049.82
"	1915	447.56
"	1916	995.97
"	1917	5,178.61
"	1918—Loss	1,254.56
"	1919—Gain	2,461.30
"	1920—Loss	4,774.99

"Rooms plastered, papered and painted beds, chairs, tables, dressers and general furnishings bought, bathrooms installed, charged up to 1920 and ours for use in 1921, 1922, 1923 and beyond. Moreover the year 1920 from its income could not pay that whole bill of $10,000.00 plus. 1921, 1922 and 1923 must each pay a part of it.

"The same principle and general facts hold for the present year 1921. We have made repairs costing $9,462.96 which is rather more than we can pay for out of the normal current expense funds for the year but the two coats of good paint on the buildings and the new roofs, which I would like you all to see, will be for use a good many years. Last year for the decently comfortable care of all our students, and especially on account of the increased attendance, steam-heat was installed. The third floors had no heat except from sheet-iron stoves and our patrons objected, as we all did, to the fire risk. After we had installed steam-heat in the interest of creditability, comfort and safety, we had three fires on the roof from sparks. Some of you know the condition in which those roofs had been for years. We have replaced them this year with an asbestos, slate-covered shingle which will not burn. Other extremely important and permanent repairs were made. During the last year and this, we shall have expended for repairs and furnishings, $20,072.42. The expense incurred during the last two years has largely provided for the next two years and beyond. It will not have to be repeated.

"Over this period of eight years our books show losses aggregating................	$ 6,029.55
They show gains aggregating..............	12,133.26
Or bookkeeping gains over losses...........	6,103.71
If repairs and furnishings for which credit was not given are worth what they cost, then our property gain is................	45,438.76
If repairs and furnishings are now worth for our purposes only 70% of cost, then our property gain is, for the period in question..........................	31,807.13

This means that from our current expenses funds we shall have paid interest, annuities, taxes, insurance, Faculty and Administration salaries, wages and indeed all the running expenses of the Institution and in old debts paid, repairs made, furnishings

> bought, we shall have bettered our property standing by at least $ 31,807.13."

Previous mention has been made of the generous gift of Ivers Batchelder of New York City toward the redecorating of the Chapel. Dr. Hatch called attention of the Trustees to this fact in the following language:

> "During the last Commencement, Mr. Ivers Batchelder of New York City, Class of '81, stated to me that he would be one of three to pay for the redecoration of the Chapel and that he would find the other two. Under direction of the Executive Committee, your Principal has acted as the agent of Mr. Batchelder in having the work done and he has paid the bills, so far as I am aware, wholly from his own pocket in the sum of about $2500.00. I am confident that you will wish to make special recognition of this generous contribution by Mr. Batchelder."

The Board of Trustees did send its grateful appreciation to Mr. Batchelder, and also renamed the room "Batchelder Chapel" in honor of the donor, an entirely proper action to take.

In this connection it is fitting to recognize that one room on the ground floor which was formerly called "The Lecture Room," has been especially fitted up and furnished by Dr. Arthur Wentworth Hewitt and others, and is now used for a combination study for day students and a recitation room. The walls are hung with exceedingly valuable oil paintings loaned to the school by Dr. Hewitt.

The following year Dr. Hatch announced that outside fire escapes had been placed upon some of the buildings, the same being approved by the state authorities.

On emphasizing the scholastic standard the Headmaster also said that a large per cent of the graduating classes entered college, either immediately or after earning money therefor, and took high rank while in college. One of the students who came from a back town was elected to Phi Beta Kappa honors, and others ranked in a manner to reflect credit upon the Seminary. Three of the boys were appointed to the United States

Naval Academy after passing all of the severe educational and physical tests required.

All of this time the Doctor went out, as he could, to solicit both money and students. If often took several calls to register one student, and several more calls before any sizeable financial contribution was gained. But he never gave up once he had made favorable contact with a prospect.

During this time the innovation of a trained nurse was made, and the plan worked most advantageously in more ways than one, the general health of the school was greatly improved and the morale raised.

The following eulogistic reference to Dr. Raymond Huse, for some time Pastor of Trinity Methodist Church and Instructor in the English Bible in the Seminary, was properly made, as all who had the privilege of knowing Dr. Huse will at once recognize. The extract from a report made June 5, 1926 is as follows:

> "Rev. Raymond Huse, pastor of Trinity Church, has been a member of our staff this year as teacher of English Bible. His course has been the most popular in the entire curriculum. The combined relationship of pastor-teacher in an educational center has been attended heretofore with few, if any, successes. Dr. Huse has been preeminently successful in this field of many failures. Not only Trinity Church but the city of Montpelier, is more genuinely interested in the Seminary than has been true for many years, if indeed ever before. One Sunday morning twenty-five of our students presented themselves at the altar of the church for baptism and reception into regular membership and several others for student membership."

Something of the attitude which Dr. Hatch continually maintained toward the general institutions of the church may be indicated by his relation to the annual Epworth League Institute held for ten years or so at the school. It may be said here that the officials of the Institute were always most profuse in their eulogies of Dr. Hatch and his utter self-abnegation in his efforts to promote the best possible success of the Institute. In his report to the Trustees the Headmaster told of the very liberal terms which he made to the Institute people, the extract following herewith:

> "The tenth anniversary of the Epworth League Institute which is in session a week is expected to score a total attendance of 230 or 240 people. The understanding was ten years ago that the Seminary should provide food, lodgings and accommodations for the Institute and receive for the same whatever was in the Institute treasury after all its bills for printing, travel, faculty, etc., had been paid."

It may be noted that the faith of the Doctor was abundantly justified, and the school never lost a cent by its munificent attitude.

It was also true that, for some years, an interdenominational gathering of young people was held at the Seminary the general purpose of which was to train the attendants for Sunday School work in their home churches. Great good was done, and some students came to the Seminary as a result.

As the administration of Doctor Hatch continued, something new and altogether admirable was continually in evidence. The amount which he spent on repairs and refurnishings was upwards of $65,000.00; the sum of over $30,000 was used for the payment of the bills of the needy students at the school; steam heat was put in more or less of the buildings, and constant effort was made to create a homelike atmosphere and comfort in the school for all who came to share its gracious benefits.

This much may also be said: it was true in this administration, as it had been in all of those which preceded, that no difference was made in the treatment of students regardless of the money behind them. The poorest boy stood as high in the estimation of the teachers as did the richest; money alone made no difference; if there were differences they were those which the students made for themselves, and not those which the school made for them.

It should also be stated that the students were annually given a chance to earn something like $4,000.00 per year in working for the school. Of course, some of this service secured cost the school more than to have hired straight help from the outside; but Dr. Hatch recognized, as some of his predecessors had not, that to keep a boy in school, even if he never paid a cent of actual cash to the school, was helping to do the real work for which the school was established. And no Principal could ever tell, when he first registered a boy, how much the lad would amount to in the wide world in his later years. Each boy is always a bundle of unexplored possibilities, and only time can bring them to light. The study of the after lives of those who have remained on the Hill for a longer or shorter time is always an occasion for both disappointment and gratification.

The great Flood of November 3, 1927 had its effect upon the Seminary in a large degree. In the first place it cut short before it began a projected and much desired vacation of Doctor Hatch, a vacation and rest which was desperately needed. Note the specific things which Doctor Hatch and the Seminary did in those dire hours for the sufferers from this unexpected and unexampled catastrophe. In the first place the Principal's house was loaned to the Red Cross as a Headquarters, during the time that the city was under martial law. Dr. and Mrs. Hatch gave themselves almost altogether to the organization and management of the work for the first few days. Some days as many as five hundred people ate their meals in that house, and meals were sent outside to as many more, a thousand all told drawing their sustenance from the food supplies kept in this one house. Besides this eighty-four meals were served per day at the Seminary dining room to the people in need, and to those on the list of workers.

In addition to this, the boys of the school freely gave themselves to the work of rehabilitating the near-by highways. One crew of eighteen lads worked all day Saturday, and until two o'clock Sunday morning, and then during the day Sunday to make highways passable; while the school truck and driver were willing parts of the bunch of workers.

All of the telephone and telegraph lines being down many of the students could send to their homes no news whatever as to their condition, safe or otherwise, and it can be easily understood that this occasioned unlimited anxiety and worry upon the part of the parents. One family at length managed to arrive at the school, and brought food and water, thinking that they might be needed by the students.

As an illustration of the extent of the disabilities caused by the flood it may be stated that the house in which the writer of this book lived was well above the danger line, no water coming as high as this; but the morning after the flood had subsided we had no telephone running; no supply of city water; no way to run the oil furnace which heated the house by steam; the supply of gas for cooking was cut off completely; the school for primary pupils directly across the road from our house was suspended, and its rooms used for headquarters for relief. The reign of martial law in the city made it almost impossible to get down to do any shopping at all. During all of this time Montpelier Seminary and its worn but ever eager Principal were on their job day and night and earned life-long gratitude from thousands whom they were permitted to help in hours of direst need.

By arrangement of Bishop Anderson of Boston and Professor McConnell of Boston University, who had urged aid for the Conference from the Board of Missions at Philadelphia, a grant of $5,000.00 was made to the school by the Flood Relief Committee, so that the school was in some measure financially repaid for its exertions. But money could never be an adequate return for the constant care and the unremitting labor so generously given.

Of course the families of the students were many of them subject to loss in their home towns, and at least fifteen of the students were unable to return to the school because of the far-reaching nature of this phenomenal disaster. Doctor Hatch offered to do for them everything possible, but to no avail; they did not return that year, and some of them never entered their classes to complete their courses.

The Seminary is rightly called a Methodist school; but, while a majority of the Faculty have always been identified with that denomination, and all students are supposed to be required to attend church, they are allowed to select their own church home, making the registration therefor the first day of each school term. During the school years of 1928-1929 the registration disclosed the fact that the denominational preferences of the boys and girls then in school was as follows:

132 were members of some church. But all gave some preferences whether members or not.
141 called themselves Methodists
35 Congregationalists
12 Baptists
12 Roman Catholics
4 Unitarians
2 Episcopalians
2 "United"
1 Lutheran
1 Presbyterian
1 Hebrew

During that year twelve students were received into student membership at Trinity Church; one boy was given a Local Preacher's License; while four of the six men received into the Vermont Annual Conference were trained at Montpelier Seminary; and of the two who had been at a Theological Seminary that year, one led the entire school in scholarship, while the other was a close second.

Mrs. Reynolds was a graduate of the Seminary and a former teacher in the school and its interests were always dear to her heart. Nevertheless the value of persistence in solicitation is seen by the fact that Doctor Hatch visited Mrs. Reynolds fifteen times in fifteen years before the gift was finally promised.

So the work went on year by year, and with constantly increasing friends and constantly growing prospects. The Executive Committee were a unit in desiring Doctor Hatch to continue indefinitely. The entire Board of Trustees felt the same; could an expression of the entire Vermont Conference have been taken the result would undoubtedly have failed to show a single vote against him. But the strain of the years was being increasingly felt, and Nature was beginning to foreclose on her mortgage of his vitality. At first it was thought that he might resign his Principalship and give more or less time, as his strength would allow, to the raising of money and the securing of students. He considered this project for a time, for his heart was in the school, and he disliked to leave.

But the longer he waited the more he was forced to the irresistible conclusion that his only safety was to cut himself off from all active association with the school save as a Trustee. The consequence was that on March 6, 1931 the Trustees most regretfully accepted the resignation of Doctor Hatch and assured him by numerous tokens of their undying affection, their belief that he had saved the school from an early demise, and lifted it on its way to large and ever larger measures of success as the years should roll on their glad acclaim.

The record of Doctor Hatch's administration would be sadly incomplete without adequate mention of Mrs. Nellie Worth Hatch who came to the Seminary to be the light of a lonely home and the center of varied worthy activities. Her beauty of face and form, though always evident, was less often in one's mind than her perfect adaptation to the position she came to occupy. In a short time she had familiarized herself with the entire work of the institution and knew every student by name as well as by face. She had the rare faculty of so adapting herself to her husband that she seconded his efforts and supplied his deficiencies without his knowledge. At Commencement time, for instance, she knew in advance when and how every event, down to the smallest item, should occur.

Doctor Hatch leaned on her more and more as the years passed and she became to him as "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." As a teacher in the school Mrs. Hatch was ideal in thoroughness and exactitude and withal made a study so interesting that pupils were delighted to be enrolled in her classes. As a factor in the discipline of the school she was strict, unusually strict, but withal tempered her requirements

MRS. NELLIE WORTH HATCH, A.M.
Skillful Teacher—Wise Administrator—Helpful Coordinator

by a loving sympathy which ultimately won the hearts of the girls.

The longer Mrs. Hatch remained on the Hill the more profound the regard maintained for her by the entire student body. She took no offices in church or Woman's Club but confined her activities to her home and the school and gave herself unstintedly to all duties connected therewith. From Maine to California former students recite her virtues and sing her praises and trust that she and Doctor Hatch may long enjoy the quiet evening of their life.

The Commencement of 1931 was the final exercise of this kind under the administration of Doctor Hatch. It was only natural that the entire student body should do special honor to this saviour of the school. The banquet on Saturday evening held by the alumni was devoted to eulogies of the retiring Headmaster. Harold Dwinell spoke of the "Doctor Hatch of 1914;" Ellery Lyndes of the "Doctor Hatch of 1920;" and Helen Cathrall of the "Doctor Hatch of 1932." Brief remarks were made by Professor and Mrs. Clarence A. Davis, Dr. Gillam Irons, Rev. Doctor George A. Martin, Dr. Carl Harvey, Mrs. Herbert Baright, and Dr. Paul Hatch, son of Headmaster Hatch. Naturally each speech was of a nature to "warm the cockles of the heart" of the retiring hero. Following this C. O. Granai, Esq. presented to Doctor Hatch a massive silver cup from Seminary friends, while a bouquet was given Mrs. Hatch by Rhona Ballard of the Class of 1930.

Following the presentation of the silver cup, Dr. Arthur Wentworth Hewitt, President of the Board of Trustees, came to the front and spoke as follows, closing amid great acclaim:

> "I hold in my hand an illuminated manuscript written in Old English characters on parchment decorated with the colors that the old monks of the monasteries of old were so fond of, bound in morocco and lined with silk. The title on the cover is this: 'The Trustees of Montpelier Seminary to John Wood Hatch, M. Sc., D.D.' The text is not too long for me to read:
>
> " 'Forasmuch as, after eighteen years of service, Rev. John

Wood Hatch, M. Sc., D.D., has resigned the Principalship of Montpelier Seminary:

" 'We therefore cannot refrain from recording our deepest regret; nor, looking across the years to the day when he came to us, can we fail to see these unforgettable facts:

" 'Then the Trustees had met for the purpose of closing the school as men abandon a sinking ship. Now the Trustees are meeting with architects to plan the erection of new buildings.

" 'Then the mortgage debt was nearly thirty thousand dollars. Now it is nothing.

" 'Then the Building Fund was nothing. Now it is $51,247, besides $30,000 in pledges.

" 'Then the endowment was $88,000. Now it is $152,647.

" 'In eighteen years Dr. Hatch has graduated 888 students, which is 14 more than twice as many as in the eighteen years before he came. In order to find as many graduates as Dr. Hatch has sent out into the world, we had to take the total of all the classes from the year of his arrival back to the year 1860, which was nine years before the school was moved from Newbury.

" 'Every graduate means a group of lifelong friends, but we have not tried to number the innumerable.

" 'Yet when we remember these noble achievements of Dr. Hatch and of Nellie Worth Hatch, his wife; when we remember how utterly they have given themselves to this one cause, refusing nearly all vacations that they might work day and night for others; then we feel that the least we can do is to find some little way of saying, with profound respect and affection, that our gratitude goes out to them forever and ever.

" 'June 1, 1931. For the Trustees of Montpelier Seminary. Arthur Wentworth Hewitt, *President,* Bailey G. Lipsky, *Secretary.*' "

The response of Doctor Hatch was modest and manly and left a warm place in each heart, as the exercises thus closed. In the minds of all who knew at all the inside working of the school it was apparent to every one that a most remarkable period in the history of the school was then ended, and that the memory of Doctor Hatch would be forever enshrined in the hearts of all who love Montpelier Seminary as the most useful of all the Principals who had ever been connected with the school.

During the time that Doctor Hatch was at the Seminary the graduates of the school continued to go to various colleges in New England and elsewhere, almost invariably taking good rank therein, and reflecting much credit to the Seminary which gave them their fit for a university course. Naturally this showed that the school had continued to maintain a fine Faculty in continuity.

In a response to a request therefor Doctor Hatch has submitted the following characterization and appreciation of the teachers who remained with him for any considerable length of time. Those who had been at the school for some time prior to his election have been previously mentioned, and are therefore here omitted but not because of any lack of ability or devotion. It has almost invariably been true that the teachers who have remained at this school through a series of years have been of the intellectual and moral type that has wrought itself into the life of the school and the hearts of its students, writing their names in letters of living light upon never-fading memory. Here is the list submitted by Doctor Hatch:

"Clarence A. Davis for a period of six years was in charge when the Principal was absent. He was a strong leader in the recreational and social activity of the school.

"Mildred Raymond, teacher of English and Expression, secured good results in the classroom. She was a public reader of unusual ability. Her repertoire seemed inexhaustible; not once did she fail to respond with just the pleasing and appropriate sentiment for the occasion.

"William T. (Billy) Maiden gave to the Seminary the first championship teams for a long period. He was a manly man who impressed his own high ideals upon his pupils.

"Marion Bickford Seaver, a graduate of Montpelier Seminary, brought distinction to the school through her public singing, her personal charm and the famous quartette she trained.

"Howard N. Hanson, Dean of boys for nine years, was on hand whenever a man of training, experience and good judgment was needed. "Hank" has a real place in the M. S. family.

"William L. Gray, who succeeded Lewis J. Hathaway as head of the music department, was a highly trained and accomplished musician. He came to M. S. from a distinguished career at Carleton College.

"Edmund T. and Eleanor Ninde Thurston were strong teachers, devoted to the welfare of the school and ever ready to serve in its interests. "The Thurstons" made a large contribution in their day.

"Over this period are two art teachers, Ella Summerville Foster and Helena Putnam, who distinguished themselves and extended the fame of M. S.

"The Secretary to the Principal occupied a position of large influence and usefulness. The women who filled that position were more than Secretaries; they were artists, writers, publicists and administrators in general. How great would have been the loss to the Principal and M. S. but for such women as Nellie Swanburg Slack, Blanche Waller Walbridge, Beulah Tillotson Dwinell, Vivian G. Hopkins, Eunice Morecomb Lambert and Eleanor Randall McIntyre, all gifted women, loyal to M. S., and each happy in her service!"

From the large number of graduates of the Seminary under Doctor Hatch who have gone out into the world and have been successful in their chosen line of endeavor we can mention only a few. They are representative of many others whose achievements we would be glad to record if time and space allowed.

Victor Smith, of the Class of 1913, was gradually promoted after leaving college until he had a fine position with an engineering company at Baltimore.

Ellery Lyndes, at the Seminary from 1916 to 1920, off and on, is now the efficient and popular editor of the Springfield (Vermont) Reporter, one of the Belknap papers.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Fisk, Jr., Class of 1914, now reside in California. Mr. Fisk is in the real estate business.

Mrs. Fisk has been the successful Secretary of the Southern California Alumni Association.

Edith Start went to college after leaving the Seminary in 1932. She gradually worked herself into the inner circles of college life until she was a member of the Woman's Glee Club and also of the Double Quartette. She became the President of the Pan Hellenic, the Inter Fraternity Council of Fraternity Women, and a member of the Woman's Student Council. She was also a member of the Dramatic Club and of the Sigma Gamma Sorority.

Grace Richards took not only her B.A. but her M.A. by resident study after leaving M. S. in 1920. She was also the Dean of the Boston University girls at the Franklin Square House, and later became a teacher in the Canton English High School.

Like most of the Seminary girls, Ruby Ellis successfully married. Her husband, H. R. Hoddock, a structural engineer, has a fine position in the South. When last heard from Mr. and Mrs. Hoddock were the happy parents of a fine boy.

Dorothy Grant, '20 at M. S., graduated from Muskingum College, and was then employed to teach in the Groton High School, coaching the girl's basket ball team for good measure.

Alden Bass, '28, is one of the direct descendents of the famous John Alden of colonial times. Alden's father was George E. Bass of Williamstown who spent some time at the Seminary. He was for many years a successful practitioner of medicine in Chicago. Alden was a famous athlete at M. S. and a star player while in Boston University.

Gillam and Cornelius Irons were students under Doctor Hatch. Gillam is a physician of Bennington. They were sons of a Congregational minister living in Cornwall. Cornelius was killed August 1, 1931 while driving his sister Jessie from Philadelphia to Cornwall for her wedding. At that time Mr. Irons was a student at U. V. M.

As an indication of the thorough preparation given at the Seminary it may be noted that when Maurice Blodgett graduated from Tufts College in 1931 he was one of the most outstanding men in his class. He was editor-in-chief of the Tufts College Weekly, President of the Tufts Student Council, Marshall of Awards and a member of the Sword and Shield.

Edith Shaw, 1915, is the daughter of the Rev. William Shaw, Ph.D. She married the Rev. T. Garland Smith, a Methodist pastor in central New York.

Hazel McLam who left M. S. in 1916 married Rev. E. O. Thompson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hebron, New York.

Paul Hatch, son of Principal Hatch, became the most popular student, and the president of his class at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. Dr. Hatch is now practicing in Washington, D. C.

Duane C. Barnes, 1922 at M. S., went to Wesleyan, made a very unusual record for scholarship there, and then entered the teaching profession.

Amos J. Lord, M. S. '95, graduated from Bangor Theological Seminary, then took three years at Amherst; following this by accepting a call to the pastorate of the Community Church at Orange, which position he held until his untimely death.

Reginald Stancliffe graduated from M. S. in '21, then from Redlands University four years later. After that he was given a good position in Y. M. C. A. work in the west.

Elton Lance, M. S. 1918, gained his M.D. from the University of Vermont in 1924.

Marjorie Fifield climbed to great heights during her stay in the U. V. M. and was elected to many prominent positions.

'10-'20 Professor C. A. Davis and wife are in Providence where Mr. Davis is a Professor of English in the High School. Mrs. Davis was Ruth Leach when at M. S.

Foster R. Clement, Jr. son of the Foster R. Clement who graduated in 1875, graduated under Doctor Hatch, then took his diploma from Middlebury and entered the banking field in another state.

Dorothy Blodgett, daughter of the Rev. Fred B. Blodgett, an alumnus of the school under Dr. Bishop's first administration, took a course and graduated under Doctor Hatch. Her graduation occurred on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day that Doctor Bishop presented his diploma to her father. Proper mention of the significance of the event has already been made.

Gladys Thompson, 1913 at M. S. won a Phi Beta Kappa Key at Middlebury and then went to Mexico as an instructor in mission schools.

Tom Prince who left M. S. in 1919 became an instructor of History in an Academy whose name was not mentioned.

Florence Edwards, a star student at M. S., and a stenographer in the office, graduated from Boston University, and was then made a teacher in the High School at Norwich, Connecticut. She made good there, as she had everywhere else.

Raymond Holway, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Louis I. Holway, made a fine record at the U. V. M., and was made President of the Student's Union of the College. He also gained other honors. He settled in Rutland, established an insurance office and made good. He did not forget his allegiance to the old Seminary, and had much to do with the establishment of the Loyalty Fund.

Bernard L. Davis, M. S. '17, became Superintendent of Schools at Vermontville, Michigan.

Beulah Tillotson, graduate of the Seminary, Secretary to Doctor Hatch, married into the famous Dwinell family, and has added to the number of its descendents. Beulah was a remarkable girl at the Seminary.

Maurice Walbridge, M. S. '15, secured a fine position in the Rutland High School after completing his college work.

Some time since, former Headmaster Hatch assured the writer that of all the students who were at the Seminary during his eighteen years of administration C. O. Granai made the most marked improvement in every way, taking into account what Mr. Granai was when he first came to the Seminary, what he was when he left and what he has since made of himself. Mr. Granai was for four years State's Attorney for Washington County and carried to successful conclusion all kinds of prosecutions, from petty larceny up to murder. Mr. Granai has a peculiar personality which has carried him through many crucial experiences and made him a multitude of friends. In addition to the large legal practice which he has secured he preaches each Sunday in the Congregational Church in East Barre and in the Baptist Church in Websterville. It is said that he has a larger congregation in proportion to the size of the village than any other Protestant preacher in the county. All of this religious work is done without money and without price.

For several reasons the relative number of graduates and old students mentioned in the previous list as studying under Doctor Hatch is relatively much smaller than those in earlier administrations. In the first place the personal acquaintance of the writer with the student body has been very much less than during former periods. In the second place few have come to his aid in mentioning the students who have succeeded in an unusual way in later life. In the third place and chiefly, it takes time for students fresh from classes, especially if they have taken college courses since leaving Montpelier Seminary, to climb up from the dead level of mediocrity into that of superiority. Twenty years from now it might be possible to quadruple the foregoing list and do so with no violation of truth. Suffice it to say that during the eighteen years of the administration of Doctor Hatch, he and the Faculty associated with him were instant in season and out of season in inspiring the students with a desire to be and do something out of the ordinary. The writer was frequently asked by Doctor Hatch to give talks at morning Chapel and was urged by the Headmaster to impress upon the students the fact that their destiny was in their own hands and that every last one of them had capacities for achievement and success far beyond his wildest dreams.

REV. CHARLES C. CHAYER, B.A., S.T.B.
Headmaster of the School — Prominent Member of the Conference

MRS. EDITH MORSE CHAYER
Wife of the Headmaster

CHAPTER XVIII

ADMINISTRATION OF CHARLES C. CHAYER, A.B., S.T.B.

No one was surprised that Doctor Hatch began to talk about the need for a long period of complete rest. This was two years prior to his final departure from Seminary Hill and his myriad duties there. The Executive Committee urged him to continue longer but with entire relief from the duties of local administration. It was thought that a younger man might be secured to take on the government of the school and the management of the instruction, and Doctor Hatch continue for outside work as solicitor of funds and students, as well as for local financial advice. He considered this project for a time, and the Committee made overtures to a young man for the other place, and then Doctor Hatch, having gained a little surcease from strain by a contemplation of retirement, consented to suspend temporarily his resignation. But the long strain of incessant labor had been so taxing that he ultimately, although regretfully, signified his unalterable purpose to entirely sever his connection with the Seminary as Principal, or Headmaster, as the office was then styled. This, as has been previously stated, was finally and reluctantly accepted.

The question then confronting the Executive Committee was to find a man to present to the Board of Trustees as a candidate for his successor. All things considered Doctor Hatch had proved himself a Master of the situation, and no common man could acceptably fill his shoes. The Trustees had many years ago made a capital mistake in putting a very ordinary man into the place just vacated by a Prince among men, and they did not wish to repeat that grevious error. So they considered at length and presented the name of the

Reverend Charles C. Chayer, A.B., S.T.B., as a proper candidate for the position of Headmaster of the school. A young man was wished, and Mr. Chayer was but thirty-seven years of age, a few years below the dawn of his maturity at forty-five. They wished for a man of more than ordinary ability as a speaker. Doctor Hatch was a good talker, but they hoped for a successor who was more than that. Mr. Chayer had specialized in oratory during his college course at Bates, had helped to win prizes in many interscholastic debates, and gained a coveted key therefor. Moreover, as a member of the Vermont Conference, in pastorates at Brattleboro and Barre, he had won many laurels as a speaker. They wished for a good administrator, for the duties of the Headmaster are very largely of that character, and Mr. Chayer had had ample and satisfactory experience in that line during his duties as the Superintendent of the St. Johnsbury District of the Vermont Conference. He was the youngest man in the entire Conference to have ever been given that position, and his conduct of the work had been most admirable from every standpoint. They wished for a man who "knew" boys, and could so sympathize with them, and enter into their aspirations and their difficulties that he could win their co-operation and so be able to administer the discipline of the school with the least possible disaffection. Many of Mr. Chayer's best friends still looked upon him as a boy, and all knew he sympathized with boys.

The Committee wished for some one who had known at least a little something of hardship, and so be able to help young people who had little means. This they found in Mr. Chayer, as he had largely worked his way through Lyndon (Vermont) Academy, Bates College and the Boston University School of Theology, his people being unable to aid him pay his bills except as some exceedingly valuable and timely remittances came from his sister Mary. They wished for a man who was "well married," as the wife of a Headmaster has much to do with his success or failure. They found Mr. Chayer happily married to Miss Edith Morse, the daughter of the Rev. Charles W. Morse, a member of the Vermont Conference.

Mrs. Chayer was a graduate of a Vermont Academy and a student of Boston University School of Religious Education. All who know her feel to congratulate Mr. Chayer and the school upon the marriage. The Committee also wished for a man who had a "family," and the three brilliant girls born to Mr. and Mrs. Chayer met the desired requirement. The oldest, Pauline, is an honor student at the Seminary and a member of the school debating team. Indeed, from every standpoint Mr. Chayer seemed to meet the desired requirements, and the Committee unanimously and heartily presented his name to the Board of Trustees, said Board voting with equal unanimity and heartiness for his election.

Professor Chayer was born in Fairfax, Vermont, January 20, 1894 to Joseph C. and Mary (Bushey) Chayer. The family were in poor circumstances, and the children numbered ten, all told. Dema, the oldest daughter first graduated from the National Training School for Deaconesses at Washington, D. C. and spent some time in public speaking for the promotion of that work. She then took a course and a degree at Columbia University. She is now at the Y. W. C. A. at Bayonne, New Jersey, as Secretary. Mary, the next daughter, graduated at Montpelier Seminary, and then at the Training School for Nurses at the Massachusetts General Hospital, sharing the headship of her class with one other girl. After a season of private nursing, she began taking positions at the head of hospitals and similar institutions, beginning with the small one at Springfield, Vermont, and steadily getting better positions until she changed her tactics, successfully took an A.B. course at Columbia, then an M.A. course and is now an Instructor on the Faculty of that great institution. She has written a couple of books on nursing which are now regularly selling as text books, and also lectures on that and cognate subjects. Another sister, Eva, graduated at Lyndon (Vermont) Academy, and then married the Rev. Roland H. Stahl, now a Methodist clergyman in California. Belle, another sister, became a graduate nurse, succeeded well and then married a fine young man. This is enough to show that the Chayer family have inherited brains to lift themselves to satisfactory positions, and also to adequately fill those positions when attained.

As has been previously stated Professor Chayer was elected as the Headmaster of the Seminary just about Conference time in 1931. But the election was for the year beginning with the coming Commencement at which time the long and honorable service of Doctor Hatch would close. The young man was left to block out a path for himself during these intervening two months during which time he visited similar schools in New England and also sat at the feet of Doctor Hatch to learn the secrets of successful administration.

The Conference of that year was held at Orleans, Vermont. The preachers were given lodging and breakfasts in the homes of the people and their dinners and suppers in a fine brick Community Building in the village. On inquiring how much it cost to erect and furnish this building Mr. Chayer conceived the idea that the great depression had so lowered the cost of construction that it might be possible to erect the proposed "Alumni Hall," or Seminary Gymnasium, which Doctor Hatch had been proposing and advocating with the funds and pledges already in hand. Whereupon he interviewed the contractor and builder of the Orleans structure, with the result that the Seminary authorities ultimately let him the contract for the erection of the school Gymnasium.

Mr. Chayer did not raise any of the money. In response to a plea by Dr. Arthur W. Hewitt the Annual Methodist Conference had voted a certain per cent of its home benevolences each year to the school for the ultimate erection of new buildings. This had amounted to around two thousand dollars per year for several years. Doctor Hatch had secured several good sized subscriptions from several friends of the school from far and near; and the Rev. Leon J. Morse of Dover, New Hampshire, a brother-in-law of Doctor Hewitt, had been employed by Doctor Hatch to solicit money from interested friends. The combined result of all of these money raising efforts was a little more than fifty thousand dollars, which was

THE ALUMNI HALL AND GYMNASIUM
Erected in 1933 By Myriad Gifts of Loving Friends

enough with cash and securities on hand, to equal the cost of the building. So the building was erected and dedicated in due form, and has been a source of great strength and beauty ever since, naturally aiding the solicitation of students to a marked degree, as well as the general health and morale of the student body. The building is adequately lighted and heated, the front having a row of magnificent Doric columns, presenting an imposing appearance as one comes up East State Street to the Campus. The structure is a monument to Doctor Hatch who conceived the idea, superintended the raising of the money, collecting no mean part of it himself; to Professor Chayer, whose quick instinct for taking advantage of a situation urged the construction when prices were at the nadir, and to the alumni and friends of the school who gave the funds therefor, often at great personal sacrifice. No secondary school in the state has a similar institution its equal.

In addition to this Mr. Chayer put two coats of paint on all the exterior of the three dormitory buildings, transformed two front rooms of the main hall into a Boys' Recreation Room, and completely remodeled and refurnished and redecorated the old Reception Room of the Boarding house for a room for the girls. He also renovated and refurnished the dining room, and added attractions to the exterior of the building to give it a colonial aspect, climaxing the whole era of improvement by making a series of rectangular shrub-enclosed lawns in front, thus giving the whole an aspect of elegance and beauty hitherto sadly lacking.

The result of the administration of the discipline of the school under Professor Chayer has been successful. This does not mean that every student has always been pleased; such an end is expected by no one; it is too much to demand of human nature; but it does mean that, on the whole, the students have been in harmonious relations with each other and with the Faculty; and also that the fathers and mothers at home have been satisfied that the boys and girls in school were under safe supervision.

There has been a very great change in the demands for supervision during the last half century. At its beginning, the students averaged to be much older, and could therefore be thrown more exclusively upon their honor. Then it was not at all unusual to have a large number of boys and girls who were from nineteen to twenty-five years old in the student body, and this modicum of the mature bunch tended to serve as a restraining force upon the remainder, keeping them from the perpetuation of many unwise acts, and from straying in many wrong directions to which they would otherwise naturally be inclined. A half century ago the word "chaperon" was never used in Seminary circles; indeed, most of the boys and girls had never heard the word. No teacher usually went with them on their excursions, or exercised supervision over them in their societies, or their sports. It was not supposed to be necessary. The parents at home did not demand it; the Faculty did not deem it necessary.

Today the situation is far different; the feeling of the parents at home has changed, the general standards of the public have changed, and all kinds of restrictions are now in force in this and in other similar schools not dreamed of fifty years ago. Professor Charles C. Chayer is in full sympathy with the needs of the situation, and conforms the discipline of the school to the requirements of the age. He takes especial pains to get "next" to the students personally and often has groups of them in his home when he and his wife are gracious hosts, hence he appears less like a tyrant, and more like a benevolent administrator of the rules today in force.

When he came into power three years ago the "Depression" had begun but was hardly apparent in the homes of the constituency of the school, and the attendance was at nearly high water mark. Of course that is not true at present, it has depreciated somewhat each of the three years he has been in power. That was to be expected. Many Vermont farmers and rural New England people of moderate means have not been able to pay the hundreds of dollars each year required for a boy or girl in the Seminary, and hence many an earnest student has briefly postponed his drafts from the Pierian fountains of knowledge until a later date. But it is remarkable that the attendance has been kept as high as it has, and Montpelier Seminary has steadily enrolled a larger number of students regularly than most similar private schools in New England.

Being younger than most of the men who have been at the head of the Seminary and therefore more in touch with modern educational methods Professor Chayer set out to make a record for the school of high educational rank. The following extract from his report to the Board of Trustees exhibits the method recently installed:

> "The fall of 1933 witnessed the introduction of standardized intelligence and achievement tests at Montpelier Seminary as a fundamental part of the educational policy. The program was launched under the direction of Miss Mary E. Chayer, M.S., '05, instructor at Teachers' College in Columbia University and a sister to the Headmaster.
>
> "The intelligence tests revealed the vast majority of the student body thoroughly capable of carrying High School work and a large number giving promise of satisfactory college records. On the Army Alpha (revised) Test scores ran as high as 197 which places the student in the one hundredth percentile of the population. The results of these standardized tests and of certain personality scores will be used in the development of a sound and scientific program of educational guidance. The inauguration of this program places the Seminary in line with the most progressive secondary schools in the country."

The story of the Gary Memorial Library, a cut of which appears herewith, reads like a romance. Mr. Gary as a lad lived beyond Wrightsville, between Montpelier and Worcester, his father being a prosperous farmer of that section, also a godly man, holding a position as teacher in the Methodist Sunday School then held in the little village of Wrightsville. A former schoolmate of young Frank Gary in the village school pictures him as being a serious minded boy, bright in his studies, and apparently of an ambitious nature. The lad had three given names, "Ephraim" after his father, "Frank" for common use, and a third name whose initial was "H", so that he was known in after life as "E. F. H. Gary" but was always called "Frank" by his intimates.

There is an unconfirmed legend that young Gary was a day student at the Seminary walking up and back each day from his home beyond Wrightsville three miles away; thus retaining the rugged physique gained earlier by work on the farm. The school quickened his moral principle, enlarged his mental horizon, lengthened his vista of future achievement, and gave him an ambition for larger things in life than were bounded by the little village of Wrightsville. Young Gary secured further education, then studied law, and finally settled in Boston for its practice. His meditation of Blackstone and kindred volumes had been so intensive and extensive that, in spite of the size of Boston, he made up his mind that a city no smaller would afford him ample scope for the exercise of his talents.

Naturally, his progress in acquiring clients was slow at first, but he proved that a patient waiter was no loser, and ultimately secured a large and lucrative practice. He gained all kinds of favorable notice from men and corporations, as well as from organizations who wished his services and influence as director. He was at length elected to a position as Lecturer upon Law before the Boston University School of Law, which position he maintained with credit to himself and profit to the school for many years. Inasmuch as Boston University was originally clustered around its School of Theology, which school was first started at Newbury as a part of the original Seminary at that place, it was fitting that this brilliant graduate of the Montpelier School should become one of the Board of Instruction of the Law School then connected with the University.

While Doctor John W. Hatch was at the head of the Seminary he so familiarized himself with the names and careers of the former students that their names to him became like the beads of a rosary to a devout Catholic—in his mind morning and evening; and a source of pride arose when special news came that any of them were making good in any unusual way. Among other names that of the Hon. E. F. H. Gary came to stand out in high light as one of the most successful and useful of all those sent forth from the halls of his school. The consequence was that he sought the acquaintance of Mr. Gary, pursued that acquaintance with rare persistence and affection, so that both Mr. and Mrs. Gary became most sincerely attached to the Doctor, and willing hearers of his proposition for the erection and endowment of a Montpelier Seminary Library.

Mr. Gary was a Yankee of the Yankees, and did not make up his mind quickly, or act unwisely. Later the depression came on and things were so unsettled that he had made no gift when he passed on to his reward. But Mrs. Gary was equally interested with her husband, the result being that Headmaster Chayer received a letter from the executor of the will of Mrs. Gary informing him that the school had been left a legacy of $50,000.00 by her, the same to be $60,000.00 in case the aggregate of the estate equaled at least $500,000.00. Contrary to the expectation of the school authorities the issue proved that the total of the estate did equal the sum mentioned, and that therefore the sum of $60,000.00, less some $4,000.00 taxes paid to the state of Massachusetts, was sent to Headmaster Chayer.

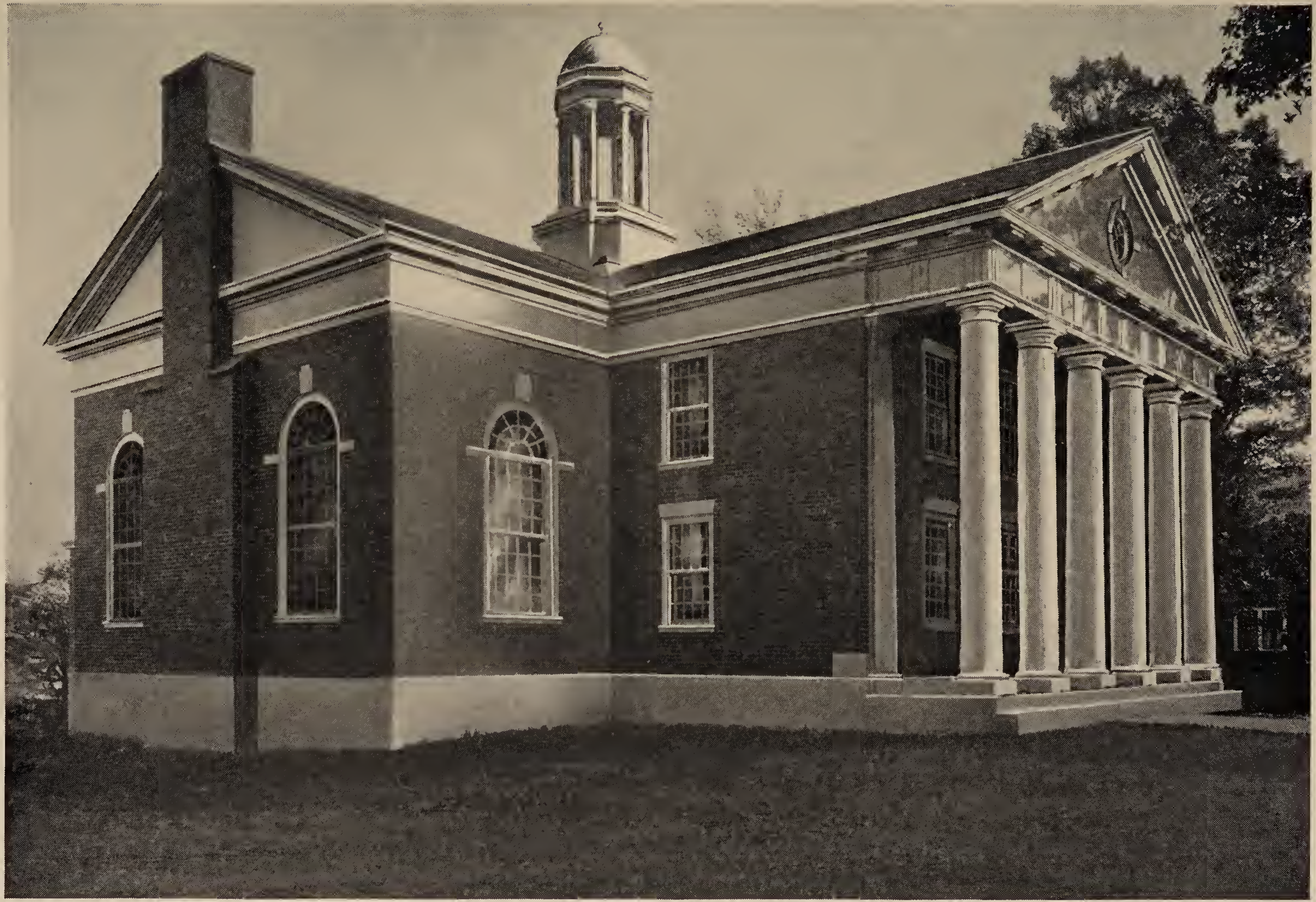
The Board of Trustees was called in special session and voted to accept the money for the purpose designated, recorded proper thanks therefor, and finally located the site for the Library on what was known as the "Fiske House" property, the cottage directly south of the spot occupied by the residence of Headmaster Chayer. Proper arrangements were made with reference to the letting of the contract, and by invitation of Professor Chayer, Doctor John W. Hatch was selected to lay the cornerstone in connection with the celebration of the Centennial of the School.

The following description of the building as it was to appear when completed is taken from a report of Headmaster Chayer to the Board of Trustees:

> "The main features of the library plan as far as the main floor is concerned are these: a broad porch with columns matching the gymnasium porch and columns, the vestibule with coat rooms on either side, a small lobby, and on either side of the lobby two conference rooms equipped for group study as suggested in the headmaster's report to the Trustees at an earlier date, the main reading room furnished with seating capacity for fifty students with the left-hand end of the reading room designed as a memorial to Mr. E. F. H. Gary with a beautiful fireplace over which should appear the picture of Mr. Gary, and recessed bookcases on either side of the fireplace where the collection of books from Mr. Gary's library which have been given to the Seminary library may be placed. At the rear center of the main floor is the stack room having a capacity of 35000 volumes and the possibility of enlargement through a second story. On either side of the stack room are stairways to boys' and girls' toilets located below. At the right of the stack room is a room which may be used for a larger group than could be taken care of in the smaller conference rooms. The space over the conference rooms is designed for an open balcony and exhibition room where the committee has recommended placing display cabinets for the exhibition of the Seminary's geological collection. The details of the proposed exhibition room appear at the top of the blueprint. The basement features have not been fixed other than by the provision of boys' and girls' toilets, a janitor's room, a receiving room where express will be delivered and books unpacked, a storeroom and a boiler room."

Work was begun at once on the demolition and removal of the Fiske house, and on the second full week in May, 1934, Supt. Dwinell of Orleans, under whose direction the Alumni Hall had been erected, began the work of excavation for the foundation.

The administration of Professor Chayer has been characterized by the introduction of the element of "sportmanship" into the matter of school discipline. The endeavor is made to make the students, as far as possible, self-governing, and to promote a spirit of pride in the observance of proper principles of conduct by the boys and girls of the school. Each student is given a card with "a hundred per cent conduct credit rating;



THE GARY LIBRARY
To Commemorate Dr. E. Frank H. Gary, An Alumnus

also he is given certain standing permissions, such as the privilege of being late to meals a few times a week, that of being late to class occasionally, permission to late lights in the dormitory, and even to miss church twice a term without offense. When a student goes beyond these permissions he discredits himself with the student body. The ability of the school to challenge its students with a thoroughgoing philosophy of sportsmanship may be seen by the results attained during a certain recent month. One hundred and sixteen students in school had maintained their hundred per cent rating for the entire month, while only fifty-six had fallen below ninety, and only eight had to be placed on probation during the period."

Professor Chayer also publishes each week an O. K. list of students whose scholastic rank is eighty-five per cent or above. The Headmaster has introduced the innovation of publishing on the bulletin board the names of those students who excel rather than those who are deficient, thus appealing to the highest and best in each pupil. This has had a good effect upon the morale of the entire school.

One of the important features of the school year 1933-1934 was the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the school at Newbury. Of the large committee having charge of the celebration Professor Chayer was, of course, the chairman and the chief executive officer. But he was rendered adequate and valuable assistance by his various co-operating committees. A report of the same will be furnished in another chapter.

This chapter may be fittingly closed by a list of the Faculty and Administrative Staff as it stands at present:

Charles Cleveland Chayer, A.B., S.T.B.
Boston University School of Theology
Bates College
Headmaster

Nellie Sands Merrow, B.M.
New England Conservatory of Music,
Chicago Music College,
Sherwood School of Music
Dean of Girls
Piano, Organ

M. Burdean Stevenson
Dramatic Department of New England Conservatory
Special Lyceum Platform Training
Dramatics, Public Speaking

Mary E. Hadley
Bridgewater Normal, Bay Path Institute
Director in Commercial Studies
Registrar

Lucille M. Adams, A.B.
Bates College
French

Harry Arlanson, B.S.
Tufts College
Mathematics, Athletics

Howard W. Douglass, B.S.
The University of New Hampshire
History

Chester E. Merrow, B.S.
Colby College
Science

E. Elizabeth Brown, A.B.
Middlebury College, Albert Spencer Chair of English Literature
English

Sarah Dobbs
Morgot Samoranya and Madame Melius, New York
M. Thomas Salignac, Paris
Voice, Glee Clubs

Hubert W. Dowson, A.B., M.A.
Mansfield Normal School, Tufts College,
John Hopkins Summer School, Teachers' College,
Columbia University
English, Latin

M. Louise Gihon
Bay Path Institute
Shorthand, Typewriting

Rev. J. Homer Sluts, A.B., S.T.B.
University of Denver, Boston University
Bible

Mrs. Fannie Parmenter Bruce
Violin, Mandolin

Mr. Edwin Bruce
Violin, Wind Instruments

Walter R. Davenport, D.D.,
Historian

Eleanor Randall McIntyre
Gray's Portland Business College
Secretary to Headmaster

Helen E. Kartcheske
Bay Path Institute
Assistant Secretary, Bookkeeper

Eda Chiodi Adams, R. N.
Nurse

Alice Bancroft
Matron

Fay Dow
Superintendent of Grounds

CHAPTER XIX

THE SOCIETIES IN OPERATION

One of the most remarkable features characterizing the Seminary is its four societies, two being for the boys and two for the girls. These organizations are called "secret," but the secrecy is a minor matter, just enough of grips and signals to satisfy a lively imagination, and keep out persons not duly and truly initiated.

These organizations are around eighty years of age, and were started at old Newbury where so many ideas and ideals first saw the light. The men and women of the faculties in those old days had the courage of their convictions, and never balked at any enterprise because it was new and untried, nor hesitated to put their hand to the plow although the soil was steep and stony. Nor were the students of those old days any the less doubtful about new ideas; the newer they were the better they seemed, and the more radical they were the more attractive they appeared.

The Adelphi is the oldest in age of these societies, and has borne a prominent and valuable part in the history of the school during more than three quarters of a century. That society published a catalogue of its own membership for the school year 1852-3, and that indicates that its birth was considerably prior to that event. It was called by the name of Excelsior at first, then that name was changed to the Alma Mater; that being transformed to the Adelphic, and that to the Adelphi, which nomen it has retained ever since.

The Aesthetic, a society for girls, was established at Newbury in 1850, eighty-four years ago. That organization had in its membership many of the leading young ladies of Newbury Seminary, who soon made the society a feature of school life of vast and varied importance to the school as a whole, as well as to its own membership. For many years it published triennial catalogues of its own, and also provided, free of cost to the school, a lecture for Commencement week, some leading speaker from abroad being imported for the occasion. This was the only one of the four societies which had this distinction conferred upon it, and shows conclusively the exceedingly high rank which it held back in the Newbury days, and also in the early days of the location of the school at Montpelier.

The Band Society was first started in 1856 and had a prosperous career from the outset. It was primarily designed as a society where the large number of boys studying for the ministry could meet and practice the arts of composition and delivery, and discuss the difficulties and dangers, the responsibilities and the obligations of the great work to which they had consecrated their lives. Of course they soon took in other members besides the boys planning for the clerical profession, especially because they saw that it would be too narrow if thus restricted, and also because of the number of young men hitherto unreached. At the present time there is not a single young man in the entire school having the ministry professedly in view. Indeed, owing to the consolidation of churches, and the ease of transportation owing to the almost universal adoption of the automobile, the demand for new preachers is nearly nil at present. But the Band, both before the extension of its clientele, and also in the years since, has done a most remarkable work in fitting its members for an active and successful participation in the work of citizenship, as well as in their own particular avocations.

The Ladies' Literary Society first saw the light in 1865, and has had a continuous and fruitful life ever since that time. Only its membership through the years can fully realize the value of the work which the society has wrought.

At Montpelier Seminary there are two halls on the third floor originally designed for the occupancy of the societies, and ever since used as originally dedicated. The two boys' societies, the Adelphi and the Band met on Monday evenings, or did so until a very recent date, and the two girls' societies, the Aesthetic and the Ladies' Literary, met in the same halls on Saturday evening.

The Adelphi and the Ladies' Literary are "sister societies" as are the Band and the Aesthetic, and have had a universal custom from the very beginning of having occasional joint sessions with a combined program, and possibly some member of the Faculty present to do honor to the occasion. It used, also, to be the custom, to have a "Double Joint" session of all four societies once a term, the same being social. These "Double Joints" long since went out of fashion, but they were a great social feature as long as they lasted.

One advantage for many members was the publication of school papers started by the societies. The Aesthetics issued the "Aesthetic Journal" for a series of years, the same being well edited and full of miscellany and news and had a good and paying circulation. The papers all obtained advertisements from the merchants down town, and so helped out on the expenses. It was necessary to get money enough somehow to pay the expenses, as none of the societies had any endowment.

The Adelphi issued for a series of years the "Pactolus," the same being along the same lines as those of the "Aesthetic Journal." Of course, these two papers were rivals, and not only to each other, but also because they represented opposing societies. The Band Society naturally helped out the Aesthetics and the Ladies' Literary the Adelphi.

After a time, the school having grown smaller, and the number of subscribers naturally less, the Aesthetics took the Band Society into partnership with them and the new paper was called the "Band and Aesthetic Journal." Not much later the fever for consolidation grew and both papers were combined into one called "The Montpelierian." This flourished for a considerable period and finally died, only to have the "Phoenix" rise from its ashes to carry on its task.

These papers did a distinct work in teaching the young people how to write, how to edit, how to manage a paper, and the like, with the result that some of the leading editors of the state, like Messrs. Belknap of Bellows Falls, Gilpin of Barton and Whitehill of Waterbury are now putting into practice on a large scale the principles they first learned in the management of those little papers upon Seminary Hill.

The chief purpose of all of these societies was to provide for culture in extemporaneous speaking, debating, the writing of essays, the practice of parliamentary law, as well as for the rendering of vocal and instrumental music before selected audiences. Full well did they perform their mission; the testimony of the older members to that fact is unanimous.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the average age of the students during the entire time of the school's existence at Newbury, and for a long time during its stay at Montpelier, was much older than at the present. Directly after the Civil War young men who had been officers, as well as those who had been merely privates, returned to the school there after the conclusion of the War. That alone speaks volumes regarding the age of the body of students in attendance upon the school. More or less of the same characteristic of age prevailed at Montpelier for a long time after the school had been removed there. The era of cities and large villages had not then arrived; Vermont was predominantly rural until a comparatively recent date. The boys and girls on the farms have no less natural mental ability than those born and bred in the village, but they often mature more slowly, and the boys are needed at home to help the father in the tillage of the farm, consequently they arrive at the Seminary at a later age.

The writer himself did not graduate from the Seminary until he was twenty-two years of age; not because he failed to pass his examinations, but because he entered school later. Multitudes have had that same experience. When the writer was the Principal at least two young men were registered in school who were twenty-four years of age, but they remained until they graduated and later studied medicine and became successful practitioners. Of course, students around twenty to twenty-five are more mature and better able to recognize and profit by the advantages of such organizations as those mentioned above.

During the last part of a previous administration the societies began lagging from their former gait, and it became difficult to maintain their ancient standard of size and usefulness. Besides this the Headmaster wished to develop a higher standard of scholarship in the school, and so cut down the meeting times from weekly to bi-weekly, and also changed the time for the meeting of the boys' societies from Monday, the immemorial time, to Saturday, at which time many of them had returned home for the week end. The result was that the membership and attendance fell off until the boys' societies were entirely suspended for at least a year. Later, because of an effort of the Alumni, they were resumed but only half heartedly. Frank A. Gaylord, a wealthy alumnus living at Los Angeles, offered liberal prizes for debates between the two societies, the same being distributed at Commencement. This was true at the season of 1933, as it had been on earlier dates. Much credit is due Mr. Gaylord for his enthusiasm and generosity, and the hope is hereby expressed that the boys and girls may erelong resume their old-time interest and enthusiasm in these lines. But the chances seem against the realization of this hope.

The above dates for the organization of the societies are taken from a little book called "Seminary Memorial Window," and published by the Hon. Horace W. Bailey, an old Newbury student, and an authority upon early Vermont history, and are as accurate as anything which can be obtained.

Some years since when the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Nutter was contemplating a History of Montpelier Seminary, he recognized the importance of the societies and asked four people to each write a sketch for his book, a prominent member of each to represent his, or her, own organization. Dell B. Dwinell wrote the history of the Adelphi, Miss Emily A. Glover, long one of the most loved teachers of the Seminary from which she had graduated, the Aesthetic society, the author of this book the history of the Band society, and an un-

FRANK A. GAYLORD
Royal Friend of the Seminary — Generous Donor to Its Coffers

known author for the Ladies' Literary Society. These articles are herewith inserted, as originally written, and with posthumous thanks to Dr. Nutter.

THE ADELPHI SOCIETY

By Dell B. Dwinell

The society was organized August 22, 1857, in connection with Newbury Seminary, under the name of Excelsior. A constitution and code of by-laws were adopted, which still, with slight modifications, govern the society. On January 2, 1858, the name was changed to Alma Mater, and on April 17, in the same year, it was changed to Adelphic. It bore this name for two years when circumstances arose which occasioned a thorough reorganization, and at that time the name Adelphi was adopted which has been dear to its members for more than sixty years of honorable history.

Up to this time the society had no room of its own but met in old "No. 1," a recitation room well known to those who were students at Newbury Seminary. Then application was made to the Trustees of the Seminary and they gave the society permission to fit up a room at its own expense in the attic of the Seminary building. A hall, small though neat and tasty, was fitted up and was thereafter used as a society room for the Adelphi, at Newbury.

In 1868, the Vermont Conference having determined to transfer the Seminary to Montpelier, a resolution was adopted by the society July 15, 1868 transferring the present society to Montpelier and establishing a chapter at Newbury. The next meeting of the Adelphi was in a room of one of the recitation buildings on Seminary Hill, at Montpelier.

This room was temporarily furnished until the new Seminary building should be ready for use, which was not until the fall of 1872.

The foregoing facts concerning the early history of the society have been taken from the "Second Triennial Catalogue" of the society published in 1874.

That the literary societies formed a very important part in the student life of the Seminary is manifest in the very fine halls provided for them in the new Seminary building; the northwest end of the third floor being devoted to this purpose; large, commodious rooms, well lighted and provided with suitable anterooms on either side of the main hall, the Adelphi and Ladies' Literary societies occupying those in the northwest corner of the building.

These societies began at once to furnish and equip adequately their new rooms. The spirit of keen but honorable rivalry between the Adelphi and Ladies' Literary on the one side and the Band and Aesthetic on the other has ever spurred the members to their best efforts.

This is true not only in the furnishing of the rooms but in the quantity and quality of members gained and quality of work done by them.

The Adelphi and Ladies' Literary have achieved great success in this and have the privilege of meeting in a room unsurpassed by any in the Seminary, a hall of which no society need be ashamed.

The Adelphi equipped and maintained a fine cabinet of geological and mineral specimens and Indian relics, also a library of standard books of reference and current literature.

The plush, upholstered chairs and nice desks were a source of pride and on many a Commencement day they graced the rostrum in the chapel for the use of the Trustees and distinguished guests.

The Adelphi society was incorporated and a charter granted by Act of Legislature in the year 1878, and has ever contributed its full share to the literary and spiritual life of the school.

Learning the art of debate has been an important part of the Adelphi program. And many an important question concerning world affairs, the nation, and the state has been discussed, and to the debaters satisfactorily settled within its halls. Again the society has assumed to sit as the Congress of the United States and again as our State Legislature and enacted laws and passed upon resolutions of vital importance. At other times, organized as a County Court, important cases both criminal and civil, have been prosecuted, ably defended and settled according to weight of evidence. Political speeeches of great force and eloquence have been here delivered on many of the leading subjects of the day.

The musical talent in the society was not slighted for ample provision was made for this in the program for both vocal and instrumental selections.

Another important part of the Adelphi program was the devotional exercises at the opening and closing of each meeting, thus giving the various members acting as chaplains opportunity to gain experience and confidence in reading of the Scriptures and offering prayer in public.

Monday nights were meeting nights for the Adelphi and Band and the entire time from 7 o'clock to 9:30 and sometimes till 9:45 was allowed for society work. Great interest in and enthusiasm for the subject under consideration has been aroused and the writer has yet to find an Adelphi brother who regrets one moment spent in society work. For they each realize the great help it has been to them. An important function in former years and which, we are sorry to relate, has ceased to function, was for the four societies to meet in general assembly in the chapel every other Friday night in the form of a lyceum. Here questions that had been debated in the individual societies were often again up for discussion before the whole school, students and Faculty giving opportunity for practice in debate before a much larger and a mixed audience.

In more recent years, a great incentive for excellence in public debate has been afforded by the Annual Prize Debate between disputants chosen from the Adelphi and Band societies. This prize sustained by Ivers Batchelder of New York, is for twenty-five dollars, and is awarded by judges chosen outside the school. Team work as well as individual effort is taken into account in awarding the prize. The honor of winning this prize is considered very great.

The Adelphi society has always put in honest and diligent effort in preparation for this important contest, which has been rewarded many times by the winning of the prize by its members.

Social features are also an important part in the program of the Adelphi society. These are afforded by joint sessions with the sister society, the Ladies' Literary, held once each term and are much looked forward to as a source of pleasure and profit to all concerned.

We fondly look back to those halcyon days at Seminary Hill; and standing out prominently in our recollection is our membership in the Adelphi. Our minds and hearts were young, our enthusiasms fine, our impressions quick. We were preparing for our life work. Under these conditions, entering heartily into the work of the society we improved our minds and spirits, gave them new and permanent growth, developed a capacity for fellowship and formed character.

For nearly seventy years the society has lived and prospered. In that time hundreds and hundreds of our brothers have entered our hall, enjoyed there for a few years the benefits and pleasures of the society, and reaping its advantages, have passed out into the world there to stamp their character and work their achievements. They have been recognized as strong men and good citizens, and have led useful and helpful lives. They have adorned the learned professions, become prominent and successful in business and sturdy and successful farmers.

All hail, Adelphians, everywhere!

THE AESTHETIC SOCIETY

By Miss Emily A. Glover, M.L.A.

(The first page was lost when the following was found)

The ladies of the Institute soon felt that they needed an organization of their own, in which they could discuss topics of special interest to them, and to which all Collegiate girls should belong and no others. Therefore the Aesthetic society was organized. In the Aesthetic Journal for the spring term of 1874, is an interesting account of how they organized and named the new society: "One lovely Saturday in the summer of 1852, Luella Clark, Mary P. Leslie (Mrs. Samuel Wells) and I (Mrs. Mary Jameson Locke) went to the sunny drawing-room of old Newbury Seminary, and pursuant to request of Prof. King, set to work on a plan for the organization of a new society which should be specially adapted to the Collegiate Institute. We talked and were silent by turns, looking wistfully in each other's eyes to see if the so desired 'original idea' had yet dawned in the brain. What work it was! Finally I remember we all sat on the floor, half laughing and half crying, wholly discouraged, biting our pencils as we vainly invoked inspiration. The sun went down and we went down as silently, down in the chairs; down the street and up the garden walk to the study of Prof. King (Rev. Joseph E. King), who saw at a glance how faithfully we had tried and how thoroughly we had failed, or thought we had; but he said 'No'; spoke wisely and cheerily of the good beginning we had made and of the importance and probable long life of the organization we ought to effect. 'And now what shall it be called?' Ah, here was the climax of our trouble; and could I remember, it might amuse you to hear the names we had chosen and rejected, while he, the sly Professor, had one 'cut and dried' for us. The moment he pronounced it, 'Aesthetic', I felt such sense of relief, as if there were now 'assured smooth sailing' for the new educational venture. Thus happily comforted, we went our way, prepared to commence operations as soon as possible in the fall term.

"How well I remember that preliminary meeting of all the Institute girls some of them so wild and full of frolic, eating apples and snapping the seeds. Some said 'Yes,' just for fun; others said 'No' quite in earnest; some said, 'Oh, dear, we have no time for this new thing and don't see that it is needed. However, we went on with the work, making blunders and mending them and by the close of the term had affairs in pretty good trim, receiving the distinction of a special lecture from Prof. Cushing and other 'rewards of merit.' "

Article I of the original Constitution announces the name; "The Aesthetic Society."

Article II reads; "The object of this society shall be the improvement of the members while connected with the Institute and to obtain and perpetuate facts relative to the history of its members." And Mary Pomeroy Donaldson writes, "It was a wonderful aid to us in a literary way." Article II now reads; "The object of this society shall be the promotion of literary, rhetorical, social and moral culture."

Article III reads; "The payment of fifty cents shall constitute members of the Institute life members of this society."

Article IV; "It shall be the duty of every absent member of the society to write a letter to the Corresponding Secretary, at least annually, communicating facts relative to herself and to other absent members of the society." This was later amended to read; "It shall be the privilege, etc."

Article V; "The society shall print a Triennial Catalogue of all its members, with the latest reported residence of each and a copy of the same shall be transmitted to each member, also a copy of any important document published by the society".

The fourth Triennial Catalogue contains this first Constitution, as probably all the others did. But the fourth is the earliest one the writer has found; also the name, with the husband's name, if any, of each of the one hundred twenty-seven members that had already been graduated. It also gives the Faculty of the Institute for that year, of which Rev. Fenner E. King, A.M. was President; Emeline B. Chapin, Preceptress and Mary A. Lathbury, French and Ornamentals. Miss Chapin was a graduate of the Institute. Miss Lathbury, though never a student in the school, is mentioned here because of her later fame as a poet; she has been called the "Poet Laureate" of Chautauqua because of her beautiful poems and hymns written expressly for that Institution.

This fourth Triennial Catalogue was loaned the writer by Mrs. G. B. Reynolds (Martha Button) of Evanston, Ill. The sixth and last Triennial Catalogue, 1868, loaned by Mrs. H. L. Worthen (Helen M. Leslie) of Newbury, announces one hundred forty-nine graduates of the Collegiate Institute. Simeon F. Chester, A.M. was then Principal; Kate Jewell, Preceptress and Mary A. Pomeroy was teaching French and Bookkeeping. This last Triennial Catalogue says, in regard to the Aesthetic Society; "The name of this flourishing society, composed of young ladies of the Institute, denotes its object."

Besides this last Aesthetic Catalogue, Mrs. Worthen has sent a programme of the last Commencement at "Old Newbury," 1868, which gives Helen M. Leslie (Mrs. Worthen) as valedictorian of that last class. And she was the last one of the last graduating class to bid "Good-bye" to the old Seminary.

In the spring of 1872, the membership was extended to those outside the Collegiate Course, as more girls were going to college for their higher education and fewer were taking the Collegiate Course. The number of members has, naturally, varied from year to year, but has usually been large. So it will readily be seen that the requirements of Articles IV and V of the original Constitution could not be continued indefinitely and the Constitution had to be rewritten. But Article III has never been changed; once an Aesthetic, always an Aesthetic, whether a member of the Institute or of the Seminary. Those no longer in school are Honorary members.

Although the society was organized in 1852, the Charter bears the date 1881. None of the societies seem to have thought of obtaining a Charter for some years after they were founded.

Article VI of the first Constitution says; "A portion of the funds obtained by life memberships shall be reserved for the establishment of a library. And contributions were solicited from Alumnae and other friends of the Institute. In the Catalogue of 1865, "The receipt of several valuable volumes from Rev. Gilbert Haven, D.D., of Boston, then editor of Zion's Herald is gratefully acknowledged." No additions have been made to the library in recent years, as the Alumni later started a library of reference books and standard authors, kept in the reading-room open to the entire school, with a librarian to look after the books. But the society library contains many valuable books of poetry, fiction, biography, history and travel. However, none of the school libraries are used, or known, as formerly; for students and teachers have free access to the fine Kellogg-Hubbard library of the city and also to the excellent state library.

From the beginning, the Aesthetic society furnished a free lecture Wednesday evening of each Commencement week, a lecture of a high order with such speakers as Rev. Dr. W. R. Newhall, Rev. Dr. B. K. Pierce, then editor of Zion's Herald, Abba Gould Woolson, Prof. William North Rice, Ph.D. and Prof. C. T. Winchester of Wesleyan University, the best talent available. And "the Aesthetic Lecture was as much a feature of Commencement as the graduating exercises." It is to be regretted that the list of lecturers has not been preserved. The Aesthetic Lecture was a great occasion. The society kept in reserve the most popular member for President in the spring term, to sit on the platform and introduce the speaker. The members of the four literary societies, the Ladies' Literary, the Band and the Adelphi were invited guests, marched in to their reserved seats in the chapel to the music of the pipe organ and marched out at the close of the lecture. The rest of the audience were seated behind the societies and it was always a large and appreciative audience, as the lecturer was invariably one to attract that kind of audience. The members of the society taxed themselves, sometimes heavily, to pay the expense of these lectures. But when the Alumni Association became active, in the late '80's, they wanted to furnish a lecture Commencement week. So the Aesthetics consented to alternate with them, the society to furnish the lecture one year and the Alumni the next. And thus it continued until the spring of 1903, when Dr. E. A. Bishop returned as head of the school. He was anxious to have a banquet Commencement week for the Alumni; it was nominally given by the Alumni for the entire school, and Wednesday evening seemed to be the only time for it. Since then the banquet has been held Wednesday evening of Commencement week instead of the lecture; and no one now wants to give up the banquet.

The Band and Aesthetic call themselves brother and sister societies, occupy the same Hall and have held from ancient times a "joint session" each term, with a debate and other literary and musical attractions, followed by a "social hour" with refreshments. And for many years, the Band and Aesthetic societies held a joint public meeting once a year, with a debate and other attractions, as did the other societies; but, in recent years, these public meetings have been discontinued. In the first prize debate between the Ladies' societies, March 10, 1923, the Aesthetics were the winners.

"The Aesthetic room (at Newbury) was on the third floor and on the west side of the building, facing Mount Pulaski; and it was a very pleasant room," says Mrs. Worthen, and "sometimes when things troubled us we held a little prayer meeting there." After the school migrated to its present location, "two of the old barracks (Sloan Hospital) were fitted up for recitation rooms, very bare and plain." At the completion of the new building in Montpelier, rooms on the third floor were assigned to the societies.

The Band and Aesthetic Hall is on the southwest corner, looking southward on the Winooski River and westward on Camel's Hump. It is a fine, large room, tastefully furnished by the societies; and from time to time new furnishings and decorations are added by the present members, or by former members, as they are needed. The Society Hall is a place of pleasant-to some sacred-memories, which the members always want to visit whenever they come back to the "old Seminary." At least three weddings of members of the Aesthetic and Band societies have taken place here: Mary Cooper and Clarence M. Ward, April 25, 1876; Rev. A. L. Cooper, father of the bride officiating; Lola Bixby and Martin E. Caverly (not a former student), June 26, 1891, by Rev. E. A. Bishop; and Katie May Davis and Charles H. Richardson, June 16, 1892, by Principal E. A. Bishop and Rev. A. J. Hough. Prof. Richardson (now of Syracuse University) writes: "It happened at one time when there was a joint session of the two societies that we were each president of our respective societies, presided together, and so thought it would be well to keep on through life in the same way."

It would be difficult to ennumerate the members of this society, from 1852 to 1923, and to record their achievements. They are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land and many of course, have passed into the Higher Society.

The Aesthetic society has furnished at least five Preceptresses for Newbury Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute; Caroline J. Lane, Sarah E. King, Emeline B. Chapin, Betsey M. Clapp and Kate Jewell; also several other teachers; Hattie E. Foster, Adelia A. Clement, Mary L. Carlton, Mary J. Folsom and Mary A. Pomeroy; and at least four Preceptresses for Montpelier Seminary; Kate Jewell, Elizabeth M. Bickford, Edith Farrell and Marion Clark, as well as a good number of other teachers; Mary A. Pomeroy, Esther M. Walcott, Martha L. Button, Hattie M. Newcomb, Ella M. Dutton, Mrs. Abbie B. Bickford, Lola A. Bixby, Mabel M. Taylor, Ella J. Haven, Emily A. Glover, M. Georgia Rood, Myra A. Scribner, Mabel C. Hamilton, Gladys F. Sanders, C. Evelyn Bishop, Marjorie Erwin and perhaps others.

Aesthetics are to be found in most of the professions and businesses but by far the largest number as wives and mothers, "are showing the beauty of lives lived by noble Christian women."

The Aesthetic society has always been zealous in promoting the honor and advancement of the school. In the financial campaign of 1918 the society contributed fifty dollars toward "Alumni Hall."

The Aesthetics of today are grateful to the early members for the good foundation they laid for the society and for the interest they have ever evinced in it.

Myrtie A. Aldrich, 1895, the blind poet, author of "Echoes from the Green Hills", sends this tribute:

"Among the memories of M. S. days,
Along her winding, pleasant ways,
I find the hours in dear Aesthetic Hall
Bright flowering vines, that cling to time's gray wall.

"I close my eyes, and feel them drawing near,
The friends whose voices I can almost hear,
As down the years they're marching, row on row,
The dear Aesthetic girls I used to know.

"Oh, golden days of youth that once have been,
Give of your fragrance and your charm again.
Within each heart the flaming torch renew
That guides us to the beautiful and true."

The members are, as a rule, much younger now than those of earlier times as all the students are, and the same grade of work cannot reasonably be expected of them. Yet they all think their society work is a great help in many ways. And they are still "Ever striving for the beautiful and true."

THE BAND SOCIETY

By Walter R. Davenport, D.D., '77

For upwards of three quarters of a century the Band Society has been one of the recognized and important institutions of the School. This is not the oldest male society connected with the Seminary, two others having antedated it, one of which, the Adelphi, is still existing. The Band Society first came into being for a two-fold purpose: as a protest against existing conditions, and as an agency for student betterment.

The original Constitution was adopted May 14, 1860, and followed the ensuing Preamble:—

"We, the students of the Vermont Conference Seminary and Female College, whose names are annexed to the following

Constitution and by-laws, feeling the need of criticism and social intercourse, which no other society connected with this Institution affords, do hereby pledge ourselves to be governed by this Constitution, and to obey its laws, hoping by this association together we may mutually assist each other socially, morally and intellectually."

March 29, 1869, the Constitution was revised in extenso, and the Preamble was changed to read as follows:—

"We, students of the Vermont Conference Seminary, desiring an intellectual, moral and social discipline, mutual criticism and a brotherly union do hereby adopt the following Constitution."

Since that time the Constitution and By-Laws have been modified by almost as many and as inconsequential amendments as the Constitution of the United States, but the original purpose of self improvement and self expression has always been fundamental in the thought of those uppermost in its councils. The society has had its social functions, and its varied features of amusement, but the thought of varied kinds of moral and intellectual betterment has always been uppermost as a goal.

At the outset the membership was limited to candidates for the Christian ministry, and in those early days that meant the Methodist ministry only. Later some of its graduates went into the ministry of other denominations and became successful and famous. And still later the restriction as to the future role in life was taken off altogether, and any young man of good moral character was eligible provided he seemed to possess those qualifications which would give him after success in life. But the "Powers that were" were extremely careful as to whom they selected, and passed by many who seemed to hold no hope of future eminence. For instance, a search in the records for this history revealed the fact that the name of the writer of this history was proposed for membership, and then "laid on the table" for one week. At the expiration of that time, it was "laid on the table indefinitely." Small blame to the boys of that day who were more scrupulous than their successors of the next year who allowed the writer to slip in by the "skin of his teeth."

Among the methods of development to secure "self expression" was the practice of calling upon the members for "stump speeches." The President would say that the next number on the program was "stump speeches," whereupon he would announce that the first topic was so and so, and that the speech would be delivered by Brother So and So. This was the first intimation given the luckless wight that he was expected to do anything at all, and no earlier prevision indicated to him the character of the assignment. Imagine some awkward youth fresh from a Vermont farm given this kind of drastic treatment, and being made to understand that it was "do or die" for him. No matter how much his knees quaked, and his tongue parched, and his brain atrophied, there was no such word as "flunk" in his vocabulary; he had to stand and deliver as best he could. If practice did not make perfect it most certainly did give some degree of proficiency, and helped all of the members to think on their feet, and to attain a mastery of the situation that later stood them in good stead in all kinds of deliberate assemblies.

Fifty years ago a Seminary graduate came back to the school from Dartmouth College where he had spent his freshman year, and he declared to the writer that that famous college contained no institution of any kind better calculated to help the students than did the societies in connection with Montpelier Seminary. Twenty years ago another Seminary graduate came back from the U. V. M. for a visit to the old familiar halls. In response to a question as to how it happened that for at least two successive years, the graduates of Montpelier Seminary landed the presidency of his class at the state university, the reply was that the boys learned to think on their feet in the society halls, as was not the case with high school graduates, hence the Seminary boys scored enough points over their competitors at the college to land the coveted presidency.

One of the regular officers of the society was the "Critic." There was a good deal of criticism which was unofficial, as is always the case among boys who are keen and alert. But this "Critic" was official. He had his own desk upon which an unabridged copy of Webster's Dictionary was always given an honored place. This book was in constant use, and every utterance of every member was mercilessly criticized as to every failure to conform to Noah. The criticisms however were not confined to errors of pronunciation and the wrong use of words, but to everything connected with the grammar, logic and rhetoric used; the awkward gestures; the alleged wrong use of historical quotations; the lack of felicitous phrasing of arguments set forth; the failure to bring out the salient points of a subject, etc., etc. No executioner in ancient camp or court ever wielded a more arbitrary or ruthless power than did this "Critic" of a few weeks' brief authority. But his labors bore rich fruit in later years albeit his caustic comments bit and stung as they were hurled upon the luckless wight who fell beneath his august displeasure.

The weekly debates were the chief feature of the regular meetings. About every question under the sun, and some that were beyond the sun were discussed, to say nothing about being "cussed." Some of these questions were as old as the desire to debate, and some were born of the exigencies of the occasion. Here are a few of them:

"Resolved, that a man has a moral right to marry whether or not he have a prospect of being able to furnish the time and means for the education of his children." Decided in the negative. Who shall say that these early Band boys were not forward looking chaps?

"Resolved, that a social temperament and an easy address gain greater present reputation than great intellectual power." Decided in the negative.

"Resolved, that ambition causes more misery in the world than superstition." Decided in the negative.

"Resolved, that Capital Punishment ought to be abolished." Decided in the affirmative.

"Resolved, that lawyers are a curse to society." Decided in the negative. On this question Charles E. Davis, later a distinguished member of the New England Conference took the affirmative, and Ed. A. Nutt, long an ornament of Vermont newspaperdom, the negative.

"Resolved, that the United States should interfere in Cuban affairs." Decided in the affirmative.

"Resolved, that evolution is more probable than creation." Decided in the negative. But we must remember that this was many years ago, and that the question was between the literal Biblical record as it stands and an evolution that leaves God altogether out of account, and not between a theory that represents God as speaking a universe into being and then leaving it to itself and a God that is ever present in working out new and higher types of life and activity.

"Resolved, that the Government should control the railroads." Decided in the negative.

"Resolved, that students at Montpelier Seminary should have more social privileges." Of course, that was decided in the affirmative. What red-blooded students do not always want more "social privileges?"

Now the writer submits that these boys in their teens, on the whole, decided the above questions, and scores and scores of others, as wisely as would the grave and reverend dignitaries holding down the tufted seats in the United States Senate. And that the practice of constant debating all kinds of subjects is of vast and varied value to the boys becoming members of the famous society.

Allied to the Band Society was and is its sister society, the Aesthetics which included the choicest of the girls of the school. These two societies were affiliated together and occupied the same hall, although on different evenings. In the old days the boys met on Monday and the girls on Saturday evenings. What the Aesthetics did at their meetings "the deponent sayeth not." But, like all other old members, he has a very vivid recollection of the all too infrequent "Joint Sessions" at which the members of both societies met in the same hall at the same time, and employed a part of the time in the usual intellectual and musical stunts, and the remainder and larger part of the time in "socializing" winding up by going away in couples, the boys escorting the girls to their hall about six rods distant, a measurement of space far too short for the satisfaction of the boys.

Sometimes the stern and unrelenting Faculty refused permission for a joint session upon which the boys gnashed their teeth in unavailing rage, vowing vengeance dire and dastardly upon the tyrants who then occupied the "seats of the mighty." Once, to show their rank and inextinguishable displeasure, the boys lifted every blind from its place on the boarding house, piling the whole in a huge pyre on the centre of the campus. This was done while the Faculty and boarders were at supper, and, as can well be imagined, created something of a furore when discovered. But, on the whole, the Faculty were fairly generous in the matter of allowing social privileges and joint sessions. And those were days when the word "chaperon" had never been heard, and hundreds of things that are now taboo were allowed yet with no disastrous results.

Once in a long time some venturesome boys would approach the Adelphi and propose a "Double Joint Session," that all the members of the four societies might meet together and make a night of it. About once a term this privilege was granted, and occasionally a member of the Faculty would grace the occasion with his presence, not as a spy, but as a welcome guest. However, the Faculty members soon faded away, but every last boy and girl remained until the 9:45 P. M. bell warned that the last minute of grace had expired, when all hastened to get to their rooms in season to extinguish the lights by ten o'clock, unless a specially gracious dispensation for extra time had been granted by a kindly disposed principal who had not entirely forgotten his own youthful days.

The records of the society are in existence, or at least in evidence, only in part. Fourteen years since 1868 are missing. And most of the years during which the present writer was in school are among those missing. A perusal of those preserved is exceedingly interesting. Among the earlier secretaries was "Charlie Davis," elsewhere alluded to, who wrote a most beautiful hand, and made a complete alphabetical list of all Band members previous to his day. Probably no Band member for the last fifty years has been able to produce as beautiful chirography as Davis left behind him. Some of the later secretaries had very original ways of spelling, one speaking of the "Inicatory" (initiatory) exercises; another tells us that D. Martin was elected "Centinel" to keep watch and ward at the door, while yet another tells of a "Board of Desition" whose duty it was to settle as to which side of the debate won the argument. Some of these earlier spellers of the variegated type later became more or less famous in Seminary annals, and left an indelible mark upon its history.

Naturally a large number of the former members of the Band society have become clergymen, most of them in the Methodist church, a few going to other fields where they have done excellent work for the King and the Kingdom. Herewith is appended a list of the clerical members, as far as it can be ascertained, and the places from which the boys hailed when they first registered at the Seminary. Doubtless a few mistakes have been made, but every effort has been put forth to secure a list that is correct:

BAND SOCIETY, MONTPELIER SEMINARY

Members who have become Clergymen

H. F. Austin	Waterbury
C. S. Buswell	Moretown
D. C. Babcock	McIndoes Falls
Delos F. Brooks	St. Albans Bay
Fred M. Barnes	Swanton
Fred B. Blodgett	Cabot
John H. Coleman	Osborn's Bridge, N. Y.
Elisha W. Culver	Northfield

Orville D. Clapp	Wheelock
Selden B. Currier	Bloomfield
LeRoy R. Collins	Westport, N. Y.
Daniel Dorchester, Jr.	Worcester, Mass.
Charles E. Davis	Dudley, Mass.
Walter R. Davenport	Williamstown
George A. Emery	
Orville A. Farley	Lyndon
Robert W. C. Farnsworth	Lyndon
Charles H. Farnsworth	Lyndon
Luther C. Freeman	Essex Junction
Joshua Gill	McIndoes' Falls
George W. Goodell	Lyndon
Lyman E. Gordon	Lisbon, N. H.
Edward J. Gale	Barre
Frank L. Goodspeed	West Warren
William M. Gillis	Inverness, P. Q.
E. E. Grant	East Berkshire
Walter H. Gould	Worcester
Wilbur F. Hill	Moretown
Arthur Wentworth Hewitt	West Berlin
David Kilburn	Hartland
Frank W. Johnson	
Edward P. King	Amherst, Mass.
Fred B. Kellogg	Montpelier
E. Learner Latham	Northfield
Newton M. Learned	Fairfax
S. Grant Lewis	Hardwick
John McDonald	Lincoln, Mass.
Lewis W. Morey	Lyme, N. H.

Fred M. Miller	Northfield
Rutherford H. Moore	Pawtucket, R. I.
William A. Moore	Brattleboro
George W. Manning	
Charles S. Nutter	Tuftonboro, N. H.
William M. Newton	Barnard
J. Oramel Peck	Groton
Orville C. Poland	Waitsfield
Safford L. Putnam	Cambridge
Nathanael Pratt	Plainfield
John C. Prince	Hardwick
William N. Roberts	Chelsea
Lyman E. Rockwell	
Elmer E. Reynolds	Landgrove
Hiram F. Reynolds	Landgrove
O. W. Scott	Newbury
Austin O. Spoor	Union Village
Joel O. Sherburn	Plainfield
L. Olin Sherburne	Barre
Charles W. Smiley	Winchendon, Mass.
George H. Spencer	Montpelier
Alexander C. Stevens	Hartland
Charles M. Sturgess	Sheldon
H. Earle Sweet	Bellows Falls
Milo A. Turner	Weston
Lewis P. Tucker	Mechanicsville
Clarence M. Ward	Hardwick
Francis Winch	Northfield
Charles W. Wilder	Groton, Mass.
Nathan W. Wilder	Westford, Mass.
Horace W. Worthen	Bradford
Edward E. Wells	Woodbury
Fred A. Wells	Woodbury
G. Leon Wells	Woodbury

The lawyers sent out by the Band society fully measure up in point of ability to the preachers although they are less in number. First and foremost the universal opinion of the older members of the society includes United States Senator William P. Dillingham, although his own recollection of his connection with the society is not altogether clear. Side by side with him we may place Judge John H. Watson, a Chief Justice of our Supreme Court; the Hon. James B. Brooks, Esq. who became the founder and first Dean of the law department of Syracuse University, making good both for himself and for the University; Herbert H. Ward who became Attorney General for the state of Delaware and one of the leading lawyers of that section; Roger W. Hulburd of Hyde Park who is considered the finest orator in the state of Vermont and who has served one term in the Legislature of the state and was finally elected Lieut. Governor. In addition to the above we find that Erwin M. Harvey and Walter E. Barney were appointed as Municipal Judges which positions they held with credit to themselves and efficiency for the cause. Charles H. Rutherford and his brother Frank P. Rutherford acquired fame and fortune in legal practice and were steadily mounting upward in political life at last accounts. Burton E. Bailey has a large and ever-growing legal practice in Montpelier. Earle R. Davis is the Judge of the Probate Court in Washington County. John N. Harvey rapidly rose in his profession in Brattleboro until he was invited to an important position elsewhere. Clarence L. Newton, although the son of a preacher, has become a leading light in law circles in and around Boston. He is a director in several corporations, a famous clubman, a Professor in Boston University and a member of the Faculty of the law department of Northwestern College.

What shall I more say, for time would fail to tell of Mervin A. Pratt of St. Louis, Mo., George H. Chase of Parkersburg, W. Va., George Smith and Curtis Burt of Boston, Melvin R. Fox of Sterling, Colorado, Harry D. Bruce of Syracuse, and Frederick J. Dieter of New York. These, through much tribulation and many defeats have conquered all obstacles and risen to success. In this list Frank H. Gary should be included. He rose to eminence in Boston as a lawyer; became a member of the Faculty of the Boston University Law School and left a large fortune. His widow has given $60,000 to the Seminary for a library.

In the newspaper field the Band students have ranked with the best. Note the following: Willis C. Belknap was the owner of a string of newspapers in southern Vermont; Orren M. Donaldson is the founder of a series of tabloid weeklies in Cal.; Harry C. Whitehill is the owner of the Waterbury Record and formerly was a Collector of Customs; Walter J. Bigelow was the night editor of the Burlington Free Press and later owner and editor of the St. Johnbury Republican; Rev. Joshua Gill was Assistant editor of the Christian Witness; E. A. Nutt was the best reporter in Vermont for half a century and Wallace B. Gilpin is the owner and editor of a series of papers in northeastern Vermont. Mr. Gilpin was formerly a state Senator.

A large number of Band boys became successful teachers: Jasper W. Freeley was for ten years on the Faculty of Wells College in Aurora, New York. For four years he was its acting president. Charles H. Richardson, Ph. D. was on the Faculty of Dartmouth College for ten years. Since then he has been in Syracuse, everywhere making good. Roscoe Grant was for a time a Professor in Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Bertram Malcolm McBride was a brilliant High School Professor who has recently died. Edward A. Smith was in charge of the musical department of Fargo College, Fargo, N. D. for ten years. Later he entered business and became successful and wealthy. Edmund P. Hamilton is Executive Secretary of the State Board of Education. Jesse M. Tebbetts is the Principal of the High School in Fair Haven, Vt. Clifford H. Dodge is teaching in Berlin, Conn.

Esculapius has many followers among the erstwhile members of the Band society, and every "path" has some followers from among its members. Chief among equals is

Dr. David D. Whitney, the President of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences, Professor of Zoology in the University of Nebraska, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and also of the American Society of Naturalists. In the American Men of Science his name is starred as one of the "Thousand Leading Scientists of America." It is worthy of note that Dr. Whitney, like those whose names have been previously mentioned, worked his way through Montpelier Seminary and was an active and honored member of the Band society.

David Marvin is one of the regular Professors on the medical staff of the University of Vermont. Arthur E. Pattrell is a successful physician and surgeon at 74 Fenwood Road, Boston. Schuyler Hammond is located at Rutland, has been President of the State Medical Society, Chief Surgeon of the Rutland Railroad, since 1912 President of the State Board of Medical Registration, Medical Advisor of the Board of Rutland and Bennington Counties during the war, etc.

Albert J. Hamilton of Boston was a specialist in abdominal surgery with a large practice. He was a surgeon in the navy during the war with the rank of Lieutenant. He has recently died. James G. Howard graduated from the Long Island College Hospital of Medical Surgery in 1910. He was in the service as an army surgeon with the rank of Captain. He is a member of various medical societies and says that he still considers Montpelier Seminary the greatest school in the country.

Dr. Herbert B. Hanson has a long list of achievements to his credit. He was on the staff of the Mission Hospital at Assuit, Egypt, was a 1st Lieutenant in the army, Medical Reserve Corps, 1917, saw service with the 311th Sanitary Train, Third Army Corps and Third Army and held the rank of Major when discharged. L. Mason Beeman is a graduate from Wesleyan, was for some years a teacher of note and is now an oesteopathic physician in New York City. Edwin A. Colton is Medical Director of the National Life Insurance Company. Among others may be mentioned George Chase, George H. Parmenter, Harry D. Hopkins, William B. Hyde, Clarence Leland, Leland McKinley and George B. Hyde.

In the business world the old Band boys have made good, some of them exceptionally so. Ivers Batchelder of New York City has made a fortune in the restaurant business and is now disbursing the same in works of philanthrophy. It is due to his generosity that the Chapel has been refitted and redecorated. All honor to Mr. Batchelder for his generous and much needed gift. Thomas Marvin was for long a grocer in Montpelier. Merrill O. Evans is now the Travelling Solicitor for the Portland, Oregon, Union Stock Yards. He is well known in agricultural and educational circles in the far west. Mr. Evans has great administrative ability and has built up to large success several organizations with which he has been connected. William B. Jones has devoted his life to the granite business. Dewey Graves is at the head of a large wholesale and retail automobile house at Chattanooga, Tenn. For many years Mr. Graves was in the educational field but left that to enter business.

William B. Hinkley has made a success in the hotel business. Mark H. Moody of Waterbury has made a success of the wholesale milk business and is one of the leading factors in a Springfield Mass. farmers' organization. Max Drennan is in the furniture business at St. Albans. Albion Hobson is making a great success in the publishing business. Dorman B. E. Kent is with the National Life Insurance Company, as was Paul Dillingham, both of whom have made good. O. B. Copeland was the cashier of the National Bank at West Randolph, which position he has held for many years and until his decease. Pliny F. Morse of the same town is the leading partner in a woodworking and grain business both wholesale and retail. Charles H. Stearns of Johnson is a successful business man and a politician in Johnson. George H. Bickford entered business at an early age and bade fair to become the leading business man in all northern New England when death cut short his career. His home was at Hardwick, and his genius in developing the granite business made that town largely what it has since been. George C. Pratt is in the manufacturing drug business in Philadelphia. George says that his first attempt at oratory was in the Band society and that then his knees smote together, and his tongue clave to the roof of his mouth as he attempted to demonstrate that "a pin costs money."

William W. Ainsworth became the senior member of a brokerage firm in Des Moines, Iowa. Simon Willard has retired after years on the Stock Exchange in Chicago. Arthur G. Mansur entered the jewelry business at Burlington. These are by no means all of the former Band members who have entered business and acquired a competence. Many others there are whose names are abundantly worthy of mention, but space and time forbid. Yet these are enough to show that our boys have made good, and that the experience of making one dollar buy ten dollars' worth of education is no mean preparation for an active career in the business world.

The former members of the Band society include a United States Senator, a Governor of the State of Vermont, a Member of Congress from a western state, two Lieutenant Governors of Vermont, two Mayors of Vermont cities, many members of both Houses of the Legislature, business men worth from one thousand to one million dollars, editors of daily and weekly papers, preachers from humble pastorates up to the Bishopric, lawyers of repute and distinction, doctors who have mounted well toward the summit of their profession, and teachers who have held all kinds of important positions, two of them becoming college presidents. In all spheres in life the old Band boys have gone out to win for themselves a name and a fame that are well worth while, and no secondary school anywhere has a society that can surpass the record of the one organized at Newbury over a half century ago and flourishing at Montpelier most of the time since.

THE LADIES' LITERARY SOCIETY

Author Unknown

In the early days at Newbury, when Betsey Dow was Preceptress (1837-1839), she organized the girls of the school, numbering from one hundred seven to one hundred sixty-eight, into a literary society, probably the first society of its kind ever organized. The Constitution then drawn up has been kept until this time among the treasures of her family.

History is silent concerning the activities of this literary society until 1853, when they had a membership of thirty-nine. We find in a catalog of the Female Collegiate Institute this paragraph:

"Connected with the Seminary are two public literary societies, the Pulaski Lyceum and the Ladies' Literary. 'The Nonpariel,' a paper sustained by original compositions from the students, is read weekly at the public meetings of the gentlemen's society. 'The Excelsior' a similar paper is sustained by the ladies."

The weekly record shows that the ladies were very faithful in the reading of this paper.

The first page of the Ladies' Literary record book for 1853 contains this statement:

"Article I. This association shall be called 'The Young Ladies' Literary Society for Mutual Improvement.'

"Article II. The object of this society shall be the improvement of its members in elocution and general information."

To show that the members must have improved in both respects here are a few questions discussed in their meetings:

> "Is language of Divine origin?
> "Has the world been influenced more by the voice than the pen?
> "Is learning a friend to religion?
> "Ought ladies to pursue the higher branches of mathematics?
> "Resolved: That levity of manners is hostile to virtue.

"Resolved: That beauty of person results in more good than evil.

"Do public amusements exercise beneficial influences in society?

"Resolved: That poverty develops character better than riches."

While at Newbury these meetings were held in Room No. 1 of the Seminary building, a room full of memories for the students of those early years. The last meeting there was during the summer term of 1868.

The removal of the school to Montpelier was made without comment in the Ladies' Literary records, except as follows: "September 18, 1868.

"At call of the bell the few members of the Ladies' Literary Society who have followed its fortunes to the new Seminary met in the new Adelphi Hall by special invitation from the honorable members of that society. The meeting was called to order and the following business was transacted. Reconstruction of Constitution and By-laws by a committee of three, after which it was approved by the society."

For the first year or two the society was small and weak. In April of 1872 the Adelphi invited the Ladies' Literary to occupy the same hall with them in the new Seminary, which invitation was accepted. A Committee had already been appointed to procure funds for furnishing a hall. More than once the boys forgot to open and heat the hall for the girls. This janitor work provided the occasion for many a lengthy conversation between members of the two societies, according to the records. Before the hall was furnished in the Seminary building the society rooms were located above recitation rooms in old barracks known as Sloan Hospital, and they were very bare and plain. The new hall is well furnished and has a well chosen library.

The joint sessions with the brother society always have been very popular. The first session of this kind was held in April, 1871.

It was in that same April that first mention is made of an "Exhibition" in which the Adelphi assisted, and a special rehearsal was called because the Exhibition was to be "repeated in the Village Hall Monday evening next."

Two years later there are plans for a joint meeting with the Aesthetics. The first "Festival" is mentioned in 1872, a joint affair with the Adelphi, but it is not described.

There is a bewildering succession of elections of officers, elections to membership and initiations into membership. Sometimes a program was carried out; sometimes storm or weariness interrupted the regularity of the meetings. But all along there has been a strong "Society Spirit" and many a shy girl has found a place in the beautiful hall and has been brought to understand more of her own ability than she had known she possessed.

Among the best known members of this society the name of Miss Merial A. Whipple stands foremost. Miss Whipple graduated in 1871. She taught "Common English" before graduation, and held the position of Preceptress for three years, teaching Botany, Mathematics, Rhetoric and *Belles Lettres*. In 1870 the Ladies' Literary was at a very low ebb when Miss Whipple and her sister made a vigorous campaign for new members which resulted in a period of prosperity. "Her place could not easily be filled" and "She is loved by all" are comments in papers of that period.

Clara Vance was another very popular Preceptress, 1889-1892. She taught French and History. She also taught school in the west for a time; at Randolph State Normal School for a year; then returned to the Seminary for eight years. She was interested in "The Pactolus" which was published by the Ladies' Literary and the Adelphi. She graduated in 1875.

Cleora Clark graduated in 1870 and came back to teach French and Latin for a time, including one year after she married Daniel Dorchester, Jr., a member of the Faculty.

May B. Stanton graduated in 1873 and was Preceptress one year.

Florence J. Hollister taught English (1872-1874). She now lives in South Glastonbury, Conn., and is known as Mrs. Curtis.

Ivah Strachan graduated in 1911. She is now Mrs. C. R. Ford.

Emma Fuller (1913) graduated from the Home Economics Course of the University of Vermont and served for awhile as demonstrator for the Farm Bureau of Addison County. She is now Superintendent of County Demonstrators.

Miss Marion Bickford, now Mrs. Amory D. Seaver, was teacher of vocal music at the Seminary (1916-1919) and was a member of the Ladies' Literary society. She teaches music in the public schools of Lyndonville.

Lenora Stevens Farnham (1890) is well known in Montpelier and has held state and national offices in the D. A. R.

Nine Battles Hewitt (1904) is Corresponding Secretary for the Vermont Conference Woman's Home Missionary Society.

CHAPTER XX

ODDS AND ENDS

The Hon. Paul Dillingham, one of the most widely known lawyers of Vermont, a member of Congress and a Governor of Vermont was for twenty-two years an honored Trustee of the Seminary and as such he gave unstintedly of time and talent. He also rendered distinguished service with voice and pen. As an advocate before a jury he had no superior in the history of the state and this eloquence was freely used to advance Christian education at the old school. The writer was present to hear him at the session of the Vermont Conference at Barre in 1877 and the effort was worthy of the school and the occasion.

His son, the Hon. William P. Dillingham, Governor of Vermont and later United States Senator, was a Trustee of the school for over thirty years. He was President of the Board of Trustees for twenty-nine years. His services to the cause were beyond computation and the existence of the school is due in no small degree to his wise administration during difficult situations.

Alumni Associations

The idea of local Alumni Associations for Montpelier Seminary is not new. As long ago as the first of the century a flourishing association was in existence at Boston, the writer and others going down from Vermont as delegates. This organization did much to generate a widening enthusiasm for the school, and also to bind together the graduates and old students in bonds of increasing comradeship. Of course such organizations have fluctuations in membership and interest, but this organization seems to be still functioning. Recently Prof. Charles H. Stone was President, Prof. Oscar C. Gallagher and J. Royal Kinney, Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Joseph B. Reynolds, Secretary, and Chester Ramsdel the Treasurer.

New York now has a flourishing organization, and an increasing number of Seminary students gather yearly for sugar and reminiscences, always keeping in touch with the school as it is, as well as to recall it as it was while they were on the Hill.

Perhaps the most flourishing of all the Alumni Associations of which knowledge has come to the fore is that at Los Angeles, California. This was started by Frank A. Gaylord, that tried and true friend of the school who is now April-May, 1934, taking a forty-four day vacation cruising through the South Sea Islands on a magnificent Palace Steamer. First of all Mr. Gaylord secured from the office at Montpelier the names of all old Seminary students who lived in California anywhere near Los Angeles. The number reported exceeded his anticipations. Mr. Gaylord's next step was to hold personal conversation with some of the more prominent of these men and women and talk up the project of an Association. All eagerly agreed that the proposition would be fine. It seems that the farther away from Montpelier an old student pitches his tent the dearer the school becomes to him. Mr. Gaylord then sent a special letter to each of the former students and teachers residing within a reasonable distance of Los Angeles, and asked them to come to that city May 1, 1929 to a certain restaurant and partake of a sumptuous repast "without money and without price," he paying all of the bills. The attendance was beyond the expectation of even Mr. Gaylord, and all had the time of their lives. An Association was formed, the vote being unanimous and hearty, and the hopes of all ran high.

The dinner had roast turkey as the piece de resistance, with all of the etceteras that go to satisfy a Vermont palate, and each did it ample justice. Letters were read from Dr. Hatch and others, and then reminiscences followed thick and fast, what one said tending to sharpen the memory of others so that it almost seemed as if the entire company were transported back to the old Hill.

Much emphasis was placed upon the good which came to those present from membership in the various societies, each registering the organization to which he belonged. A telegram was sent to Miss Emily Glover, who was then living, and also to Miss Jennie Farwell, for several years an old-time teacher. These two elect women had each gained a remarkable place in the hearts of all students who knew them at the school, and held that place in spite of all changing circumstances.

A banquet ticket and two cakes of Vermont maple sugar were presented to each of those present by Mr. Gaylord who was at his best, continually doing unexpected things to make the occasion one long to be remembered.

Mrs. Dora Platt Brockway, Mrs. Mary Barnard Linter, Rev. Clarence M. Ward and Frank A. Gaylord were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the next meetings.

The following persons were present, the headings of the columns indicating the name and residence, the Principal under whom they studied while at Montpelier, the years of residence at the school, and the society to which they belonged while there.

Charles A. Briggs, M.D. Pasadena	Wilder and Cox	1868–73	Adelphi
D. B. Stockwell Alhambra	Cox	1872–73	Adelphi
Rev. Clarence M. Ward 216 N. Avenue, 65	Cox and White	1872–74	Band
Sabin C. Pike Long Beach	Cox and White	1872–74	Adelphi
M. L. Pike Long Beach	Cox and White	1874–75	Adelphi
Mrs. J. A. Rice National City	White	1875–76	
Mrs. Russell M. Jeffords South Pasadena	Southworth	1879	Ladies' Literary
F. J. Mills 616 Laughlin Bld.	Southworth	1881–82	Band

Anna Cummings Thatcher Pasadena	Bishop	1881–85	Aesthetic
Rev. David C. Thatcher Pasadena	Bishop	1881–85	Band
Luther Freeman, D.D. Pomona	Bishop	1882–83	Band
O. M. Donaldson Hollywood	Bishop	1883–85	Band
Lola Bixby Caverly Pasadena	Bishop	1883–86	Aesthetic
John W. Dutton Glendale	Bishop	1883–84	
Mrs. D. S. Lockwood 1170 So. Tremaine Ave.	Bishop	1883–87	Aesthetic
George H. Terrill Owensburg	Bishop	1883–84	Band
Nellie Manuel Flint Altadena	Bishop	1884–85	Aesthetic
Miss Rosa M. Cooper Pasadena	Bishop	1885–88	Aesthetic
Mrs. Helen H. Hadley 830 So. Detroit St.	Bishop	1886–87	Aesthetic
Frank A. Gaylord Los Angeles	White	1875–76	Adelphi
Florence (Bixby) Hinds South Pasadena	Bishop	1887–88	
Lillian P. Bascom Santa Anna	Bishop	1890	
Mrs. J. A. Stevens Pasadena	Smith	1894	Ladies' Literary
Merrill O. Evans, Jr. 637 San Fernando Bld.	Newton	1898–00	Band
Charles Cutler Palmer Santa Monica	Smith–Newton	1899–00	Band

Dora A. Brockway Whittier	Newton-Davenport	1900–02	Aesthetic
Mrs. F. E. Litner Owensmouth	Bishop	1904–05	Ladies' Literary
Raymond B. Waldo San Pedro	Bishop	1909–11	Adelphi
Winnifred Jeffords Waldo San Pedro	Bishop	1910–12	Ladies' Literary
Mrs. H. C. Fisk Compton	Bishop-Hatch	1910–14	Ladies' Literary
Robert B. Brown Long Beach	Hatch	1914–15	Band
Mrs. J. H. Burnham Owensmouth	Hatch	1915–16	Ladies' Literary
Lillian J. Rice National City			
Willis E. Henderson 5925 Monterey Road	Hatch	1915–17	Band
Rev. Frederick M. Miller Gardenia	Newbury		
Flora M. Terrill Inglewood	Southworth	1876–79	

The second meeting of this Southern California Alumni Association of Montpelier Seminary was held at the Marie Louise Tea Room, 2200 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, California on March 21, 1930. The presiding genius of the occasion was Merrill O. Evans, Jr., the President of the Association. Rev. Alexander C. Stevens, D.D. offered the opening prayer. Mr. Evans' mother was with him, she being an especially appreciated guest for the reason that she had sent three boys to the Seminary.

The father and founder of the Association, Mr. Frank A. Gaylord, was seated at the right of the President as the guest of honor, and made a speech which sparkled with wit, and bubbled over with good nature, being withal, replete with practical wisdom. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, Rev. George W. Goodell, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Jeffords, Rev. and Mrs. Clarence M. Ward all spoke in a reminiscent manner and added to the interest of the occasion. Letters were read from absent members, and also from other Seminary students interested in the progress of the Association.

No one was more heartily welcomed than the Hon. Herman P. Simpson, who was a former student, and then the Steward of the school. He was the father of Dr. Simpson, elsewhere mentioned in the book as a foremost man in educational work in the east. Mr. Orren M. Donaldson, the Secretary of the Association, was in labors abundant, and read a letter from his step-mother, Mrs. Mollie Pomeroy Donaldson, who was a student and teacher at Newbury, and later a teacher at Montpelier. She is now living at great age in the Home for Retired Teachers at Brandon, Vermont.

It was developed that several of those present formed "matches" at the Seminary which had stood the test of time: Rev. and Mrs. Clarence M. Ward, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Alexander C. Stevens, Prof. and Mrs. Raymond B. Waldo, Rev. and Mrs. George W. Goodell, the latter finding his first wife at school.

The reorganization was effected by the reelection of Mr. Evans as President, and Mrs. Erla (Simpson) Fisk as Secretary.

The third annual meeting was held May 16, 1931, and was of the same kind in attendance and interest as the two described, and went to show that Montpelier Seminary enthusiasm in Southern California was still at white heat, the old fire yet burning brightly upon the Seminary altar.

At this third annual meeting of the Association Secretary Orren M. Donaldson was commissioned to communicate to Rev. John Ward Hatch, D.D., the regret of the company that he had felt his resignation to be obligatory, and was most telling and emphatic as to the feeling that he had rescued the institution from the jaws of defeat and left it on the high road to lasting victory.

Would that other centers over the country might form and maintain similar organizations! The existence of the automobile and good roads would make easy the assembling of a goodly number from various parts of the country.

Loyalty Fund

Several years ago a Loyalty Fund was started during Dr. Hatch's term; Carl C. Harvey, C. O. Granai, Ethel R. Colby and Raymond Holway were the chief promoters. They worked together harmoniously, spread their interest widely and did much to gather funds for the publication of the Seminary Bulletin. The idea was to secure pledges of annual payments of sums of any size and continually to increase the number. The first subscribers were:

T. P. Frost, D.D., L.L.D.	'72
Charles A. Briggs, M.D	'73
Clarence V. Roberts	'82
William N. Ward	'86
Charlotte McClellan Boyer	'89
Lillia White Mead	'90
Alice R. Wheeler	'90
Rev. George Manning	'01
James G. Howard, M.D	'05
Ethel R. Colby	'06
Jessie N. Gilbert	'10
M. E. Walbridge	'14
Whitney Parker	'19
C. O. Granai	'20
T. Dwight Hobart	'77
Florence Hollister Curtis	'73
Frank A. Gaylord	'76
Elmer E. Reynolds	'84
Grace Royce	'86
Ida Hubbard Riggs	'89
Rev. W. M. Newton	'90
Alma (Adams) Brown	'90
Mrs. Nettie R. Morrill	'01
Roberta (Rand) Ferguson	'05
H. S. Bulkley	'07

Otho Williams	'11
Arthur J. Green	'17
Prof. & Mrs. C. A. Davis	'19
Ralph B. Dwinell	'21

These twenty-nine persons gave $289.06 the first year. More names were subsequently added to the list and the Fund grew in interest and usefulness.

In Memoriam

In the death of Charles S. Nutter, D.D., the Montpelier Seminary in particular and Methodism as a whole met with a great loss. A student of Newbury Seminary, a writer of hymns for Montpelier Seminary, a member of several Conferences, including the Vermont, a co-author of Methodist Hymnology, the Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District, the Librarian of the New England Methodist Historical Society, and a preacher of note, he exercised a wide influence in his day and generation. Now that he has passed to rest the world begins to realize its debt to him.

Clayton Tillotson and Cecil Clark met with an accident when returning from a "notable victory" at Littleton, N. H., the former being killed instantly and the latter drowned. Clark was preparing for Tufts Dental College and was greatly missed. Both were members of the senior class. "Tilly" as he was called, was one of the most popular young men ever at the school, was the Captain of his ball team and the President of the school Y. M. C. A. A bronze tablet to their memory has been placed upon the wall of Batchelder Chapel.

Epworth League Institute

The Epworth League of the Vermont Conference began holding its annual Institutes at the Seminary in 1921, and so continued each year for some ten years. Upwards of a hundred and fifty young people, most of them of the proper age for Seminary students, gathered from over the state and remained a full week, sometimes a bit more. The best League workers in the Vermont Conference were installed as teachers and lecturers, and some were called in from the regions beyond. Solid instruction in suitable and practical topics were given. In addition to this an inspector of recreation was engaged, and the afternoons were devoted quite largely to sports of various kinds, and to excursions to nearby places of interest. The acquaintances formed by the young people; the high ideals held up and grasped; the chance for close contact with some of the leading workers of the state and beyond; the idea that proper sports may be a legitimate part of religious training and experience; the exercise during which the young people were asked to consider the question of their life work all conspired to help raise the standard of experience and life among the young people of the various churches of the Conference, and to harbinger better days for the future. The kind of religion exemplified and taught was one which would commend itself to the rising generation, and emphasized conduct and service more than creed or tenet.

Summer Salutations

For some time past the old students have had a habit of meeting at the Seminary at some time during the summer vacation, the time of gathering depending on the decision of a committee. These gatherings have been fraught with much interest and have tended to keep the graduates in touch with each other and with the school. They have also helped swell the Seminary enrollment for the coming year. In 1930 the following persons were registered among those present:

William J. Baird, '88	Bridgeport, Connecticut
Rev. Scott F. Cooley, '05	Williston, Vermont
Mrs. Amelia Allen Cooley, '05	Williston, Vermont
Dorothy Chapin, '29	Middlesex, Vermont
Valorous Peck, '26	Tufts College
Rutherford H. Moore, '12	Waterbury, Vermont
Emma H. Henderson, '28	Waterbury, Vermont
Lillian H. Russell, '28	Montpelier, Vermont
Marvelle C. Webber, Esq., '88	Rutland, Vermont
Ethel R. Colby, '06	Waterbury, Vermont

Elmer Adams Brown, '90........Cornish Flats, New Hampshire
M. B. Yaw, '93........................Hartford, Connecticut
Roscoe A. Grant, '90...................Hempstead, New York
Edwin E. Grant, '95..............East St. Johnsbury, Vermont
Julia Norcross Cameron, '93...............Waitsfield, Vermont
Inez L. Thurston, '95......................Montpelier, Vermont
Prof. Charles H. Stone, '89...........Brookline, Massachusetts
Del. B. Dwinell, '87.......................East Calais, Vermont
Clarence B. Foster, '25.......................Underhill, Vermont
Kenneth H. Ward, '20.....................Moretown, Vermont
Florence Miles Ward, '18..................Moretown, Vermont
Evelyn Hill Phillips, '20.............Watertown, Massachusetts
C. O. Granai, Esq., '20..........................Barre, Vermont
Harold A. Dwinell, '14...................Montpelier, Vermont
Maurice E. Walbridge, '15..................Rutland, Vermont
Ina M. Strong, '28.........................Waitsfield, Vermont
E. P. Currier, '86...........................Rutland, Vermont
Merle Plastridge Martin, '12..............Montpelier, Vermont
Viola B. Brown, '10..................Concord, New Hampshire
Arthur W. Hewitt, '04......................Plainfield, Vermont
William B. Hinckley, '95..............Canaan, New Hampshire
Walter B. Darling, '87..........................Groton, Vermont
Edwin A. Colton, '95 ....Montpelier, Vermont
Mabel G. Eddy, '90.........................Hinesburg, Vermont
Earle R. Davis, '91............................Barre, Vermont
Lois Hillery Davis, '91..........................Barre, Vermont
Eleanor C. Nichols, '29.....................Tunbridge, Vermont
Myrtie Huntley Dwinell, '90..............East Calais, Vermont
Philip Dunton, '23..........................Albany, New York
Robert Sanders, '25......................East Calais, Vermont
Rev. William M. Newton, '90..........Chartley, Massachusetts
Jesse M. Tebbetts, '03....................Fair Haven, Vermont
Mabel Stewart Tebbetts, '03..............Fair Haven, Vermont
Alice R. Wheeler, '90..................Methuen, Massachusetts
Grace M. Porter, '28......................Montpelier, Vermont
Verna M. Harding, '27..........St. Johnsbury Center, Vermont
Evelyn M. Backus Burdine, '23...........Sharon, Pennsylvania
Lois K. Goodwin, '28......................Montpelier, Vermont
Harry M. Cameron, '20...................Syracuse, New York
Marion Chaffee Cameron, '20..............Syracuse, New York

Adelaide C. Turner, '29	Bennington, Vermont
Helen M. Hill, '29	Montpelier, Vermont
Royce W. Stewart, '25	Lunenburg, Vermont
Rev. Fred B. Blodgett, '98	Pittsford, Vermont
Blaney Blodgett, '24	Pittsford, Vermont
Kingdon W. Booth, '25	New York City
Norman Bone, '22	South Ryegate, Vermont
George H. Frary, '80	Charlemont, Massachusetts
Harriet Davis, '24	Marshfield, Vermont
Gerald N. Perkins, '15	Schenectady, New York
Walter W. Goodhue, '27	Orfordville, New York
Eva Ordway, '29	New York City
Ora M. Kittredge, '88	Windsor, Vermont
Eva Bartlett Ingalls, '96	North Haverhill, New Hampshire
Mary E. (McLaughlin) Stoddard, '03	Groton, Vermont
Mary E. (Pillsbury) Kidder, '03	Bradford, Vermont
Florence A. (Moore) De Goosh, '95	Bradford, Vermont
Keith A. Kidder, '26	Bradford, Vermont
Raymond Locke, '29	Springfield, Massachusetts
Eleanor Nicholson, '27	Concord, New Hampshire
Eunice H. Wilder, '25	Groton, Vermont
Margaret Nicholson, '25	Groveton, New Hampshire
Carolyn Martin, '26	Lake George, New York
Rachel Dwinell, '26	Elmira, New York
Kathryn Moffatt Shufelt, '28	East Berkshire, Vermont
A. Geraldine Downey, '29	East Berkshire, Vermont
Attrude Domina, '30	Montgomery, Vermont
Myrle Cresey, '28	Montpelier, Vermont
Harriet (Roberts) Garrow, '25	Montgomery, Vermont
Lola Ida Sargent, '10	Glover, Vermont
Sadie (Wilson) Leland, '17	Glover, Vermont
Marion L. Ward, '22	Walton, New York
W. Edward Newton, '98	Brockton, Massachusetts
Herbert A. Rice, '01	Derby Line, Vermont
Richard A. Gilson, '02	Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts
Lucy H. Stickney Gillespie, '80	State College, Pennsylvania
H. Earle Sweet, '16	Haddam, Connecticut
Marguerite Albertson Ripley, '14	Cohasset, Massachusetts
Prof. A. F. Blakeslee, '90	Carnegie Institution, N. Y.
Mrs. A. F. Blakeslee, '90	Carnegie Institution, N. Y.

Dr. James G. Howard, '05	Long Island, New York
Mrs. James G. Howard, '05	Long Island, New York
Marion Brooks Parrish, '25	Granville, Vermont

PAPERS

Off and on for over fifty years the school has maintained a paper edited and managed by the students. Mention has already been made of the Pactolus, the Aesthetic Journal, the Band and Aesthetic Journal and the Montpelierian. These all died, let us hope in the faith, and from their ashes rose the Phoenix. The officers of that paper on a recent date were as follows:

Editor-in-Chief	Aleta Hanks
Assistant Editor	Marion Delary
Business Manager	Paul Barmettler
Assistant Business Manager	Edward Rohers
Art Department	Virginia Moulton
Jokes	Elmer Meservey
Alumni	Kathleen Bailey
Locals	Helen Cleaver
Exchange	Helen Putnam
Girl's Athletics	Marjorie Bulkley
Boy's Athletics	William Neil
Faculty Advisor	Miss Lucile Adams

PRO DEO ET ECCLESIA

February 12, 1925 twelve students were received into membership in Trinity Methodist Church and twelve others were received into student membership. This is an example of the work which the school has been doing for the church ever since it was first established here in Montpelier, and for the thirty-four years that it existed at Newbury before being removed to Montpelier. It has been the feeder to the church, the conservator of the youth of Vermont for Jesus Christ and His Kingdom. Please God, it shall never cease this kind of curriculum.

SEMINARY ATHLETICS

As in every other similar school today athletics plays a large part in the interests and activities of the student body. It was not always thus; in the days when the writer was here as a student sixty years ago, there was no organized body of students playing any game of any kind. Of course, there were isolated cases of croquet, throwing and catching ball, and walking or running for exercise, but no regular organized games of any kind were played. That day had not then dawned; school was supposed to be for a serious purpose, and the idea of sports and sportsmanship had not then entered the student mind.

However, the day of organized athletics ere long arrived, and while the author chanced to be at the head of the school in 1901-3, games of football and baseball were in full vogue and the Seminary team once won the championship of the state in both of these games.

Basketball was not in existence, but the entire student body gathered on the campus and rooted for all they were worth for the school baseball or football team during every contest with any other school on home grounds. And the Faculty were not slow to cheer the Seminary plays as they realized the great value of such things for the morale of the school.

The right kind of practice tends to develop and maintain a strong physique to work off surplus energy which might otherwise to turned to the perpetuation of unallowed pranks; to the development of a team spirit which subordinates the interest of any member to the good of the team as a whole; to the habit of instant and unquestioned obedience to the powers that are; to the spirit of loyalty to the Seminary as the one supreme end in all playing; to a scorn of discomfort and pain, and to a stern grip on the one great end of winning the game. These, and many other benefits, are universally conceded to inhere in a proper use of the various forms of athletics at the present. Of course there is a wise, and also an unwise, use of these games, as well as of everything else. But the Seminary authorities are alert and active to prevent diversions into dangerous excesses and unwise activities. Such seldom occur in the annals of Vermont secondary schools today.

The time was when one could enter the school, register, take one or two studies, gain any kind of a low standing therein, and at the same time continue in good and regular standing in the school teams. That time is now passed. The writer, when Principal, made the rule that no boy below a passing mark in any of his studies could be allowed to play in any match game with any other school. That rule and many others are now in force, the same being voted by the Headmasters of the state. These are wise restrictions, and have done much to save the sports of the preparatory schools of the state from the disgrace into which schools of certain kinds have fallen elsewhere. The great idea today is of clean sport played by clean boys and girls, and the reaction in hundreds of the homes of students all over New England has been most wholesome and beneficial.

The erection of the Alumni Hall and Gymnasium has been a great benefit to the school. It makes much easier the securing and holding of a certain class of students, especially those coming from homes of the well-to-do. It enables the practice of various forms of physical exercise during the winter months when the weather and the snow forbid much out-of-door practice. It affords two of the best bowling alleys in the entire state for the free practice of bowling by any and every student, male or female. It provides shower baths for the use of all contestants when practicing as well as in match games. It offers cases for the preservation of trophies won in games so that coming generations can see how the fathers fought and won. It provides a fine arena for basketball in the winter, and ample space and an adequate platform for all kinds of school dramatics.

The campus, and the annex south of the Administration Building, contain ample grounds for the pitching of quoits, the playing of croquet, several specially prepared tennis courts, and one of the best ball fields in all New England. The Trustees recently voted that no new building of any kind should henceforth be erected upon the campus, and that the same should hereafter be sacredly preserved for its scenic attractions and for sport. So the friends of the school may forever rest their hearts in this one respect; no kind of buildings, either ornate or unsightly will ever stand thereon.

Of course, not all of the students are anxious to enter every kind of sport; some are not adapted therefor; but the number and the kind of sports is so varied that the taste and natural ability of each student can be gratified, and the benefits of some form of physical exercise be secured. The sentiment of the school as a whole is such that it needs little urging by the Faculty to induce each and every student to enter some form of athletic practice, and so do something for the muscles as well as for the brain.

The school for many years has had one member of the Faculty as a "coach", some one who is a practical as well as a theoretical athlete, and this man has supervision of all sports of the school. He recognizes that the interests of the various teams are the same as his own: viz., to develop the best possible, all-round physique in the individual students, and also to win the largest number of games for the school. This coach, and usually the Headmaster as well, accompany the teams on their trips through New England, and try in every way to be of the utmost possible aid to the students in the contests in which they engage. Professor Harry Arlanson, the bearer of a college degree, and an athlete of note, is the present coach, and has submitted the following schedule of the games recently played by the teams of Montpelier Seminary. It will be seen that the schedule shows that the games won, and the scores rolled up, far outnumber those of their rivals. And it should also be noted that our school meets college as well as prep schools in their travels. Here is the list. Read it and then "Rah" for the school.

In addition to the sports of baseball in the spring, football in the fall, and basketball in the winter the Seminary has an aggregation of sports all classified under the head of "Track Team." Of course all of the students could not be enrolled in the three ball teams, even if they could qualify, as the school is far too large for that. Hence the ingenious combination of attractive sports scheduled by all similar schools today under the head of "Track Team." In any one of these sports any student, boy or girl, may enter and train at will and then participate at any regular "meet" between the Seminary and any other team. The "events" are as follows: 120 yard high hurdle, 220 yard low hurdle, one mile run, one half mile run, 440 yard dash, 100 yard dash, shot put, javelin throw, discus throw, high jump, broad jump, pole vault. A "meet" was held with the Spaulding High School on the Seminary Campus, May 10, 1934 which was won by Spaulding by a narrow margin. But both schools showed splendid athletic training, and excellent work by the official coaches.

Football—1933

Spaulding	0	M. S.	6
Kimball Union Academy	0	"	26
Middlebury Frosh	8	"	6
Vermont Frosh	6	"	14
Norwich Seconds	0	"	52
St. Albans High School	0	"	25
Norwich Frosh	0	"	18
Opponents	14	M. S.	147

Won.............. 6 Lost................ 1

Lettermen

Cortland Bolles, *Captain*
John Higgins
Raphael Emilio
Walter Eklund
Alfred Chace
Leslie Elmer
Edward Grant
Edward Gillis
John Callaghan
Carl Larsen
William Oney
Roger Kenworthy
James Clearey
William Baxter
Edward Banahan
Edward Lovely
Arthur Goodwin, *Manager*
Phillip Conti
Irving Rosner

CHAMPION FOOTBALL TEAM WHICH WON STATE FOOTBALL TITLE

Basketball—1933

Cushing Academy	1	
Norwich		2
St. Albans		2
Clark School	1	
Spaulding		2
Green Mountain Junior College	1	
Montpelier High		2
Nichols Junior College	1	
National Life Ins. Company		
A. T. O. (Vermont University)		2

Games lost........4 won...........10

Lettermen

Phillip Conti, *Captain*
William Baxter
Carl Larsen
Cortland Bolles
Edward Banahan, *Manager*
John Callaghan
William Oney
Stephen Brouillette
Jack Brislin

Baseball—1933

Clark School	1	M. S.	5
Vermont Frosh	6	"	11
Spaulding High School	2	"	0
Clark School	0	"	15
Green Mountain Junior College	7	"	9
Spaulding High School	7	"	10
Vermont Frosh	5	"	9
Green Mountain Junior College	0	"	10
	28		69

Games won.........7 lost.............1

Lettermen

Michael Sladovich, *Captain*
Edwin Gillis
James Defeo
Roger Kenworthy
John Callaghan
Richard Winslow
William Baxter
Ernest Tomasi

Carl Larsen
Michael Ryan
George Allen, *Manager*
Irving Rosner
Edward Lovely
Stephen Brouilette

Football—1933-1934

Spaulding	0	M. S.	7
Norwich Frosh	0		6
Clark School	6		6
Vermont Academy	0		41
Green Mountain Junior College	0		13
Middlebury Frosh	0		13
Manlius School	6		7
	12		93

Undefeated Games won.....6 tied.......1

Lettermen

William Baxter, *Captain*
Raymond Comolli
John Lynch
Stephen Brouilette
John Higgins
John Hayden
Benjamin Watson
Ted Warren
Joseph Flaherty
William Neilson
Pliny Granger
Leslie Elmer
Robert Ritchie
John Darling
Wendell Davis
Bunal Coburn
Michael Trowell
Robert Tracy
Edward Gleason
Avery King, *Manager*

Girls' Basketball—1933

The girls' basketball team won twelve out of fourteen games; winning two each from Goddard Seminary, Northfield High School, Waterbury High School, Peoples Academy, Hartford High School, Montpelier Seminary Alumnae and losing two to Spaulding High School. The following is the list of girls who won basketball letters for the season of 1933:

Marjorie Bates
Evelyn Bates
Myrtle Brown
Barbara Bennett
Olive Roberts
Marjorie Bulkley
Anita Miller
Eva St. John

CHAPTER XXI

THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL

Fifty years ago the sun was bright and the stars were light as the sons and daughters of the old school gathered at Montpelier and then at Newbury to celebrate with song and story the Semi-Centennial of the founding of the Seminary. Equally favoring were the skies and the stars fifty years later when another generation gathered at Montpelier to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the existence of the school. As far as was known the writer was the only person present at the celebration at Montpelier June 2-4, 1934 who was present at Montpelier and Newbury a half a century earlier. Each celebration was well worth while; the last had twice as long to celebrate, more than thrice the amount of endowment, new buildings in process of erection, new friends raised up, new alumni holding positions of prominence and new pockets opened for the enrichment of the school.

The annual Commencement and the Centennial celebration of the founding of the school were blended together each time, and the school welcomed back to its sheltering arms crowds of those who had been nurtured in her bosom. This time the exercises began on Wednesday, May 30, with a Student Concert, and closed on Commencement Day the following Thursday. Following the Student Concert came the annual Headmaster's Reception in the Batchelder Chapel on Thursday evening, May 31; the Gaylord Prize Debate Friday afternoon at two o'clock; then the Faculty Commencement Concert by the Departments of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Teacher of Expression. On Saturday came the Class Day program of the Senior Class at nine A. M.; a baseball game between the varsity team of the school and a selected team from the alumni, which game was won by the alumni; and the

Alumni Banquet in the evening of Saturday, the same being held in the Alumni Hall.

On Sunday the annual Baccalaureate sermon was given by Headmaster Chayer, this being the first time that he had so officiated since his incumbency. The sermon was carefully prepared, well delivered and created a good impression. It should have been stimulating to high endeavor on the part of the class. At four P. M. on Sunday the Societies held "Teas and Open House" in their newly decorated society halls, the decorations being made possible through generous gifts by Frank A. Gaylord, a member of the Adelphi Society over fifty years ago, while the Headmaster had his "Den" night Sunday evening for those students who wished to consult him with reference to their future.

The Alumni Banquet was a part of the Centennial exercises, as were all of the entertainments on Monday, the same being the "Centennial Assembly" at two o'clock, the laying of the Cornerstone of the new Gary Memorial Library by Doctor John W. Hatch, and the gorgeous Centennial Pageant in the evening.

Of course Commencement Day was given over to the Commencement Exercises, the Commencement Dinner, and the Alumni Ball, the last being an innovation at the request of the Alumni Committee.

Good crowds attended most of the exercises, and each was fraught with an interest peculiar to itself, and tended to make every old student feel that the school was going on its way and performing its function, and sending out its students tremendously determined to do something worth while for God and humanity, and ultimately to bring back kudos for the school.

According to Edward Gould, the Treasurer of the Alumni Association, the following 227 persons were on the Hill at some time during the Commencement and Centennial exercises. It is not supposed that this is an absolutely exact number, as it would be impossible for any one to get that. But Mr. Gould is industrious, careful and conscientious, and probably got as

REV. J. HOMER SLUTZ, B.A., S.T.B.
Preacher Par Excellence—Wise Instructor in the Scriptures—Friend to Everybody

nearly a correct list as was possible. This list is taken from the registrations which he secured, and is therefore official. It is given as a matter of history that posterity may know the personnel of the old students who were interested to attend.

It will be noted that the number attending from outside of the state was exceedingly small, though Mrs. Hattie (Vail) Lance Moore came from Los Angeles to attend the Centennial and the Methodist Conference, which opened at Barre the day following the one in which the celebration closed.

Doubtless the Depression largely diminished the attendance, as almost everybody has been "short" of cash for the past two or three years, and the graduates of the Seminary, taken as a whole, are not among the class who abound in wealth. But the attendance was adequate to give almost every one who was present a royal good time, and to help all to see that the institution was growing in various ways, especially in the erection of new buildings. A year ago, when Doctor Luther Freeman from California preached the Baccalaureate sermon, he spoke to the writer with regard to the buildings which still stood as they did fifty years ago when he received his diploma, although the old "Tammany Hall" had then been displaced by the Alumni Building. Had he been here this year he would have seen the foundations for the new Gary Memorial Library, and the official laying of its cornerstone by former Headmaster Hatch. He could also have seen a proposed plan for new Boarding Houses exactly to correspond with the architecture of the Alumni Hall and the Library. Each year the permanence of the school seems more and more assured, while the annual migration to the Hill of former students becomes more pronounced, and the spirit of fellowship continually intensifies.

The list of the persons in attendance upon the festivities of the Centennial of 1934, as registered by Treasurer Gould, follows, the time of graduation of each being given as included in the registration:

Florence T. Abaire	1927
Lillian (Bixby) Abbey	1922

Dr. Truman J. Allen	1906
Carlo Andreolette	1928
Guy C. D. Andrews	1913
Floyd Arkley	1918
George R. Ash	1930

Mrs. Sarah E. Bacon	1904
Kathleen Bailey	1932
Rhona Ballard	1930
Ruth Ballard	1930
L. D. Bancroft	1909
Dr. Zephrine (Jones) Bartlett	1921
Marjorie Bates	1933
Willis C. Belknap	1888
Eleanor J. Benjamin	1930
Gertrude (House) Benjamin	1914
Schuyler P. Berry	1919
Theodore M. Berry	1923
R. M. Billings	1920
J. C. Bisbee, Jr.	1921
Winona (Lamb) Blackmer	1920
George H. Blanchard	1924
Margaret Blanchard	1929
Amy (Goodspeed) Blodgett	1908
D. W. Blodgett	1906
Rev. Fred B. Blodgett	1898
Maidene W. Bolton	1914
Charles Bond	1933
M. Fay Boyce	1930
Dorothy (Leavens) Bryce	1920
Dr. Howard Bulkley	1907

Edith N. Carpenter	1928
Glenn C. Carpenter	1907
Lillian (Enright) Carpenter	1908
Alfred M. Chase	1933
Irene N. Chase	1929
Charles C. Chayer	'31-'34
Edith (Morse) Chayer	'31-'34
Mary Ella Chayer	1905

EDMUND P. HAMILTON
Worthy Son of Noble Sire—Now the Treasurer of the School

Alice K. Chedel	1903
Betty Claflin	1932
Ethel (Austin) Clarke	1901
F. R. Clement, Jr.	1923
Esther Clifford	1932
Florence Clifford	1932
Lena M. Clifford	1930
Mildred Clough	1927
Mrs. Margaret (Converse) Clowse	1915
Wendell Coburn	1933
Ethel R. Colby	1906
Amelia (Allen) Cooley	1905
Rev. Scott F. Cooley	1904
Willard C. Colton	1882–1883
Sadie (Pond) Coombs	1907
Helen (Swift) Connor	1914
Prof. Milton Conover, Sc. D.	1908
Evelyn M. Covell	1920
Myrle Cresey	1929
Mrs. James M. Currie	1909

Mrs. Sarah J. (Andrews) Darling	1880
Edith (Long) Davenport	1889–1890
Walter R. Davenport	1877
Alethe (Roberts) Davis	1911
Gladys G. Denio	1925
Harriet E. Davis	1923
Marion Delary	1932
Daisy L. Denison	1929
Donald W. Dobbs	1919
Elsie Dodds	1923
Lillian (Rember) Dodge	
Geraldine Downey	1929
Charles Dudley	1932
D. B. Dwinell	1887
Franklin P. Dwinell	1913
H. A. Dwinell	1914
Mrs. Mertie (Huntley) Dwinell	1890
Ralph B. Dwinell	1921

Mrs. Jessie (Gates) Emerson	1909
Marjorie Erwin	1905
Lucille R. Evans	1932
Mrs. Lenora (Stevens) Farnham	1890
Earl Fountain	1931
Evelyn Fuller	1932
Nora Mower Gallagher	1898
Mrs. Harriet (Roberts) Garrow	1925
Margaret N. Gibson	1927
Wallace H. Gilpin	1906
Glenn Morse Glidden	1910
Perley C. Glidden	1910
Florence Goodwin	1918
Lois K. Goodwin	1928
Elsie Gottberg	1930
Edward C. Gould	1929
Mrs. Eva (Thompson) Gould	1912
Shirley Gould	1931
Prof. Walter H. Gould, Ph.D	1910
Harry Graham	1929
C. O. Granai, Esq	1920
Bernice Granger	1933
Prof. E. E. Grant	1895
Lillie (Hersey) Green	1904
Theodore J. W. Green	1929
Mrs. Theodore J. W. Green	1929
Harrison Q. Haile	1928
Miss Aleta Hanks	1932
Minnie (LaPointe) Hanks	1880–1882
Verna M. Harding	1927
Florence K. Hartwell	1924
Dr. Carl C. Harvey	1906
Julia G. Harvey	1930
Kathleen E. Harvey	1933
Kenneth G. Harris	1914
Dr. John W. Hatch	1931
Mrs. John W. Hatch	1931

Irene (Hartshorn) Hedges	1926
Dr. Arthur Wentworth Hewitt	1904
Mrs. Nina (Battles) Hewitt	1905
W. P. Hickie	1900
Mrs. Marion (Vance) Hildreth	1923
Helen Hill	1929
Rachel Hill	1931
Marjorie Holmes	1931
Raymond E. Holway	1917
Ralph M. Hoyt	1899
Bertha (Giffin) Huntington	1895

Dr. J. Gillam Irons	1919
Mildred Isham	1931
Lawrence A. Kelty	1904
Mrs. Lawrence A. Kelty	1905
Kermit Kelty	1930
Reba Kinsley	1933
Beatrice (Green) Kirby	1926

Ruth Lacaillade	1933
Cora M. Lance	1901
Muriel E. Leonard	1930
Anna E. Locke	1930
Frank K. Locke	1929
Ralph M. Locke	1927
Iola Lowry	1920
Kate Lyon	1930

Fred W. Marshall	1911
Alice B. Martin	1928–1929
Eleanor Martin	1931
George Nelson Martin	1912
Grace W. Martin	1909
Merle (Plastridge) Martin	1910
Sylvia May	1928
Marian McLam	1924
Seth W. Mead	1931
Anita Miller	1933
William M. Mims	1925–1926

C. C. Moody	1905
Mrs. Harriet (Lance) Moore	1898
Ivis L. Morrill	1926
C. John Morse	1920
Rev. C. W. Morse	1874–1879
Myron S. Morse	1917
Mary Murray	1933

Nella (Tillotson) Newhall	1919
Mrs. Mary G. Nye	1906

Mildred (House) O'Neil	1912
Eva K. Ordway	1929

Ruth Paige	1932
Eleanor C. Parker	1925
Mrs. W. A. Pattee	1880
Dr. Arthur E. Pattrell	1896
Ernest A. Pattrell	1905-1906
Mrs. Nina (Goulett) Pattrell	1901
Florence N. Peck	1920
Carrie (Clark) Perry	1881
Esther J. Pollard	1930
A. F. Prescott	1904

Grace R. Ramsdell	1920
Henry A. Ramsdell	1931
S. Chester ("Nig") Ramsdell	1917
Aileen Randall	1924
Clifford Randall	1931
Mrs. C. M. Richardson	1904
Mrs. I. G. Robinson	1884
Marjorie S. Roby	1933
E. J. Rogers	1905
Lillian H. Russell	1929

Jessie M. Sabin	1888
Betty Sawyer	1928
Marian Shaw	1927
Mrs. Josephine (Gill) Sherburne	1879
Kathryn M. Shufeldt	1927

Prof. Alfred D. Simpson, Ph. D.	1909
H. A. Simpson	1880
Wyman Skeels	1933
Michael Sladowich	1933
C. Leland Slayton	1925
Mrs. Lillian A. Slayton	1883
Dorothy R. Smith	1919
Rev. J. Lynwood Smith	1922
Neil Thomas Spaulding	1930
R. W. Stevens	1923
Hattie G. Stewart	1910
Ina M. Strong	1929

Mrs. Leah (Chapman) Tatro	1910
Margaret K. Templeton	1928
Grace I. Thompson	1927
Raymond L. Thurber	1924
Inez L. Thurston	1895
Ruth (Brazier) Thurston	1931
Mrs. Florence E. Tucker	1912
Marjorie Tullar	1926
Adelaide Turner	1929
Mabel (Ramsey) Turner	1902
Margaret K. Turner	1924
Rev. Milo A. Turner	1902

Vera E. Van Schagen	1919

Rev. Warren P. Waldo	1919
Florence (Miles) Ward	1918
Kenneth H. Ward	1920
Paul J. Wells	1924
Florence (Flanders) Wheelock	1912
H. V. Wheelock	1910
Mrs. Edna (Steele) White	1923
Nelson C. Whitehill	1915
Dorothy (Smith) Wilder	1919
Miss Carrie M. Williams	1911
Maurice Williams	1931

Ralph Locke of Montpelier, the Chairman of the General Committee having charge of the Alumni Banquet, gracefully presided and kept everyone good-natured. Frequent cheers were given for the various classes present, and especially for Doctor and Mrs. John W. Hatch who had been at the head of the school for eighteen years prior to 1931. The old-time cheer leader, "Kio" Granai, led one of the series of "Rahs".

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President	Harold A. Dwinell, Montpelier
Vice-President	Charles Parker, Waterbury
Secretary	Ralph Locke, Montpelier
Treasurer	Edward Gould, Montpelier
Executive Committee	Kenneth Ward, Moretown Mrs. Glenn C. Carpenter, Barre Herbert Wheelock, Barre Town
Trustee for four years	Dr. Lewis D. Martin, Barre
Member of Loyalty Fund Committee for five years	Miss Ethel Colby, Waterbury

Upon motion of D. B. Dwinell a rising vote of appreciation for his long and faithful services was given to the retiring President of the Association, Lawrence A. Kelty, City Editor of the Montpelier Evening Argus, who fitly responded.

A resolution was passed asking the management to set the date for the annual Commencement Exercises later in the season so that the students who had gone to college could manage to attend.

The regular post-prandial exercises began by calling for the rising in their seats of the classes of 1904, 1909, 1914, 1919, 1924, 1929, 1932, 1933 and 1934. This was an impressive sight and showed the love and loyalty of the alumni, no matter how long they had been absent from the Hill.

Mr. Locke then introduced the Hon. Wallace H. Gilpin of Barton who graduated many years since and had been selected to serve as toastmaster. Evidently Wallace had dug up stories from all realms of the present and past in order to get "grinds" upon those on whom he called. In his introduction Mr. Gilpin praised the cornet band of boys from the State School at Vergennes who came here with their Principal, Professor Howard Hanson, a former teacher and Dean in the Seminary. This band furnished music during the evening.

He then called upon the writer who briefly responded by saying that he had had a close and intimate acquaintance with all of the Principals of the school save the first two, Messrs. Chester and Wilder. Of those who preceded him in that office all, save the Rev. William M. Newton, have passed over to the great Beyond. So has Doctor Bishop who succeeded him. Mr. Davenport came to the school as a student sixty-two years ago, and graduated in the class of 1877, fifty-seven years ago. He has been coming back ever since to enjoy the fellowship. He then eulogized Doctor Hatch and spoke of his incomparable work for the school.

Doctor Hatch next spoke, and fittingly and feelingly described some of the striking events of his eighteen years of service, and gave due credit to the Faculty and Trustees for their support in the midst of trials seen and unseen. He congratulated his successor, Professor Chayer on his staff of teachers, and on the loyalty which was shown him by all concerned. The Doctor was well-nigh overwhelmed as he recalled many of the incidents of his memorable career, thanked all for what they had done for the school, and extended a personal invitation from himself and Mrs. Hatch to visit them in their summer home in Bangor, Maine or their winter home in St. Petersburg, Florida. Naturally Doctor Hatch was cheered again and again.

Mr. Chayer spoke substantially as follows:

> "I do not know that I have the right to speak at this Alumni Banquet; I haven't been here long enough to be an alumnus, but it gives me pleasure to meet so many friends and alumni of the school. They have been very gracious and patient with me. My relationships with the educational field have been very limited, and all that I thought I knew about education has been washed away, and I am learning some new things. I want to bring some of them to you people at this banquet.

"I am further indebted to Doctor Hatch for the suggestion which he gave to the alumni that this school be made a family school. Other educators have told me that many of their pupils were children of alumni. The percentage seems to be smaller in this school than in other places. Will the children of the alumni, who have been or are students of the school please rise? While there are quite a number it seems small in proportion to the number of alumni. I think we should make a better showing than this. The public school system has developed largely since some of you were here, but there are certain things to be found in a private secondary school which you cannot get elsewhere. We have an opportunity to create an environment favorable to good citizenship. We have the "project method" of teaching, the same being of value and worth considering. In this we are far in advance of the ordinary school, as we keep a complete record of the "personality scores" of our students. We are endeavoring to make this school not only on a par with the best High Schools of the state but to have it so fulfil its mission of pioneering along new lines that the results will not only please you but also profit the entire student body."

Doctor Arthur E. Pattrell of Towson, Maryland, an eminent surgeon, was next called upon and responded in a lighter vein, saying substantially:

"Our genial toastmaster seems to have told all the stories and so I will relate a few facts. The Chairman was afraid I would take a good deal of time telling them, so I will be brief. Vermont is a good state to be born in, a good state to leave and a good state to come back to. I have done all three and am glad I have done them, but especially glad to have come back.

"The Seminary in my distant time was a good school—it got better as soon as I left. When I told one of Melden's students that I was coming up here to attend the Centennial of the school which I had attended he said innocently enough, 'Were you a charter member?' At my time of life I might be permitted to reminisce, but the time remaining prevents. I could tell you of my experiences on this very site, on this very ground where stood famous 'Tammany Hall' wherein lived a group of boys who thought they were boarding themselves—they were not—they were

> undergoing a slow starvation; and some of them are still starving. It is just a wonder that some of us ever graduated—I think the Faculty took pity on us. I haven't been back but once since—that was when my wife graduated in '01. I remember there was prize speaking—she was on the program, and I think she took a prize, at any rate she is still speaking. As a young man I thought of going into a life of public speaking, either as a minister or a lawyer, because no one can answer them back, but I got married and I have done very little public speaking since, and but little private speaking. I thank you."

Toastmaster: "Mrs. Pattrell, is she here?"
Doctor Pattrell: "No."

Mrs. Harriet (Lance) Moore of Los Angeles, California, was next introduced as the person who had traveled farthest to be present at the Centennial. She responded briefly as follows:

> "California is a splendid state to live in, her residents are always telling about things out there that are very large, in fact larger than anywhere else. I live on 'Vermont Avenue' and that is the longest street in the world.
>
> "Out in Los Angeles once a year we have a Montpelier Seminary banquet. We meet in one of the hotels and have a private dining-room. Each banquet I have attended there have been thirty-five or forty present. We have moving pictures of Vermont scenes, and even snow scenes on the old campus to remind us of the associations of our school days."

Herbert Wheelock, '10, now Superintendent of Barre Town schools, was called upon to give an account of the famous football team of the Seminary back in his time. An attempt had been made to get the members of the team together on this occasion, with considerable success. Others unable to be present sent letters, among which were letters from George Springer, now living in Illinois; Luke Connor; Vern Vost who is in the Naval Hospital at Chicago; Charles N. Bemis of Eastport, Maine and Coach Pike sent his warmest greeting to the men of the old team. Among those present were Coach "Erv" Glidden; Captain of the team, Fred

Marshall of St. Johnsbury and Burton Burnett. George Martin, residing in Montpelier, was unable to be present at the banquet. Mr. Wheelock related the story of the renowned "Battle of St. Albans" bringing as evidence a trophy of the occasion, preserved, with its contents, through all the years, and which he averred he "should keep awhile longer."

Miss Mary Chayer, '05, a teacher in Columbia Teachers' College and a sister of the Headmaster, was called upon, and bowed her acknowledgements.

Doctor Hatch, at the request of Professor Chayer, then called attention to the history of the school, which had been completed up to the Centennial by the writer, and asked a general subscription for the volume by those present, especially emphasizing the value of such a history to the future of the institution.

The following Centennial poem, written by Professor Charles H. Stone of Boston, an alumnus of the school, was read by the Rev. J. Homer Slutz, and is as follows:

1834 CENTENNIAL ODE 1934

Montpelier Seminary

C. H. Stone, '89

I

Dear hills that once were ours, we claim again
    The heritage so long since held in you;
Our birthright to the changeless and the true
    That makes you guardians of the stream and plain.
October brings you robes of red and gold,
    But magic May restores your verdant dress;
And we are come again, as oft of old,
    To look upon your leafy loveliness
From this dear Hill where life's bright morns were spent
    While Youth and Hope and Joy their glamuor lent.

II

Nature, defying Time, shows little change.
    With buttercups and daisies still are pied

Our meadows, and the unchanged brooklets glide
O'er the same rocks, by the same mill and grange.
Still Berlin hills are fair
When noon's bright sunshine there
The beauty of their emerald heights enhances.
And still Winooski sings
With age-old murmurings
As down her waterfalls she leaps and dances;
While Morning's early blush,
After Night's solemn hush,
From Hunger's unchanged peak in rosy radiance glances.
For streams and mountains take no thought of years
Nor count as long our lives of cares and fears
Nor, like us, dream of youth's bright hopes and fancies.
Unchanged by summer sun or winter blast
They keep the forms that charmed us in the past.

III

And you, dear old M. S., whom once we knew
And, knowing, loved, and love you still today,
You also share the changeless and the true.
How have you kept Time's ageing hand away?
Have you some fountain of perennial youth
Beside your ever-flowing stream of Truth?
You count long years and yet you are not old;
Health's pulsing current flows within your veins;
The strength of youth is yours to have and hold
Through winter's silver sheen and summer's gold.
Men wake and smile and toil and count their gains
Till full of years they creep
To Mother Nature's arms and fall asleep
In her green cradle, while the singing streams
Croon lullabys beneath the moonlight's gleams,
And guardian mountains keep their vigil still
Unmindful of our pleasure or our pain.
But not for you, O Seminary Hill,
Is dreaming sleep, but Life and Growth, and Gain.

IV

So, diademed with love, our old school stands,
Strong in tradition, radiant with success.

And look! The Future comes with open hands
    And bears rich gifts of wider usefulness.
The smiling Present, proud of triumphs won,
    Point to new heights that are to be achieved
Through the strong faith with which we have believed:
    That faith that ever bore her strongly on
Through unforgotten years.
    She knew, in toil and tears,
A century of climbing up the steep
    Hills of adversity until at last
She looks abroad upon a harvest vast,
    A harvest that is hers to reap and keep.

V

Not now the voice of Fame
    Shall speak each treasured name
That loved and served for old Montpelier's sake.
    But in your hearts you make
A prayer of thankfulness for them you knew
    Who gave in service true
Ungrudging labor for the White and Blue,
    Believing still that brighter days should wake.
Such servants of the Lord
    Have earned their rich reward,
And left a monument upon this Hill
    That speaks their glory now and ever will;
A monument to which we point with pride.
    Inscribed on Memory's page, their names with us abide.

VI

Nights flee and new morns break from cloudless skies.
    New servants to replace the old arise.
New worth shall prosper for its cause is just;
    Its faith in service and in God its trust.
So shall new glories rise upon the old,
    New life blood pulse, new aims and purpose grow,
New fields of kindly usefulness unfold
    And larger views of Truth than now we know.
May future students, standing where we stand
    To look, as we look now, upon these hills

Feel inspiration and the heartening thrills
That once were ours, and sense at their command
The powers of life, the will to serve, and know
Life's higher meaning in its ebb and flow.
And when our mountain bathes its mighty crest
In the bright radiance of the sunset west,
Then may they take with hearts uplifted high
Baptismal dew upon each reverent brow,
The consecrating kiss of breezes low,
And benediction of the sunset sky.

VII

So, dear Montpelier, blessings shall be yours
From that Eternal Hand whose kindness pours
The pearls of morning and the gold of eve.
Worthy of all good things, you shall receive
Till sunset falls no more on Hunger's dome;
That time, we trust, shall never, never come!

The final event of the banquet was the address by Professor Alfred D. Simpson, A.M., Ph.D., Class of 1909, Assistant Commissioner of Finance for the Board of Education of the State of New York. A synopsis of the speech has been furnished by the speaker and is as follows:

THE GREATNESS OF THIS SCHOOL

Brief Abstract of the Address at the Alumni Banquet in connection with the Centennial Celebration of Montpelier Seminary, June 2, 1934, by Alfred D. Simpson, A.M., Ph.D., Assistant Commissioner of Education, New York State Education Department. M. S. Class of 1890.

Note: This abstract was prepared after the address and must of necessity omit reference to many informal remarks and certain developmental material used by the speaker.

"It is an unusual pleasure for me to be present and speak at this dinner in connection with the Centennial celebration of this Grand Old School. A vibrant emotion, a deep sentiment grips me on this occasion. This is not strange for three generations of the Simpson family have been closely connected with this school. My grandmother and grandfather years ago managed the dining hall. My father was a student here and later was steward. My aunts have attended. My sister and I were graduated from the school and later I taught here. This is a school to which generations veritably go. Surely tonight the spirit of these generations is present. We cannot but feel its presence.

"There are many things concerning which I would love to talk tonight. The time might be spent enjoyably in pure reminiscence. One hundred years is a long time and it seems impossible that my own relation to this school covers well more than a quarter of this period. During the past few weeks I have given close consideration to what might best be said on this occasion and it has seemed to me that no subject could be more in keeping with the Centennial than '*The Greatness of this School.*'

"The greatness of this school lies in its influence upon youth, in the changes in youth wrought through its teaching, in the school's lifelong impressions on youth, through youth in its influence upon adults and in its ultimate effect upon the communities of Vermont, the State, and upon the nation. But, in a more specific sense, wherein does this school's greatness lie? I wish to indicate three special lines of greatness that urge themselves upon my mind and tongue:

"*1. The Greatness of this School lies in its Great Personalities.* Their names are legion and I am not going to undertake to enumerate them. Each of you, here and now, will pause in silence and think of those great personalities who have had their lasting influence upon you. Their memories are stealing over you. In silence and in your mind you will pay them tribute, for their influence, for the impact of these characters upon your lives. They hover over us tonight. Truly these personalities have made Montpelier Seminary great. That none will deny.

"*2. The Greatness of this School Lies in its Traditions and in its Uniqueness.* Time forbids consideration of the many traditions that we all so gratefully recall. The very nature of these traditions make for the school's uniqueness. Consider, for example, the unusual breadth of curriculum even back in the old days when few schools of secondry grade afforded such of erings as those given here in vocal and instrumental music, in art, in public speaking, in debating, in the commercial field, as well as in the general and classical groups. Consider the exceptional type of boys' and girls' societies, lacking the less elevating characteristics of many of the older secret students fraternities and ennobling the higher values of scholarship, literature and public speaking. You will recall even the old courses in 'etiquette' and the other social influences of the school that tended to cultivate and gradually refine our rough exteriors.

"The Seminary has been a traditional example of the finest type of coeducational boarding school. The free, though governed, interplay of young men and women in this school, while a characteristic of this gradually disappearing type of institution, reaches its height in the coeducational relationship at Montpelier Seminary. It has truly become a tradition here.

"Yes, you will say, even our old buildings are a tradition that at the expense of our comfort has made for greatness. There has been something about the appeal of these old halls—as much as we rejoice in the recent appearance of fine new structures—that has added to the lure of this place we call M. S.

"Among the traditional emphases at the Seminary has been the development of character and self-reliance. From the earliest days of this school no stone has been left unturned in its work of character education. This was a dominating purpose of M. S. years before public education became consciously interested in such an end. Self-reliance, which is closely related to ethical character, has been a natural concomitant of attendance at the school but one which, be it said to the glory of the school, may be classed quite as much as a never-relaxed purpose of the Seminary.

"A tradition and at once a uniqueness of Montpelier Seminary is perhaps most of all to be found in the type of students which down through the years have been attracted to its halls. They have universally been poor but of pure gold. Probably their average ages will run higher than in public high schools. Not infrequently we have had older men and women, some of whom were even married before finding the Seminary opportunity for education. In its students this school has always been unique. And, as I said earlier, the greatness of the school lies very much in its proven capability to influence youth,—a youth which first brought with it to the institution an unusually substantial original nature and well-developed purpose. In turn this influence has been welded into a high degree of alumni interest and solidarity not common to the secondary school.

"These traditions and characteristics of Montpelier Seminary have made her great,—and there are a host of others which time forbids mentioning. But traditions should not blind us to the demands of changed conditions. Change is a very challenging concept in our society of the present day. Adaptability to change is the prime test of any organism. While cherishing traditions, neither this school nor any other can hope to succeed without embracing the new opportunities which changed conditions present. And so, lastly I wish to direct some attention to the third index of the greatness of this institution.

"*3. The Greatness of this School Lies in Its Opportunities in a New Century and a New Day.* One hundred years is a long time. Now it is over and the challenge lies in the new one hundred. It seems that this One Hundredth Anniversary comes in the midst of the Greatest transition era of America. We have said that M. S. has always been unique. It must continue so to be in the new century. It must meet the further test and prove adaptable to change. What are these new opportunities? Wherein do they lie? Just as one observer I venture the following:

"*First,* in the Seminary's character as a private school. It goes without saying that the American private school faces a life or death struggle. Public education must be the rule. If the private school is to endure, it must have something unique to prove its worth,—something more valuable than that which merely costs a high price. This the Seminary has always had. If its maturing influence upon youth be thoroughly analyzed, there will be disclosed a type of nurture of character and self-reliance that may prove just the pattern needed for all youth education. Much of this pattern is due undoubtedly to the unusual combination here found of coeducation; of a school home with normal latitude; of working, playing, eating and sleeping at the school; of keeping the opportunity within low cost range, without too large endowment, thereby necessitating an approximation to the common home. These and other discoverable values of this school will, if given conscious attention, unfold a pattern which may prove necessary of adoption by public education for a short portion at least of the school life.

"*Second,* in its possible opportunity in the field of higher education such as the junior college. To those who study the evolution of our educational system it is fully apparent that the junior college, normally representing two years beyond the secondary school, is more a reality than a dream. The opportunity for Montpelier Seminary in this direction is suggested by several considerations.

"M. S. is naturally and has always been college-like in its influence and its life. It is the nearest to a college of any secondary school I have known. Let your minds reflect upon this college-like nature. In fact, it used to be the Vermont Methodist Seminary and Female College. I myself remember the offering of a collegiate course. The school has always had something beyond its Faculty and its curriculum and this is by no means to decry either.

"Vermont is an opportune junior college location. Many parents yearn for something like Vermont as a college locus for the education of their children.

"Furthermore, secondary and higher education are due for a joint reorganization. The coming years will increasingly forward this process. The Seminary may quite likely find in this process of reorganization a field of opportunity for the new century.

"*Third,* in its unique opportunity to do an outstanding work in the most challenging area in secondary and higher education—the social sciences; embracing fields such as history, economics, sociology and government. The preservation of our democracy is a thing dear to America and of concern precious to the American. Witness the toil of the world outside. Dictatorship vs. freedom. Collectivism vs. laissez-faire. Regimentation vs. rugged individualism. Untoward privilege vs. the general welfare. Even, war vs. peace. Don't in the calm and quiet of beautiful Vermont underestimate the challenge. Democracy, vibrant to the touch of the people, is the great guarantor. The prime characteristic of democracy is *choice.* America must be constantly choosing. There is no relaxation. Choice depends for wisdom upon education. In no phase of education as the hope of democracy is there greater need of emphasis in this day and in future days than in the field of the social sciences.

"This, in regretfully abbreviated outline, is the thesis of the third suggestion of the new opportunity of Montpelier Seminary. In and of itself the opportunity applies to any and all schools. But, considering the Seminary's traditions and its way of life with the students who come to its halls, there seems unquestionably a peculiar opportunity in this old school through a dedication to the social science purpose in modern education.

"A unique social and environmental setting is here for a truly significant educational contribution in this area of education. Education in the social sciences is just entering an experimental stage. School success therein leaves much to be desired. It seems to me more than a guess that the type of life, ideals and community emphasis found at the Seminary furnishes just that basis for a success in social science teaching which schools too generally lack. There is great need for such a school as this to dedicate itself to such an undertaking. In success lies a contribution to all education as well as to the great democracy. Along this path lies an opportunity of challengeful proportions.

"It may take another hundred years to realize these opportunities. If there be a tendency to falter, remember the motto that for years stood painted on the walls of the old chemistry laboratory, which, when translated, said, 'Rowing not Drifting.' And for the second centennial all true disciples of Montpelier Seminary will be here in spirit, joining with those whose personalities bless us and this dear old school tonight."

CENTENNIAL ASSEMBLY

Monday forenoon was left blank of any formal exercises that the assembled alumni and old friends of the school might meet and mingle in reminiscence and fellowship. This privilege was enjoyed to the full by a large number of folks of all ages and all degrees.

At two o'clock a good sized crowd met in the spacious hall of the Alumni Building for the long awaited Centennial Assembly. Under the gracious direction of Headmaster Chayer the proceedings passed off according to previous announcement. After the singing of "Faith of our Fathers" and prayer Walter R. Davenport, D.D., of the Class of 1877, was introduced and gave a short address upon the history of the school as an "Adventure of Faith", speaking as follows:

> "From the very outset, a hundred years ago, the history of this school has been an adventure of faith. It was an adventure in that its sponsors trod an untraveled road and to an unknown end. They were like Pilgrims crossing strange seas for the first time to found, if haply they might, a nation whose later size and importance they scarcely dreamed. And it was an adventure of faith in that the only torch they had to light their path was that of trust in the God over them, and the star of the enterprise beyond them. From the heights of a hundred years let us hail that adventure today.
>
> "When, at the first session of the New Hampshire Conference, Solomon Sias bravely proposed the establishment of a school of secondary education under Methodist auspices, he stepped out upon naked faith. Neither he nor his associates had a dollar of money or a foot of land: like Abraham they went out not knowing whither their steps might lead; but, also like Abraham, they had stout hearts and believed the God whom they trusted would lead them to victory, as he did.
>
> "Mr. Sias had had ample experience in traveling roads unpaved with money, as he had ridden on horseback over the whole state of New Hampshire as a Presiding Elder for the cash compensation of less than twenty-five dollars per year, hence lack of cash did not daunt him. But twenty-five dollars was more than was possessed by Peter and his companions as they went forth to evangelize the whole Roman empire, and so Sias fared forth, secured the vote of the Conference for the institution, gained an invitation to establish it in Newbury, obtained the requisite cash to erect the first building: thus the adventure was a success as such adventures usually are.
>
> "This school was an adventure of faith in that the Trustees engaged two men of preeminent ability as members of the first Faculty at Newbury. Rev. Charles Francis Adams, D.D. was elected as its first Principal, remained there for five successful years, laying broad and deep the foundations of the school. He was then called to another educational institution, and later made the President of a college. He became a great preacher and author, and became famous from one end of the country to the

other. The Rev. Osmon Cleander Baker came to Newbury at the same time as did Doctor Adams. He remained as a Professor of Languages for five years, and then five years longer as the Principal; after ten years of magnificent service at Newbury he was called elsewhere, and then, after only eight years from the date of leaving Newbury, was elected Bishop of the church, in which position he rendered illustrious service for God and humanity.

"These early Trustees of the school had the faith to believe that none but the best men within the range of their vision were good enough to manage the institution and guide it onward in its sublime destiny. They who hired these illustrious men, and the men themselves, had sublime faith and dared all that they might achieve all.

"That school was an adventure of faith in that they dared to establish within its midst the first theological school under Methodist auspices in the entire land. They started it; they fostered it; they advertised it; they enlisted the co-operation of all the Conferences in New England; they engaged brilliant men for the Board of Instruction, and they established a first-class theological magazine to furnish a medium for the literary output of its Faculty and students. Not content with that they established the Vermont Christian Messenger, a weekly religious periodical, which continued its beneficent work for over fifty years. From first to last that school was an adventure of faith.

"The school went still farther and chartered and facultied a Female College, being the first Methodist Preparatory school in the land to take such a step. This college grew in numbers and influence, and gathered its students from wide areas, sent its rays of light across the continent, and energized hundreds of homes and hearts with the broadened horizon of Christian education; another successful adventure of faith.

"The common thought of today is that the school was moved from Newbury to Montpelier for the reason that Montpelier was a larger place, and therefore more eligible for the school. But, as an actual fact, of the five places seeking the school, Waterbury, Montpelier, Northfield, Randolph and Newbury, Montpelier had the least population of any save Waterbury. Montpelier had, by the census of 1860, 2411 people within its limits, while Northfield had 4329, or 79% more people than Montpelier. Yet

Montpelier was selected. The site chosen was that now occupied by the Seminary property but then occupied by the awkward barracks of the Sloan Hospital, Vermont being the first state in the Union to hospitalize its own soldiers. There was then just one road from Main Street to the campus, that being what is now called Main Street extension. East State Street then was not, and never had been. First Avenue had never been dreamed, nor Ridge Street, nor Sibley Avenue. These all came later and as a result of the faith and spirit of adventure of the fathers when they finally cast their votes for the location of the school in Montpelier. The distance from the edge of the present campus down to about two rods this side of Main Street was a wilderness, solitary and uninhabited. But the fathers had the vision to picture the slope covered with dwellings and lawns, and the thrifty little village of Montpelier transformed into the bustling city of today.

"The location of the school here was an adventure of faith in that the fathers did not know where the money was coming from to erect the necessary buildings. Montpelier promised enough to purchase the site and thought that that was her share. So the fathers had to go out into the highways and hedges and get the money anywhere they could find it, sending first one man and then another in the quest. Finally they hit upon the expedient of borrowing $27,625.00 from the Trustees of the Clark Will Fund, a sum bequeathed to the Conference, on the specious ground that they would soon get the money somewhere and pay it back. It took great faith for the Trustees of that Fund to loan the money and the Seminary still owes them the entire amount. But the managers thought that boys and girls were worth more than money, and so invested it in the erection of the Administration Building, then said to be the finest structure owned by any private secondary school in the state. That act of faith has been criticized by many, but the Fund is today protected by a mortgage deed on the school property. And the school has all of the years been doing its great work of taking raw recruits from the farms and the factories and training them to go out and bless mankind by their services for God and humanity; God bless the fathers for their faith!

"Later, when the school had many years behind it, they took a diminutive farmer from Randolph and sent him forth into the world to raise an endowment of $50,000.00 in clean cash. Noah

Granger was not much of a beauty but he had tremendous persistence and unbounded faith. He walked hither and yon all over the state, asking rich and poor for any kind of a sum to build up this endowment. A stranger seeing Mr. Granger for the first time would have scoffed the idea that he could extract that sum from a Vermont constituency, but he kept at it winter and summer, walking over hills and vales until he won, and the new adventure of faith found full fruition.

"Later, owing to the rise in salaries of teachers and the prices of provisions, the school kept going behind year after year until it had a floating debt of $30,000.00 in addition to the Clark Will Fund obligation. Something had to be done. The Trustees could borrow no more money, nor were they willing to close the school as some had proposed. So they met in solemn conclave and looked at the worst, and then waited for somebody to make a subscription. Finally Charles H. Cross of Montpelier rose in his place and volunteered the sum of one thousand dollars toward the thirty thousand needed. And then there was a pause when the silence became so loud that it almost shrieked. Whereupon Mr. Cross again rose in his place once more and simply asked this question: 'Where is the spirit of old-fashioned Methodism?' That was all that he said, but that was enough, for Frank P. Ball quietly rose in his place and said, 'I am going home and if I can borrow a thousand dollars anywhere, I will also give that sum.' He did borrow the money and paid the same, but owed it to the bank when he died. The example of these two self-sacrificing Trustees was followed by a myriad of other men and women of lesser ability until the debt was paid. And all because some men were willing to start out on an adventure of faith.

"At another time when, according to an estimate of their bankers the net valuation of the entire property of the school in realty equaled but $10,000.00 beyond the debts of various kinds, an application had been made to a bank for an additional loan of some $1,500.00, the bank refused to loan any more money on the ground that the margin was not sufficient. Then there was another silence broken only by the Trustees saying sotto voce to each other: 'What shall we do?' Whereupon the stalwart Joel O. Sherburn, a graduate and a Trustee of the school, answered: 'What shall we do? Why, go somewhere else and borrow the money, of course.' And go they did and pledged their own personal note for the same, and the school was again saved. The fathers had faith; had they not been willing to adventure forth upon faith these buildings would not now be occupied by thronging students.

"Once more, when Doctor Bishop had resigned at the close of his second administration, and all save three of the Trustees of the school had lost faith in the possibility of its further continuance, Doctor John W. Hatch was present in their midst by the invitation of the lone three, and the permission of the rest; and after futile preliminaries, one of the ablest of the Trustees rose and said; 'This man, Doctor Hatch, is a stranger to us. He should know that this school is a sinking ship, and that, if he gets aboard, he will go down with it.' The Conference, as a whole, in so far as they sensed the situation, were of the opinion of the majority of the Trustees. What did this man Hatch do? He simply told them that he would go home and think and pray and then let them know the result. As a result of his prayers, his faith was so quickened, that he took the position a year later and remained here for eighteen blessed years until the endowment was increased to over $160,000.00, the floating debt of $30,000.00 was paid, the rooms of all the dormitories filled with eager students, the bills all paid as accrued, and a list of friends raised up for the school that have been blessing it ever since. And all because one man from Maine, three men in Vermont, and all kinds of folks since then were willing to adventure in faith."

The next number on the program was the reading of the poem by Daniel L. Cady, L.H.D., Litt.D., especially prepared for this occasion and forwarded to Doctor Hewitt shortly before the untimely death of the writer. This poem presented a peculiar interest for all lovers of the Seminary in that it is probably the last production that he ever penned for print. Doctor Cady was a former student of the institution and also a Trustee at the time of his death. For many years he had had an abiding interest in the school and he wrote this poem con amore. The poem was read by Miss M. Burdean Stevenson, teacher in Expression at the Seminary and was as follows:

LINES FOR THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF MONTPELIER SEMINARY

by
Daniel L. Cady,
of the Board of Trustees.

An hundred years ago our sires
"Democracy" did sing,
They raised the paean of the plebes
So loud it called a king;
"Old Hickory" answered, still a name
That makes the heart-throbs ring.

In those far years a gleam of hope
Illumed the good man's eyes,
Missouri's southern bound became
The nation's Compromise,
The great Northwest some whiles heard not
The insulted Black Man's cries.

'Twas then the circuit rider rode,
His church was everywhere,
A cabin chinked with clay and song
And thatched with slabs and prayer—
The funeral of Nancy Hanks
One Sabbath gathered there.

In this new State the better life
Intrigued the pioneer,
He wished that when he read the Word
To find each promise clear:
"Let learning's beacon blaze," he prayed,
"And pierce the night of fear."

Anon from Newbury's meadows flashed
A light that grew to be
A star, a meteor unto men
And women, bond or free,
And when it paled Montpelier rose,
The star that now we see;

And grand its rising, heaven and earth
Watched this new planet swim
Into its orbit—joy it gave
To saints and seraphim
To see this second orb of light
Rise o'er the ocean's brim.

And yet the star that set, set not,
Its rays reach every shore,
One year its preaching students stood,
Praise God! at thirty-four:
Great Mother of Montpelier, Hail!
Great Daughter, strive the more.

Daughter, thou, too, hast borne a part
That shall not rudely be,
In this world nor in worlds to come,
Detached or torn from thee;
Thy roll of service ends not here
But near the crystal sea.

Salute we first the Dillinghams
Who bore for many years,
Beside great office in the State,
This hill-top's hopes and fears:
We hail the living and the dead
And mingle cheers and tears.

Hail! Adams, Chester, Bishop, Coxe,
Hail! Davenport and Hatch,
The last the joiner who could make
Income and outgo match,
The roofer who laid down the rule
To never patch a patch;

The State-of-Mainer who abhors
To see a wheel stand still,
Who loves, perhaps, more than we all
This dedicated Hill,
Who wrought in this most Christian School
The Great Head-master's will.

Hail! Dorchester and Cuykendall,
Two teachers super-keen,
Who trained the mind to function like
A hook-and-eye machine;
Who trained the feet to not toe-in
On any college green.

Hail! Farwell, Glover, Bickford, Vance,
Four ladies blest of heaven,
Who each returned with increased store
The talents to them given,
The stars in their preceptress' crowns
By far outnumber seven.

Hail! Baker, famous Baker, Hail!
The teacher who became
A simon-pure episcopus
With handles on his name;
Hail! Beeman, Spencer, Newton, Bush,
Who filled this Hill with fame.

A hundred years of this old School!
A tithe of what remains;
No nose-dives and no tail-spins now—
The struts have stood the strains,
If further brain-trusts are desired,
We can supply the brains.

With Arthur Hewitt for our chief,
How bright the prospects glow!
You boys and girls who go to school,
Go where you ought to go—
Where Christian manhood comes to flower
And virtue's blossoms blow.

The next number on the program was a vocal solo: Recitative and Aria—"Angels ever bright and fair" from "Theodora", Handel, by Miss Ruth Genter of the graduating class. Miss Genter is the daughter of the Rev. Myron E. Genter of Northfield, Vermont. This solo was well received and much favorable comment was expressed on her sympathetic rendition.

The last literary feature of the afternoon was the address by Professor Milton Conover, M.A., Sc.D., Professor of Government at Yale University. This address showed great breadth of research, loyal devotion to the school, and unqualified faith in its future. The address would have been printed here but was delivered extemporaneously and no copy is available, but it was well worthy of the speaker, the school and the occasion.

Following the Centennial Assembly came the laying of the Corner Stone of the Gary Memorial Library. This exercise was at four o'clock, and Headmaster Chayer had fittingly asked former Headmaster John W. Hatch to perform the ceremony, inasmuch as he had secured the gift making the erection and endowment of the library possible. Doctor Hatch had prepared his own ritual service, which he used, and handled the trowel as well as any non-artisan could have done, as he covered the tin receptacle containing photographs of Mr. Gary at different stages of life, and also mementoes of the school. The ritual used by Doctor Hatch was as follows:

> "This is a notable day in the annals of Montpelier Seminary. We are here assembled to lay the cornerstone of a structure that will be a diadem in the crown of glory of this famous old school, placed there as a memorial to the loyalty and love of a son, nurtured and inspired by this noble mother-of-men.
>
> " 'What we have done for ourselves alone dies with us. What we have done for others and the world remains and is immortal.'
>
> "How fitting a memorial a beautiful library building will be to this distinguished son of M. S. Life-long student and searcher after knowledge and truth; lover and reader of choice books and familiar with them as dear friends. Many that he had gathered, read and loved will be permanently preserved here through the munificence of his loving wife, the late Helen Osborne Gary.
>
> "This imperishable repository of books will meet a long-felt and distressing need of the institution. It will preserve for posterity the wealth of the wise to the advantage and enrichment

> of the thousands of students who, seeking this school, will follow us in endless procession down the years.
>
> "I should but poorly discharge the duty assigned to me if I did not give expression to the gratitude in the hearts of all present, and of the thousands who are absent from this dear spot today, on land and sea, far and near.
>
> "God forbid that, in such an hour as this, we should forget those who endured great hardship in the day of struggle and trial; who gave their all that the doors of old M. S. should not be closed and that youth should not be denied a chance. The blessing of Almighty God be upon their sacred memory and upon their children's children. But for them this hour could not have been. By faith they saw the success and triumph which our eyes behold this day.
>
> "With these thoughts in our minds we now thankfully, but gravely greet the moment of the laying of the cornerstone of the E. Frank H. Gary Library in loving memory and in behalf of our benefactor, Helen Osborne Gary."

The last exercise of this Centennial Day was the Historical Pageant, which was held in front of the Administration Building. Earlier it had rained, and for a time it looked as if the Pageant would have to be omitted, but the rain ceased, the seats dried off and an immense crowd, the largest audience of the Centennial celebration gathered for the event. All of the seats from the Alumni Hall were brought over, and all of the seats from the Chapel, and also seats from the dining hall, and they all appeared to be occupied by eager listeners.

The Pageant was written by Headmaster Chayer, who had had previous experience in such work, one of his similar productions having been published. The whole affair was deeply tinged with the historical, many of the events having actually occurred, though, of course the actors were not the same. But the affair was so skilfully presented by Professor Chayer and Miss Stevenson, the Teacher of Expression in the school, as to make everything natural and lifelike. Prominent people were willing to participate in the events, and the whole affair was most striking and realistic. The program of events, as scheduled in the Souvenir Program, was as follows:

THE WAY OF WISDOM

A Centennial Pageant

By Headmaster Charles C. Chayer

Presented under the direction of

M. Burdean Stevenson
Instructor in Public Speaking and Dramatics
in Montpelier Seminary

EPISODE I

The Venture

In which Wisdom commissions her messengers for a sublime project.

EPISODE II

Launching the Venture

Time, 1834. In which the trustees and faculty of Newbury Seminary consider their objectives.

EPISODE III

The Petition of the Benevolent Bachelors

Time, 1836. In which the Benevolent Bachelors of Newbury petition Mr. O. B. Rogers, school steward, to allow Newbury boys to escort dormitory girls to the Old Folks' Concert.

EPISODE IV

The Founding of Newbury Biblical Institute

Time, 1841. In which trustees of Newbury Seminary give endorsement to the Theological Department out of which grew subsequently Boston University School of Theology.

EPISODE V

Chartering the Female Collegiate Institute

Time, 1852. In which trustees, faculty, students and citizens of Newbury appear at a public hearing before the committee on education to urge the endorsement of House Bill No. 79 an act to establish the Female Collegiate Institute at Newbury.

EPISODE VI

The Fight for Location

Time, 1868. In which the members of the commission on location hear representatives from five Vermont towns concerning the location of the Seminary.

EPISODE VII

The Campus Fire

Time, 1876. In which an offended Fire Department of Montpelier demands an apology from mischievous Seminary boys.

EPISODE VIII

The Wedding

Time, 1875. In which Prof. Daniel Dorchester, teacher of Latin and Greek and Miss Cleora Clark, teacher of French and German are united in holy wedlock by Rev. Daniel Dorchester, Senior, D.D. and the Rev. Isaac McAnn, the Presiding Elder, at the close of graduation.

EPISODE IX

The crisis of 1913

Time, 1913. In which a young man from Maine steps aboard a sinking ship which does not sink.

(It will be of interest to those who witness this pageant to know that the plan outlined by Dr. Hatch was put into operation as scheduled and that when the books were closed at the end of the year instead of the largest deficit in the history of the school there was a substantial cash balance, and that never again during Dr. Hatch's administration did the school approach such a crisis.)

EPISODE X

The Flower of Wisdom's Way

In which Wisdom reviews her project and recommissions her servants.

Cast of Characters

Wisdom
Trumpeters
Special Messengers
Prof. William N. Willet
Members of the Commission
Miss Childs
Judge Harlow
Treasurer Holt

Maidens
Wayfarers
Pres. Lyman Fitch
Trustees
Faculty Members
Steward O. B. Rogers
Mrs. Rogers
Committee from the Association of Benevolent Bachelors
Rev. Osmond C. Baker
Rev. John Dempster, D.D.
Miss Betsy Dow
District Representatives
Lay Members of the Commission
Representatives from Contesting Places
Rev. A. G. Button
Chief of the Montpelier Fire Department
Firemen
Mrs. Southworth
Two "Very-best Boys"
Members of Boys' Literary Societies
Rev. John W. Hatch
Senator Dillingham
Mr. Lowe
Principal King
A Page
Ten Men from Newbury
Ten Women Students
Secretary of Board of Education
Governor of Vermont
Bride
Groom
Minister

The Montpelier Boys' Band under the direction of Mr. Dwight Long gave a concert on the Campus preceding the presentation of the Pageant.

This event fittingly closed the Centennial Exercises and gave all discriminating auditors a comprehensive idea of the greatness of the school and the character of its life. May the next Centennial be yet more wonderful!

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